at Oxford I think boatmy men are brought tore but little money to
two fivers, or, rather,
two parts, one might
he town, and called the
-the former of which has
sis. On these, during
scores and scores of
om the graceful shell to
he punting of which I
asure-in. Each college
the lower river a barge,
read the papers or write
he "Varsity eight" is to
ractic some weeks before he "Varsity eight" is to ractice some weeks before unmer term, when the it the barges are covered and with excited people, that to be remembered, re-board boats are for as a rule, much nautical ere is a good breeze very ere is, capsizings for wants. The river is only a ide, and when the tide shallow, so that poles y tack. However, one is at the end of his voyage stow Abbey, an old ruin, because were it not into a sort of a cowshed, gittles can be played here adergraduate will condected and be quaffed to the

fascination and those of doubt opinions upon this courts five-courts are also attractions of their owngo a polo club was started, great success. A match imbridge a few months are off victorious. There is a fone cares about pigeon-beyond Folly Bridge and ne likes. He may also ex-

reached by rail. Time was, ts will teil one, when forty packs were to be seen being morning outside of Canterton College, but that cerse now, though there are ed to the chase. The "Varlso will give one gallop, if and hasn't time to hunt; or es at Christ Church may affier dinner, the few hours e bed-time are given up to few friends collect together om and, as a rule, imbibe the town affords. Or for a short walk down High," the two principal it in the humor play a game. A certain amount of excits on account of the proctors, be patroling the streets only on the watch for the is not clothed in the comown.

only on the watch for the is not clothed in the conown.

Is, I suppose but few Americo they are and what they are, there is the senior proctor, betor, and finally the procom are appointed in turnare simply the autocrats of fan, woman, and enild ty limits, those who have excepted, are under their the great bell fom at Christ boom forth his foll fines, as he cort two of these persons sally by their buildogs, i.e., fastis, to give chase to the darwho may not choose to any of this before-mentioned words, the proctors keep the order, and make them pay do not obey the statutes, of ny-most of them absurd.

One is specially required to I gown after dark. If he is attire, fine five stallings, rom him to person the next roctors' rooms. A fondness reigar in the open air, five at the Mitre of any other lings. This entails general that is, being compelled ollege or rooms by 7, or s. It may not be out of place in old story which I hope has it is said that a fellow once see some of his friends, and redinner he was in that conty support is acceptable. This cof a house, and, as he was are he would make one more me or not, the proctor, suratellites, was seen approachmember of this University, fired he of the velvet gown.

English university life is a comparent of the comparent way he is English university life is

dogus Boyton.

Cincinnati Commercial.

March 13.—A jocular dragskinning a dead horse, a few ty to-day, and hired the fellow red flaunel ou the carcass and ag people along the shore ben. Skiffs shot out from either gallant swimmist, and by the me opposite the city hundreds and children fined the banks. I prevailed. Can't find many to admit they west to the

PRICELESS

# LADIES STAFFORD BRAID

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY. MARCH 18. 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

# WASHINGTON.

VOLUME XXXIX

BOCHESTER REMEDIES.

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

OCHESTER ABSORBING REMEDIES

AN IMPROVED

**FEVER AND AGUE AND LIVER** 

bracing Absorbing Cushion, Absorp-

tion Plasters, and Medicated Sea

Salt for Foot Baths.

N ROCHESTER, Inventor and Proprietor,

The following are some of the diseases that these medies will cure: Fever and Ague, Bilious Disorsers, Liver Complaint, Intermittent Fever, Periodical Besdache, Dyspepsia, Ague Cake, Chill Fever, Dumb Age, Bilious Fever, Disraboea, Catarrhi, Kidney Troubles, Jaundice, Irregular Action of the Heart, Semagia, Rheumatism, all kinds of Fernale Weak-periodical Colle, Pain in the Side, Back, Stomach, Shoulders, and Museles. And all diseases arising from Torpidor Diseased Action of the Stomach, Liver, or internal Organa.

pidof Discassification of the Control of the Contro

Sole Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

General Managers, Grantic Building, S. W. Corner
Market and Fourth-sta, St. Louis.

Important Notice.

her. hardson & Co., Sole Wholesale Agents, St. Louis, Chaplin & Co., General Managers, Granite Build-s, W. cor. Fourth and Market-sts., St. Louis, Chaplin, late Chief Manager Holman Pad Co.,

Louis.

HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS.

W. E. HALE & CO.'S

STANDARD

We always have on hand-second-hand steam, hand, and other styles of Water Elevators of all kinds, taken

W. E. HALE & CO.,

81 State-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

MANY INQUIRIES

Which was having such unprecedented sale at the tine of the closing out of that establishment, we would statust the same has been removed to No. 158 Clarket (feet doors south of Madison-st.), where it will be oftend for sale. COMMENCING TO DAY, at prices the will atomah you, and insure a speedy sale. Ladies a cordally invited to call and examine the goods at prices at the earliest opportunity, as the sale will council the feet of the control of the con

PENS TRELEAVEN'S
GOLD PEN Mnfy, removed from
Briggs House to SI Clark-st.
single Pens made to order to suit
any hand. Pens re-polited.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago

Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Baitmore & Ohlo & Chicag adhead are hereby nettined that the annual meetin for the election of Directors, and any other business rule held at the office of the Company, No. 83 South and the Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of April. A. D. SMITH, Secretary.

EXCURSION.

EXCURSION

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Bonds.

CHICAGO, Merch 15, 1879.

The County Treasurer is now prepared to sell Cook County Court-House Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$100, and \$1,000 cach, at his office on Dearborn-Av. Seven Michigan and Illinois-sts. These bonds mater Jan. 1, 1890, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

County Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates.

Pands in hand.

MEAD & COE.

140 LaSalle-st.

MEAD & COE,, 149 LaSalle-st.

On Centre-av., with 448 ft. Dock.

TO LHT.

The stores on Wabash-av. now occupied by FIELD, LEITER & CO., together or MEAD & COE.

149 LaSalle-st.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building.

OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER.

Regarding the Book, Stationery, Steel Engraving and Chromo Stock from

HYDRAULIC

Randall's Forces Secure an Easy Victory in the Caucus.

And Blackburn Takes His Defeat with the Utmost Good Grace.

How the Opposing Factions Laid Their Traps for Whittaker,

And How the Oregon Member Cajoled and Outwitted Them.

A Congressman Who Refuses to Act as Office-Broker.

Garfield and Rainey the Republican Nominees for Speaker and Clerk.

offices for the sale of the Rochester Remed tes will be creed in Chicago in a few days for the treatment of desage by absorption cures without medicine. The tochester Remedies consist of an improved Stomach and Liver Pad, for the cure of Fever and Ague, and all meases of the Stomach and Liver, with the Medicated Platers and Medicated Sea Salts for foot baths, and is preventive for all cases of mainria and contagious preventive for all cases of mainria and contagious preventive, if sick its cures. The treatment is especially stapted for children and for female weaknesses and megularities. The Pad is composed of harmless vegate compounds. It hever hardens: it is cheap and receive, and never fails if properly worn according to instruction. Consultations free. A qualified lady attained to treat ladies. Sold by all first-class drugges. Ask for Rochester Absorbing Cushion. Take as other. Political Legislation at the Extra Session to Be Vigorously Resisted.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

AN EXCLUSIVE AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D., C., March 17.—Samuel J. Randall is to be Speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress. The Democrats commenced the exercise of arbitrary power at the earliest possible moment. It was, perhaps, natural that the party of revolution should begin its rule by vio-lence and usnrpation. This was done by the issuance of an order by Hiester Clymer excluding everybody not a Congressman, not only from the hall of the House of Representatives, but from the approaches to the building. Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, usurped this extrarordinary power, and at first excluded the press and everybody from the building. This is the first time that either party has thus attempted to exclude the press from the rooms adjoining the Representatives during a caucus. It is needless to say that

THERE WAS NO AUTHORITY for such a proceeding. The press finally had Joe Blackburn and Doorkeeper Field to thank that the few that could get access to them were admitted not only to the Capitol building, but were given chairs in Mr. Blackburn's own headquarters, which had been established in the room of the Ways and Means Committee.

The lower corridors of the Capital build-ing swarmed with Social Deputy Sergeants - at - Arms, who, it was said had been sworn in to the extent of fifty, in IN ANSWER TO THE addition to the regular force. The caucus was called together promptly at 7 o'clock, Hiester Clymer, Chairman of the Caucus, presiding.

souri, WAS NOT PRESENT, but held himself in readiness to be carried to the Capitol should his vote be needed. There were present 144 members, with the vote of Lay as a reserve. There were sixteen Green-backers who declined to attend the caucus The following are the proceedings inside the chamber in the secret caucus: The first resolution offered was by Davis, of North Carolina,

nominees of the caucus. Adopted without divis-The next motion was a resolution by Hunton, of Virginia, to the effect that each person nom-

to the effect that all who participated in the

caucus should pledge themselves to vote for the

inating a candidate for Speaker should be and that each candidate should be allowed ten minutes to address the caucus. Noisy objections were made to the last part of this prop tion from all parts of the hall. Lewis, of Alabama, Cook, of Georgia, and several others objected. Hunton favored it, and claimed that there were some new members who knew neither Randall nor Blackburn. Cook insisted that all old members knew them well, and that the new ones had better go and talk with them,

and insisted that stump-speaking ought not to be allowed in the caucus. THIS RESOLUTION WAS TABLED by a vote of seventy-six yeas to forty-eight nays, the Randall men generally opposing it, and the Blackburn men favoring it. This was the first indication which could be considered as any-thing like a test, and was considered by the Randall men as an assurance of final success. Fernando Wood moved that the caucus proceed to ballot for a Speaker, and that each man should deposit his ballot as his name was

Ellis, of Louisiana, moved to amend so that the vote of each member, as his name was called, should be cast viva voce. A vote was taken upon this, and Eilis' propo sition was defeated by about the same vote of

as the Blackburn men tavored both these propo

76 to 48. This was THE SECOND BLACKBURN DEFEAT.

Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, then com menced to nominate Randall, but withdrew in favor of Wnitthorne. Whitthorne spoke five minutes in favor of Randall, advocating his claims as best for the country and for the party. He insisted that there was no sectionalism in Mr. Randall's candidacy; that he had been a good Speaker and a faithful Democrat; that he would serve the best interests of the Democratic party, which would be the best interests of the American people, whose success would make this country a refuge of the people of foreign lands, and the home of the free. With this blast from the eagle

MR. WHILTHORNE SAT DOWN. Gen. Crooke, of Georgia, seconded Randall's mination. He said that it was due to Randall's services in the Forty-third Congress that the Force bill was not passed and additional shackles laid upon the Southern people; that Randall had always been a true and faithful Democrat; that he had fought against the

DIFFICULT TO DEFRAT THE REPUBLICANS with these ideas on the money question, and for that reason he presented the nomination of Joseph S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, from the historical district represented by Henry Clay. Mr. Ewing said one other reason why he desired to nominate Blackburn was that he might beat down this bugaboo that a Southern man could not be trusted with any responsibility in this country. If Blackburn was chosen Speaker, he was sure his administration would be wise and patriotic. He (Ewing) made

HOOKER SECONDED BLACKBURN'S NOMINATION in an eloquent speech. He referred to the dis-tinguished gentleman who had come from the district represented by Blackburn, and predicted for Blackburn, if elected, a patriotic and wise administration which would benefit the whole

He said he was a Democrat to whom the country owed a great debt, and that he deserved The vote was then taken, resulting in Randall

Blackburn came immediately into the hall administered the duties of the office in such voted for him would be foremost, like the Old

and parties. of the Randall men
were DISPOSED TO DEFEAT HIM

on account of Hunton's bitter opposition to Randall, but finally Stewart was re-elected by a vote of 98 against 34 for a North Carolina

The total vote cast for Speaker was 151, the bree candidates, Cox, Randall, and Blackburn, not voting, and Lay, the partly paralyzed Missouri member, being absent.

Wright (Pa.) did not attend the caucus but is expected to vote for Randall. This gives the Democrats the exact number necessary to make a majority of the whole House.

really did not expect to receive more than sixtysix votes. The result showed that he was deceived as to nine.

Blackburn, pending the contest, manifested THE UTMOST GOOD HUMOR, entertained a very large audience with anec dotes and pieces of pleasantry about the situation. Blackburn had evidently overcome his lisappointment before going to the Capitol, and was certainly in a resigned and apparently a cheerful mood. He was surrounded by his most trusted followers in and out of Congress, and especially by a considerable gathering of prominent men of Kentneky, under the lead of Stoddard Johnston, Secretary of State of that Common-

ager.

Messages came in occasionally during the ballot pringing what evidently was not reassuring news. Near the close Morrison himself, another of Blackburn's managers, entered, showing by his countenance that in the bitter contest for the Speakership the candidate of his choice

HAD BEEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

Randall, in an adjacent room, showed a very much deeper interest in the situation. There was controlled excitement in his manner, and an unusual pallor on his-cheek, and well he might be excited, for the opposition had been more serious than Randall had been willing to believe, and the contest for the great prize had been the most serious of his life. Finally, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-member, who had been admitted to the courtesies of the caucus, came rushing in announcing to Randall that he had seventy-five votes on the first ballot, and was assured of an election. Soon after came the more accurate official list. The cheers which came from the closed doors of the Representative Chamber drowned the congratulations with which Mr. Randall was being greeted in his own room. Abram S. Hewitt HAD BEEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

SPEEDILY SEIZED SOME TELEGRAPH blanks and wrote a number of telegrams, some wicked bystanders saying that they were directed to Gramerey Park. Some of the managing politician or about the room together with Mr. Randall's own brother, did likewise, and the glad intelligence to the Randall side was soon on the wires to private parties in Philadelphia and Naw York.

New York.

To Blackburn's room the result of the vote was not so speedily brought, his friends evidentily not desiring to be too swift-footed as bearers of uppleasant intelligence. When the shout of victory was heard to come from the Representative Chamber, Blackburn's assistants, conscious by intuition of their defeat, exclaimed, "That's a Randall cry," and Blackburn rushed toward the Chamber. Hardly had the vote been announced before he entered the hall to address the caucus.

BOTH CONTIDENT.

At the opening of the Democratic caucus tonight both parties assumed to be entirely confident, although it was apparent that the Blackburn men were scarcely as assured of success as they have been. They were, however, elated in some respects, as they had made very serious inroads in the Ohio delegation on account of the financial issue. Randall is supposed to represent the financial views of the Eastern or hard-money Democracy, and Blackburn the Ohio idea. Under this impression there can be no doubt that many of the Western men who personally prefer Randall will vote for Blackburn. This is notably so of the Ohio delegation. Randall all along has claimed eight votes from that State, and the outlook is that he will receive but one. BOTH CONFIDENT.

Southern Democrats in the War because he believed it was right to do so, and that there was no better friend to the South than Samuel J. Randall.

Ewing, of Ohio,

NOMINATED BLACKBURN.

He said that he did not have any preference between either of the candidates, and that he had no personal feeling in the matter. He had always been treated well enough by the ex-Speaker, but he also represented a large-class of people in the West who were opposed to the money power. We are, said Gen. Ewing, on the penumbra of the Presidential contest, and the contests this year in the States will be simply skirmishing for positions for the great contest of 1880. In Ohio there is a large majority of people, whose opinions are represented probably

The Delegation Net To-Day at the rooms of Judge Geddes, No. 1303 F street. After a full exchange of views, it was found that the delegation stood as follows: For Randall, Mr. Hurd; for Blackburn, Messrs. McMahon, Lefevre, Geddes, Warner, Ewing, Finley, and Atherton; for Cox, Messrs. Hill and Couverse. The two latter declared that they would vote for Blackburn if the converse that the Ohio and Missory would stee to a large was of people in the West who were opposed to the money power. We are, said Gen. Ewing, on the penumbra of the Presidential contest, and the contests this year in the States will be simply skirmishing for positions for the great contest of 1880. In Ohio there is a large majority of people, whose opinions are represented probably THE DELEGATION MET TO-DAY

When the result of the balloting was made known to Blackburn, he went into the hall, and in an eloquent speech moved that Randall's nomination be made unanimons, which was agreed to. Randall expressed heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred, and the caucus adjourned. journed.
The caucus' action will probably be carried

The Democratic Senators.

The Democratic Senators resumed their caucus to-day, and extended till to-morrow afternoon the time of the Committee for arranging the memberships of standing committees. The matter of ballot for officers of the Senate was deferred till Thursday.

Senator Beck offered a resolution providing in substance that the legislative business of the Senate during the extra session shall be confined to the passage of the two annual Appropriation bills which failed at the last session, including the political measures incorporated by the House of Representatives, viz.: the repeal of the Federal Election laws, and of the jurors' test-oath, and a prohibition against the presence of troops at the poils.

After some discussion this resolution and the general subject of the order of business were referred to the following Committee, with instructions to report to the caucus to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as is practicable: Messrs. Thurman, Saulsbury, Whyte, Kernan, Jones (Fla.), Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees, and Vance.

All the Democratic Senators were present at to-day's caucus, except Gordon, Maxey, and Hampton, Gordon is ill, Maxey is expected from Texas to-night, and Hampton has not yet left South Carolina.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

NOMINATIONS—POSITION TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Prisons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Republican Representatives in their anens ethis after-noon were very harmonious. But very little time was spent in the empty form of compli-

The Republicans decided to tresent no legislation for consideration, but to use their influence to confine the work of the session to the two appropriation bills which have made the session necessary. The Republican position is

THE CAUCUS. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Repubican representatives at the caucus this afternoon unanimously nominated the following can

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That it is the sense of this caucus that to legislation shall be entered upon during this ession of Congress other than that for which the ession was specially called. Only one vote was cast against the adoption

Only one vote was cast against the adoption of this resolution.

During the preliminary interchange of views, a very general desire was expressed that the session should be of short duration. Political topics and questions of party policy in the impending contest were not discussed.

## TO-DAY.

Adams attempts to exclude from his roll the Iowa delegation and Mr. Bisbee (Republican member frem Florida), who holds a certificate of election from the Board of State Canvasse granted to him upon the recount order by the Supreme Court of that State, no difficulty in the organization of the House to-morrow according to the Democratic programme anticipated. If the Clerk should attempt to perpetrate an act of such flagrant injustice, the Republicans are determined to resist it to the fullest extent, and in such a contingency a lively scene may be looked for. In view of the fact that the Demo crats have an undisputed majority over both Republicans and Greenbackers, it is not thought that Clerk Adams will pursue a course which while it cannot benefit his party, may be

The Republicans are not inclined to offer factious opposition. They are willing to let the Democratic majority, small as it is, have full sway, but they will not tamely submit to impo

ters to-night that they have the following mem-bers pledged to them: Murch and Ladd, of Maine; Stephenson and Forsythe, of Illinois; De La Matyr, Indiana: Lowe, Georgia; Weaver and Gillette, Iowa; Barlowe, Vermont; Kelly, Wright, and Roeum, Pennsylvanta; Russell, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Ford, Missouri. Smith, New Jersey; Cox, New York; and Turner, Kentucky. They will hold a caucus to morrow morning and NOMINATE BITHER COX OR WRIGHT

for Speaker. They count upon enough suppor from such soft-money Democrats as Tom Ewing and Warner, of Ohio, and many others, to help them destroy the Democratic majority, and thus render the election of Speaker impossible, since 144 rotes are necessary for a choice. The Democrats ridicule this idea that the Greenbackers can carry out any such programme, and say it is absurd to suppose that any men who participated in the Democratic caucus to-night will dare bolt the party nominees. The Democrats expect to have here to-morrow 145 members sure, so that, even if Mr. Cox should join the Greenbackers, they

STILL COMMAND THE BEQUISITE MAJORITY. Mr. O'Reilly, of New York, who was not present at the caucus to-night, has telegraphed he will be on hand to-morrow when the House meets. Hence it is not probable that the Democrats will experience any difficulty in the organization of the House, although it is not impossible that through unforeseen events the election for Speaker may be deferred until Wednesday. Washington, D. C., March 17.—The Green-backers decided to night to east their worst for backers decided to-night to east their votes for Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker. Unless they can make their opposi-tion felt in the Speakership, they will probably offer no strenuous opposition to the candidates for other positions.

## TO OFFICE-SEEKERS. A CONGRESSMAN WHO HAS NO SYMPATHY WITH THEM. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The character of the hungry Democratic mob from the South Dr. Garnett, former Surgeon-General of the Confederacy, who is one of the most prominent practitioners among the Democratic Congress-

NOTICE—This is to give notice that I positively and emphatically decline to have anything to do whitever with office-seeking, verbally or by writwhatever with office-seeking, verbally or by writing, telephonically or telegraphically, personally or by proxy, straightforwardly or sinuously, ingenuously or oisingenuously, super-terrestrially or subterraneously, immediately or remotely, in the flesh or in the spirit, waking or dreaming, or by any agency or instrumentality, natural or supernatural, known to the human race. All Virginian papers please copy.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D.

## OUR CARRYING TRADE.

GLANCE AT AMERICAN EXPORTS AND IM-PORTS FOR THE LAST HALF CENTURY. Correspondence New York Graphic. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The report of the tureau of Statistics for the past year contains some very surprising figures to show the deline of American commerce and the gradual out steady manner in which foreign ships have monopolized our carrying trade. The following statement shows the percentage of imports to and exports from the United States carried in

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In striking contrast to this has been growth of the foreign commerce of the United States. While the carrying capacity of Ameri-States. While the carrying capacity of American bottoms has grown less and less every year, the demand upon it has grown rapidly greater, and has been responded to by foreign ship-owners. The growth in the export trade of the United States has been enormous, particularly within the last decade. In 1790 the value of domestic exports from the United States was \$19,666,000; in 1800. \$31,840,903; in 1810. \$42,-396,675; in 1820. \$51,683,640; in 1830. \$59,462,-029; in 1840. \$113,895,694; in 1850, \$136,946,912; in 1860, \$373,189,274; in 1870. \$420,500,275. Now mark the progress for the last eight years:

18 1600, \$3-63,163,274; 18 1800, \$420,500,275. Now mark the progress for the last eight years: 1871 ...\$562, 518,651 | 1875 ...\$43,094,767 1872 ...549,219,718 | 1876 ...644,956,406 1873 ...649,132,563 | 1877 ...676,125,592 1874 ...693,032,054 | 1878 ...722,811,815 The lack of increase and the falling off during the depressed conditions of American industries from 1873 to 1876 will be noticed, as returning prosperity is shown in the export for 1877 and 1878. Of the total exports last year, \$557,748,-327 was carried in foreign vessels, while only \$159,772,720 was carried in vessels of American

NOTES AND NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17 .- United States District-Attorney Conolly, of Springfield, is here to consult with Commissioner Raum and the Attorner-General on the subject of the Pekin whisky cases. Copolly is very confident of success, and claims that the Government has a strong case in every instance. The cases have been set for trial March 31, and will be continued until disposed of through every day of

QUESTIONABLE ACTION.

The action of the United States Marshal and other United States Court officials of the Eastern District of Massachusetts n refusing to surrender the Boston arties who were indicted at Pekin has been submitted to the Attorney-General for investigation and decision. As a new Marshal has been ppointed there-Gen. Banks-it is possible that different course may be pursued towards the llinois Marshal in the exercise of his duties.

when it was known that the Marshal was alowed nothing for mileage. FIRST BATCH. Edmund Juessen is here to argue with Charles . Reed the first batch of whisky cases before the United States Supreme Court. Junker, of

The two Boston cases were set at different days.

## SITKA.

Report of the Commander of the Ospre SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17 .- The officia report of the Commander of the British gun boat Osprey, now at Sitka, has been received here by telegraph. He describes the situatio at length, showing that there are about 320 whites at Sitka, of whom sixty-eight are capable of bearing arms. The Indian village adjacent contains at no time less than 800 warriors, and generally 500 or upwards, while within a day or two of travel in canoes are several thousand closely connected by ties of kindred. Since the withdrawal of the troops the Indians have torn down a good deal of the stockade guarding the town, and at the time of the arrival of the Ostown, and at the time of the arrival of the Osprey, Young Chief, who had gone to the house of the neighboring tribes to sack the town, was momentarily expected to return. The report concludes as follows: "In conclusion, I beg to state that I feel certain that the presence of the Oliver Wolcott and this ship has averted a serious calamity, and that it is my firm conviction that nothing but permanent protection and some sort of government having authority will enable the white people to live here without molestation from the Indians, to carry on their trade and develop the resources of the country." he resources of the country."
SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The United States coryette Alaska, recently arrived from New York via Panama, has received orders to go to Sitka. She will sail as soon as she can take stores on board.

## EXPLANATORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- A Chicago dispatch received to-day, announcing the lectur tour of Chan Pak Kwai, the Christianized Chinaman, under the management of H. C. Hansbro, creates much amusement in journalistic circles here, where the true inwardness of the affair is understood. Chan Pak Kwai's mission originated in the fertile brain of Chester C. Hall, better known by his alias of "Monu-mental liar of the United States," and former mental liar of the United States," and former writer of Kearney's speeches, who, in conjunction with certam waggish reporters, including Hansbro, wrote up a lot of lectures for Chan Pak Kwai, and with pecaniary assistance from the Chinese Six Companies started him on his travels, expecting to reap a rich harvest in the lecture field. Certain complications among the originators of the scheme as to the division of the spoils resulted in the facts coming to light among the newspaper men of this city. CROP PROSPECTS.

CABLINVILLE, Ill., March 17 .- The prospect for a wheat crop was never better in this and the adjoining Counties of Jersey, Montgomery, and Green, comprising the winter wheat-belt of cen-tral Illinois. The acreage has been increased fully 20 per cent, and the growing crop is look ing fine, with prospects for an increased yield over last year's. MEMPHIS, Teun., March 17.—A heavy freeze

FOREIGN.

A Petty State of Siege to Be Instituted in the City of Berlin.

The Socialists Attack the Government's Course in the Reichstag.

One Member Threatened with Expulsion from the Tribunal.

Additional Signs that the Waddington Ministry Is Falling to Pieces.

Public Sentiment Points to Gambetta as the Coming Premier.

The Last of the Russian Army Has Quitted Adrianople.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BERLIN. BERLIN, March 17 .- The Reichstag to-day discussed a report explanatory of the action of the Government in instituting a petty state of siege in Berlin. Herr Liebknecht, Socialist, strongly censured the measure, which he pronounced wholly unjustified. He declared that his party was the party of reform, not revolution. He defended the course of the Socialist Deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were given for the Emperor.

The President of the Reichstag, amid cheers, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the Chamber.

Herr Liebknecht continued: "If a Repub lic is established in Germany --- " He was upable to finish the sentence in consequence of the uproar which the words provoked. The President threatened to deprive him

of his right of speech.

Count Von Eulenburg explained that the Government's reason for proclaiming a state of siege was that Berlin was in great danger because it was the home of the Socialist agi-tation. Referring to what he termed the assassination and murder epidemic, he said the investigation showed that the instruments of crime were prepared in Berlin and East

Prussia. The Reichstag took formal cognizance of the report concerning the state of siege,

A FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING. BERLIN, March 17.-The Tagblatt mentions, under reserve, a rumor that a friendly understanding will be announced on the Emperor William's birthday whereby the Duke of Cumberland will renounce his claim to the throne of Hanover, and Prussia will give her consent to the early abdication of the Duke of Brunswick in favor of the Duke

A NEW OPENING FOR INVENTION BERLIN, March 17.-Count von Eulen Durg stated in the Reichstag that Bismarck and the Emperor had lately received a good many letters threatening them with assascovered in Berlin and East Prussia, although t was true that the East Prussia machine was only constructed to secure the inventor

TUMULTUOUS. BERLIN, March 17 .- At the close of Herr Liebknecht's speech, the President of the Reichstag threatened him with forcible removal from the Tribunal. The tumult at the time was indescribable.

THE PREMIERSHIP. Parts, March 17 .- It is believed that Waddington cannot remain Premier. Fournier is mentioned as his successor. The opinion gains ground that Gambetta must assume the

Premiership. JULES FERRY on Saturday introduced a bill restoring to the

State the sole power of conferring degrees, excluding four professorships, members of unauthorized religious societies, and reorganizing the Council of Public Instruction so as eliminate the clerical element. RESIGNED.

Gen. Borel, Minister of War under the De Broglie Government, has resigned the command of the Rouen Army Corps. VILLAGE BURNED.

Paris, March 17 .- The Village of Vernet, near Vichy, containing 100 houses, has been totally destroyed by fire.

# DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.

London, March 17 .- The damage by the overflow of the River Thiess, at Szegedin, is estimated at about £1,500,000. THE EMPEROR VISITS THE FLOODED CITY.

SZEGEDIN, March 17.-The Emperor Fran cis Joseph arrived to-day, and was conveyed in a boat through the ruined town. About 23,000 inhabitants have been removed. Those remaining are amply supplied with provisions. The Emperor, replying to an address, said his heart was deeply pained at the calamity which had befallen the inhabitants. The people must not be too much distressed. Help would come. The Emperor was much affected. He started for Vienna this evening.

MAGNITUDE OF THE FLOODS. SZEGEDIN, March 17 .- Two thousand farm houses in the surrounding country have been destroyed by the flood. It is believed the waters will not have entirely subsided before

### SOUTH AFRICA. FALSE.

LONDON, March 17.—The story that Col. Pearson had been attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus, and that the latter were defeated with enormous loss, is utterly false. It was probably circulated by the Zulus to delay the dispatch of assistance to Ekowe. CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.

The Orange Free State Government has refused aid, or to permit its citizens to aid. the British against the Zulus on constitutional grounds.

### EGYPT. DISTURBANCES THREATENED.

LONDON, March 17.-A Cairo dispatch says the Khedive has informed the British Consul that he apprehends a fresh disturbance un-less the Cabinet is remodeled. THE KEEDIVE AND THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Carso, March 17.-The Khediye has re-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

quested the Rothschilds to accept a modification of the securities agreed upon for the new loan. The Rothschilds declined, and have given notice of their intention to suspend advances. The Khedivo threatens them with legal proceedings.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LABOR TROUBLES. London, March 17.—The operatives at Blackburn are greatly incensed at the pro-posed reduction in wages. A troop of hussars and some companies of infantry were held in readiness at Preston Friday and Sat-

urday. PROPOSED VOTE OF CENSURE. London, March 17.-Lord Blachford will move in the House of Lords on Tuesday next a vote of censare upon the Zulu policy of the Government.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL. CALCUTTA, March 17 .- The Chief Commissioner for British Burmah has sufficient force to protect the British territory, but the position of the President and other Europeans at Mandalay is critical in the extreme.

RUSSIA. MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. London, March 17 .- A correspondent as Berlin declares positively that 20,000 Russians are being conveyed across the Caspian Sea, and it is believed they are destined for

TURKEY. ALL GONE. ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.-The last of

### the Russians quitted Adrianople Sunday. ROME.

DYING. ROME, March 17.—Cardinal Carlo Mari-chini, Bishop of Albans, is dying, aged 74.

FIRES. RIVERSIDE. The Presbyterian Church at Riverside, a fine, stone edifice, was burned Sunday morning. The janitor started a fire in the furnace about 4 o'clock, and at 7 flames were seen bursting through the roof. In less than an hour the interior of the building and the roof were destroyed, and nothing was left but the stone walls. ed, and nothing was left but the stone walls. The building cost \$12,000, and there is but \$1,500 insurance, that small amount only having been placed on account of the supposed freproof qualities of the structure. The risk is held by the Niagara Company of New York. The Episcopalians have placed their chapel as the disposal of the Presbyterians, and the latter will hold services in it until they rebuild their church.

AT FOUNTAIN CITY, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WINONA, Minn., March 17.—A dispatch to the Republican from Fountain City, Wis., announces the destruction there by fire late Saturday night of a large building owned by Henry Teekenburg, occupied by Carisch Bros. as a dry-goods and grocery store. The brothers, with their fami-lies, occupied rooms over the store, and nar-rowiy escaped with their lives, losing all their household goods, etc. Loss on stock, \$6,000; insurance, \$5,000; loss on building, \$2,000; insurance, \$5,000.

NEAR WASHINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Privane.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 17.—The barn of Mr. John Pettit, fourteen miles northwest of Washington, was destroyed by fire yesterday afterhorses, two mules, all of last year's crops from a 170-acre farm, agricultural implements, etc. Loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$1,200, in the Phoniz of Hartford. A year ago Mr. Pettil lost a barrou the same location, set afire by lightning.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 224 at 6:47 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the ruins of the old brick building at the foot of Pier street, which was formerly occupied by the Union Malt Comonny. No damage.

A still alarm to Engine Company 13 at 2:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient lire in the brick building No. 286 South Water street, second floor, caused by the carelessness of plumbers in leaving a fire upon the floor. The structure is owned by M. C. Stearns. Damage nominal.

NEAR WEST UNION, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 17.—A large stock barn belonging to Jacob Ranor, near West Union, a few nights ago was entirely destroyed by fire; also the entire contents, consisting of twelve valuable horses and a number of short-horn cattle and other stock and grain. Loss about

MILLS BURNED.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 17.—Braddock & Sons' saw-mill and oar factory at Brecken-ridge, on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Road, burned this morning; loss, \$3,000. AT NEWARK, N. J. NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Hall, Hatt & Parker's factory was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of

employment. AT NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, La., March 17.-A fire on Dryades street last caused a loss of \$50,000.

A Case of Nest-Hiding Which Has Made Much Talk in the East.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 17.—A divorce was granted to day in the Supreme Court for New-port County to Gen. Albert Gallatin Lawrence from his wife, Eva Lawrence, niece of President Zachary Taylor. The case has been a noted one in high social circles of Washington, Baltimore, and Newport. The scandal began by the intimacy of Mrs. Lawrence, who was a noted belle at the Capital, with Amadee Van Den Nest, Secretary to the Belgian Legation at Washington. Be-fore her marriage to Geo. Lawrence the lady was the widow of Capt. Kingsbury, son of Maj. Kingsbury, of Chicago. Capt. Kingsbury was shot at antietam. Last summer, when Gen. Lawrence first learned how far matters had gone between his wife and Van Den Nest, he went to Belgium and fought a duel with the Belgian, but neither was hurt. The plea charged Mrs. Kingsbury with adultery and desertion. The evidence did not establish adultery. The plea was granted on the ground of gross misconduct in violation of the marriage contract. Both parties are allowed to marry again. Mrs. Lawrence has been in Europe since she fiel from her husband's house, in February, 1878. There was practically no defense. Maj. Kingsbury, of Chicago. Capt. Kingsbury

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.
THRE HAUTE, March 17.—To-day the United States Internal Revenue office for the Seventh Indiana Collection District was turned over by the past Collector, Gen. Frank White, to the recent appointee, Deios W. Minshall, who enters upon his duties to-morrow. This district is one of the most important in the service, and collected the collection of the collection. lects over \$2,000,000 annually. For nearly s year past the management has been unsatisfac-tory to the Government, and subjected to sev-eral investigations. The appointment of Mr. Minshall, who is a practical banker and busi-ness man, is regarded very favorably. He re-tains as his chief Deputy Herbert Madison, who is indorsed as one of the most efficient of-ficials in the Revenue Service.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

by three-fourths of the members of the caucus, in the House, and that whoever may be nomiopposed to the money-power. Thirty-five thousand votes had been cast by the third party REPRESENTATIVE LAY, of Missouri, arrived here this morning pale and weak, and was immediately put to bed. He promised, however, to be in attendance at the Democratic caucus this evening. against the Democratic party, and it would be unless the Greenbackers could be united with the Democrats. To secure this unity he favored WHITTAKER. nominating a man who was in hearty sympathy

this appeal, he said, as a Union soldier address-

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, nominated Sunset Cox.

75, Blackburn 57, Cox 4, McMahon 3, Morri-

and moved to make the nomination unanimous, and made a really eloquent speech. He thanked the friends who had voted for him for the confidence expressed in him, and said that, if he had been the choice of the caucus, it would have been his pride to have manner as to benefit the whole country with entire and loyal devotion to the interest of the whole Union, and without sectionalism. He hoped that the fifty-seven gentlemen who had

Guard, in SUPPORTING THE CAUCUS NOMINEE.

The nomination was then made unanimous. A committee was then appointed to notify Ran-dall. The latter appeared and briefly returned thanks. He said he should endeavor to administer the office impartially as between persons

This ended the Speakership contest. Caldwell was then nominated for Clerk by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, and Adams by Blackburn. The result was the election of Adams by a a vote of 76 against 64 for Caldwell and one for Fernando Wood. Thompson was then nominated Sergeant-zt-Arms by acclamation. Doorkeeper Field was also renominated by acclamation. Hunton renominated Stewart for Postmaster, when some

The Chaplain was renominated.

Meanwhile there were animated scenes outside the secret chamber. Pending the taking of the ballot, the two leading Speakership candidates occupied adjacent rooms, Blackburn that of the Ways and Means Committee, and Randall that of the Appropriation Committee, Blackburn's doors were open to all. Randall's privately before the balloting began that he

wealth, who has been Blackburn's active man

This insures the nomination of Randall for speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress on the first

ballots.

The vote for Clerk of the House resulted:
Adams, 76; Caldwell (Ala.), 64. Thompson and
Field (present incumbents) were nominated for
Sergeaut-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, respectively, by acclamation.

Dr. Harrison was renominated for Chaplain.
When the result of the balloting was made.

into full effect to-morrow.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

mentary nominations to offices which of course the nominees are never to fill. Gen. Garfield received the nomination for Speaker, and ex-Congressman Rainey, former colored Representative from South Carolina, the nomination for Clerk. Most of the time was devoted to the

te pass these appropriation bills, maintain a resolute front upon all the political questions involved in them, and to throw upon the Democratic majority in both Houses the full responsi bility for legistation. The Democrats, having obtained the power, will be compelled to exercise it and to be responsible for it, and will not the Republican minority.

didates for the various elective offices of the the House, ex-Congressman Rainev, of South Carolina; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin; Doorkeeper, James Melkon, Ten-nessee; Postmaster, Gen. Harry Sherwood, Michigan; Chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, Washington. RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

WHAT WILL PROBABLY HAPPEN.

PRODUCTIVE OF SERIOUS RESULTS.

It is claimed at the Greenbackers' headquar-

Roelle, Junker & Co., is also here.

### The Present Pope and His Predecessor ...The Temper and Tendency of the Papacy.

Correspondence New York Evening Post.

LONDON, March 1.—What has taken place at Rome behind the holy doors of the congregation of the Rites? A noise of dispute has reached the ears of the profane; there has been uproar and tumult, but the details, the facts, and movements have been carefully concealed. The cleri cal world was visibly excited; mysterious news great import even by the side of the resignation of Marshai MacMahon, which resignation was compared by the Jesuitic nest to the shame of

It was rumored -in matters of the vestry we have always to deal with rumors, never with clear, simple, concordant narratives-it was rued that, being called upon to sanction an official consecration of Our Lady of La Salette (whose features are entirely different from those of the other Holy Virgins), the Pope had himself questioned the insane Melanie, on whose testimony rests this ignoble story, and that, inlignant at the effrontery, the ignorance, and the rseness of this creature, he had wanted to take the opportunity, once for all, to

REPUDIATE THE WORSHIP OF LA SALETTE, which he has submitted to rather than accepted, and has never formally recognized. Pius IX. who was sincerely devoted to Our Lady of Lourdes, had never swallowed Our Lady of La Salette, whose apparition he called "stuff and " It seems that the new Pope would ave liked to make a slight display of liberality,

have liked to make a slight display of ancerality, that nothing would please him better than to weed the church." There are honest folks who believe this were not too difficult a task, and were really worth the while.

At this juncture a Bonapartist journal, a friend of the throne and the altar, suddenly announced that our Holy Father had addressed a brief to Monseigneur of Grenoble abolishing the worship of La Salette. Whence, general amazement, a few simple minded persons applianded worship of La Salette. Whence, general amazement. A few simple-mindel persons applauded and clapped their bands. But the sober journals merely noted the news; before expressing an opinion they needed further information. Indeed, it required but slight reflection to see that, had the news been founded on facts, had so radical a measure been adopted, it must be the signal of an upheaval of consciences, the signal of civil war in the heart of Catholicism. How, indeed, could Gallicanism, thrice dead and buried, possibly resuscitate inexpectedly? How could religious liberalism, so often strack down by bulls, rise again on a sudden and throttle the Byllabus? Three days later

THE NEWS WAS CONTRADICTED all sides in the name of Monseigneur, who fics in the water of La Saletta at the rate of trames in the water of La Saletta at the rate of five france per litre—the price of the better brands of corfac. Monseigneur announced that he had just received a brief from his Hollness, who, said he, adds new honors to those already heaped upon our Lady.

. He grants the title of Miner Basilic to her sanctuary, he want he converted of the status and her the title of Miner Basilic to her sanctuary, he permits the crowning of the statue, and her portrait is about to receive official consecration similar to that given to the portrait of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart of Issoudun. . . . And Monseigneur adds that "Melanie" will very likely sue her detractors for slander.

Monseigneur of Grenobla evidently exaggerates the new honors which have been heaped upon his Virgin, but it is no less evident that Leo XIII. dared not call Our Lady of La Salette to account; that he dared not recognize the fact

Leo XIII. dared not call Our Lady of La Salette to account; that he dared not recognize the fact that Melanie is a hussy and an adventuress; that powerful as the Pope may be in other circumstances so soon as he is pleased to side for a while with reason and common sense, Monseigneur of Grenoble, speaking in the name of ignorance and superstition, is more powerful than the Pope. Some of the stockholders of the marvelous water shop have not feared to oppose the Pope himself, and the infallible Pope has retreated before the champion of Melanie. This fact was to be noted.

SUE HER DETRACTORS FOR SLANDER.

sue her determined by the threat that Melanie would sue her determined by the her determined by the boundary of the pontificate of M. Is Broglie, it is true, but the pontificate of M. Is Broglie, it is true, but the pontificate of M. Is Broglie, it is true, but the Judges who are levoted to our lords, the Magistrates, who are the tools of the priest party, hold the keys of line and prison. Should Melanie cail upon them severely to pulish her detractors; should Melanie compiain of the injury done to beatification, and to the sale of the bottled miracle, by malevolent persons, I pity the honest man who falls into their clutches.

The poor Holy Father wanted to win the praises of the Times and of the Journal des Debats; he thought to get on the right side of the strategist who is conducting the campaign of the Cultur Kampf, for, in order to ruin Bismarck, the Vatican must first be reconciled with him. It was the Sovereign Pontiff's good pleasure to institute a few triding reforms, to make a few very honest, very modest, very insignificant improvements, which were to have excited the enthusiasm of the bystanders. He had already prepared his soap and water; be had cut him a straw in which to blow; with a single small glassful he had enough to float a thousand great, splendid, many-colored bubbles; but, after only two or three puffs, his breath gave out: it seems that

three puffs, his breath gave out: It seems that HR IS ASTIMATIC.

The simplicity of Pius IX., which was all on the outside, concealed a deep penetration,—the artiessness,—but Leo XIII. has nofe of that sarcastic bonhomic which caused the immense success of his predecessor. Did the Jesuits but let him have his way, Leo XIII. would be more of a Jesuit than the Jesuits; but, whether right or wrong, the Jesuits mean to rule the world and the Church after their own fashion and not after his. The new infallible Pooe has made his adviser and favorite of the Rev. Father Curci, whom his no less infallible predecessor had condemned with such ado. He expected wonders from him, but nothing works, nothing has yet been done, and if is already said that Curci tig going astray. Not that Curci is not as perfidious as can be desired; not that his plans are not as good as that which the illustrious Gen. Trochu, during the siege of Paris, had deposited among the minutes of M. Duchoux, Notarv. We are assured by the partisans of Leo XIII. that those plans, that that poffey, are admirable; but, as ill-luck will have it, they are out of place. Had they been applied at the critical moment, when Pius IX. mounted the throne of St. Peter, and when millions of worthy simpletons called out to him: "Take heart, Holy Father!" they would certainly have caused Europe to refrograde a generation or two. But, coming after the Syllabus, they are simply senseless. There is

A LIMIT TO PUBLIC CREDULITY. The Roman Catholic populations are crazed, it is true; but they are not as simple as that. It has been possible to make them accept the infallibility of the Pope, the Immaculate Conception, war against science, against reason, against human liberty, by telling them that this was the essence and the concentration of the Catholic dogma; now it is impossible for the Valican to shake off the Syllabus which it was pleased to impose on the world as supreme law. Palere even quam fecisti.

July, so resolutely, so easily, into the tradi-tion and the true instincts of the Roman Catholic dogma, that he soon thought himself infaithele. This was but a curious puenomenon of childish simplicity. But, unfortunately for himself, Leo XIII. is more than a mere theolo-Zian, as was his predecessor; he is moreover a politician. In mere ordinary junctures he would even be a very crafty and shrewd diplo-natist. But we are passing through strange events; we are living at a time whose grandeur ind solemnity, it seems to us, are not appressed by our contemporaries. Where a terrible will is needed Leo XIII. has brought only a more or less refined mind; where ardent confection, and at the very least inflexible obstinacy are required, he thinks he can manage with rugar shrewdness,

He is too much of a politician to have a good beology. He is too much of a theologian to have good policy. He displeases some and does not a statisty others. Observe him: he does not how himself, but statisty in the does not walk, but tacks. He wanders like a soul in bale, but tacks. He wanders like a soul in bale, bending before every wind of doctrine. The truth is, he is outside of the principle of his burch; he has only shifting soil beneath his cet. His qualities themselves—his qualities

especially—turn against him, while the defects of Pius IX. had much to do with his success. A sensible man, Leo XIII. would like to be practical; he has no taste for exaggeration and bluster; words do not intoxicate him; he is not inebriated with gas. A man of the world, he understands the necessities of the time, and would like to satisfy them, and this it is that will cause his ruin, thank God! A more expert and more sensible pilot could not have been placed upon the vessel of the Church which Pius IX. so recklessly launched amidst reefs and whirlpools. But here there is no need of experience; more than talent is required, and we believe that genius itself would not suffice. He is harnessed to the ungrateful task of saying his Church—a fact which orings him the underhand hatred, the peridious spite of the ecclesiastic tribe, who still wonder how Pius IX., that providential being, as they say, and as we willingly repeat, led her gavly, brilliantly and gloriously to perdition. Indeed Leo XIII., an aristocratic nature, a person cultivated, delicate aristocratic nature, a person cultivated, delicate

TOO MUCH BEYOND THE VULGAR too MUCH BEYOND THE VULGAR
to become one of the heroes of the vulgar
Catholic; while Pius IX., that great child, had
all the requisites to become the idol of the
masses; ideal of the robe-bearers, he was rather
a woman than a man. Although a nobleman
born he could not fail to be popular, for after
all he was neither better nor worse than a mere
Transteverine. It was thought that Pius IX.
gave the impulse to his Church, and none were
more convinced of this than the worthy man gave the impulse to in Schiller, and not were more convinced of this than the worthy man himself; the fact was, however, that he merely followed the impulsion of the masses; now, every mass is a woman. The skull which bore the triple crown was the reservoir where form nd consistence were taken by the aspirations of million young devotees and fifteen million and consistence were taken by the aspirations of a million young devotees and fifteen million old bigots, who crowd the New as well as the Old World. He could truly say, My name is Legion. The only popularities which have equaled his in our century are those of Garibaidi and of Napoleon I. The three Italians

No better proof of the popularity of the late Pontiff could be given than the millions of francs which spontaneously flowed into the reservoir of St. Peter's Pence. Not a day passed but a prelate brought him the subserfactions ed but a prelate brought him the subscrip ed but a prelate brought him the subscriptions of some diocese of Europe or America. Offerings here, presents there, there was no more count kept of the crosses, the inkstands, the vases, the golden chaliess, the pens ornamented with brilliants, the hollow virgins filled with louis and napoleons, or stuffed with bank-notes, delicate symbols. The footmen of the holy man sold his drawers to rich dowagers; his socks, whose virtue no washerwoman had ex-tracted, to old Marchionesses; the bandages which had served to dress his suppurating leg

were contended for. Even in the best days of indulgences no such affluence of ducats and ris-toles had ever been seen, and the Vatican lulled itself with the illusion that this state of things would last a long time.

After the death of Pius IX. the river of gold and silver continued to flow rapidly for awhile, Moreover, notwithstanding his bounty, the worthy man had piled up a goodly number of ducats, and it is owing to the reserve he left that the new government has been able to sup

port itself so far. But the treasury is visibly and with the pence which are brought to him, and which are daily diminishing in number, Saint Peter can no longer live. Saint Peter appears the Bishops upbraid the vicars, the vicars upbraid their congregations, but these turn a deaf ear, and the more they are upbraided, the less they give. A wind of avarice and sterility seems to have blown over the Catholic purse. The fraternities complain, the architectraternities are distressed. The undertaking of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre—the plan was to inclose Paris between two fortresses of bigotry, the basilica of Saint Genevieve and another high, deep, immense cathedral—has ceased for want of funds. The interesting swarm of virgin mothers, the black and the white, the Melanies and the Bernadettes, are also beginning to complain and groan at the hardness of the times. Those who gave them gold of yore give them only silver now; those who gave BECOMING EMPTY. give them only silver now; those who gave silver give them only copper, and crabbedly at that; those who gave them copper no longer give them anything at all. And behold! those give them anything at all. And behold! those who gave them nothing are becoming bolder every day in their scolls and banters. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed.

Times have changed, it is said, because the Pope has changed. Prelates, beguins, monks and monklings, huns and nunettes, curates and vicars, deacons and sub-deacons, beadles and sextons, all recriminate. It is no longer the fault of Voltaire and Rosseau; it is

THE FAULT OF THE NEW POPE. Has he not taken it into his head to enter nto a compact with the Revolution? Is he no concocting heaven knows what deplorable armistice with Liberalism? The opposition against the Holy Father is still sly and underhand, but it is already only half concealed. It is becombetted. Holiays are instituted for the celebration of the various anniversaries of Pius IX.,—the anniversary of his death, of his election, of his consecration, etc. . . . But as for celebrating the election of poor Leo XIII., no one cares think of it. On the other hand, it was rumored at Rome the other day that ap it was rumored at Rome the other day that as attempt at poisoning was made against the Pope. Is this true? Is it false? Chi to sa? But whether founded or not, this rumor indicates clearly enough that at that other Ganganelli the end of Ganganelli is foreseen, if he remain a Gangaheili and does not abjure all idea of reform, abdicating into the hands of the dark-working General of the Jesuits, the Rev. Father Becky.

after ail? Whether he live long or little, whether he be prudent or unskillful, whether he be wise or foolish, whether he be squarely ultramoutane, or whether he condescend to act the comedy of Liberalism to the close, the actual Pontiff will have a sad end. It is upon his head that the dark Parce have directed the fatal expitation of the insults and taunts which the too fortunate Pius IX, was forever flinging at justice, progress, and good sense. But what BUT WHAT MATTERS IT. at justice, progress, and good sense. But what matters the Pope to-day? It is with Papacy we have to deal.

CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—The legal contro versy over the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad was resumed in the United States Circuit. Court this morning before Judge Baxter, who has come here expressly to hear argument upon a motion to appoint a Receiver of that road. This same motion was argued before Judge Brown in December last, and denied. That argument was upon a bill of complaint filed by Edwin Burrus, a bondholder of the Chicago & Lake Huron Company. The Union Trust Company of New York is the Trustee of these bonds, but it is alleged that the Company is controlled by Vanderbilt, an individual bondholder. The motion for the fore Burrus decided to be heard upon his rights as appointment of a Receiver is renewed this time with Henry W. Smithers, who represents \$2,000, 000 of bonds on the western section of the road, which are owned in Amsterdam, and Charles B. Peck, Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, as complainants. The grounds set up are substantially the same as in the former case, that is, that the Chicago and Northeastern was built by Bancroft while Receiver of the Chicago & Lake Huron, and very largely with its money, over its line, for which maps and surveys had been filed and the right of way paid. The bill of Smithers alleges that the paid. The bill of Smithers alleges that the Chicago & Northeastern was a fraudulent and fictitious corporation; that it was Bancroft and nobody else; that he offered and adopted all resolutions in the Board of Directors; that he issued bonds and turned them over to himself; that neither he nor his fictitious corporation could transfer any title to stock bonds to Mr. Vanderbilt, and that the latter has no better standing in Court than Bancroft would have. The bill also claims that the Chicago & Northeastern, having been built by the money of the Chicago & Lake Huron, beiongs in equity to the latter, or at least that they have an equitable lien for the value of the money used and the services rendered.

The bill of Receiver Peck covers substantially the same ground as that of Smithers. He repused and the services rendered.

The bill of Receiver Peck covers substantially the same ground as that of Smithers. He represents more especially holders who are interested to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000. The affidavit of Vanderbilt, was read to the Court as an answer to the various bills. It denies the allegations so far as his knowledge goes, and affirms that he was a purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration of stock and bonds of the Chicago & Northwesterm. Counsel did little more to-day than outline the points of the arguments which are indicated above. There are numerous counsel in the case. S. Corning Judd and William F. Whitehouse, of Chicago, appear for Smithers. Henry W. Duffield appears for Receiver Peck. They will be assisted in their arguments by Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York City, Solicitor for the Union Trust Company, and C. I. Walker, of this city. The interests of the Chicago & Northeastern are represented by S. F. Seager of Lausing, attorney of the corporation, Ashley Pond of this city, and ex-Schator Stanley Matthews of Cincinnati, attorneys in the case, A. E. Chadwick of Port Huroe, who represents Eurns, Alfred Russell of this city, who represents cer-

Furniture Company; capital, \$30,000; corporators, Thomos Kene, Edward J. Cusack, and Edward G. Duraut.

tain bondholders, and Theodore Romyn of this city, attorney for Bancroft. The arguments begin to-morrow, and have been arranged in this order: Judd will open on behalf of Smithers; Duffield will open on behalf of the Receiver; he will be followed by Pond and Matthews for the defendants, and the case will then be closed for the complainants by Peckham. The court-room was crowded all day in anticipation of a freat argument by the array anticipation of a great argument by the array of legal gentlemen.

## POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—But little impor tance is attached here to the movement of ce tain Democrats to keep Butterworth and Young the members elected in the First and Second Districts, out of their seats in Congress. The time within which Savler and Goss could file a notice of contest has expired by limitation, and no such notice has been filed. Butterworth's majority was 720, and Young's 974. The election was the cleanest and purest one held in Cincinnati for years. The men who are engineering the present movement are a committee from what is called the Democratic Reform Club, a new organization, that stuffed ballots outrageously on the occasion of its first election of officers, a few months ago. The individual members of the Committee have themselves been identified with the worst political frauds ever perpetrated in Hamilton County. The Club made a liberal appropriation of money to be expended in pro-curing affidavits of gepublican frauds. Twenty five such have been obtained, several of their from confessed thieves, and forwarded to Wash ington, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, asking that body to take such action in the case as it may deem proper. It is hoped by some of the Democrats that Clerk Adams may be induced by this presentation of testimony to leave the names of Butterworth and Young off the rolls, and thus help the Democratic majority in the organization of the roung off the rous, and thus head the Demo-cratic majority in the organization of the House. The real purpose of the scheme, how-ever, is to influence the approaching election in Cincinnat by springing a charge of Republican frauds on the eve of the contest.

OTTAWA, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., March 17.—At the municipal ection to-day, after a spirited contest, Samuel Richolson was elected Mayor over John F. Nash by about 175 majority. A heavy vote was polled. The following Aldermen were elected: First Ward, Thomas Maher; Second, C. S. Phelps; Third, J. E. Carew: Fourth, J. F. Murphy Fifth, John Miller; Sixth, Douat Hollicker; Seventh, H. J. Logan. The Workingmen's party bad a ticket in the field, headed with J. H Rosenberg for Mayor, which drew a small vote. The Republican County Convention to nominate a candidate for Recorder meets here to-morrow. But two candidates are prominently mentioned,—W. H. Pilcher, of Streator, and Stephen Arnold, of Mendota.

TERRE HAUTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 17.—The political excitement of the coming spring elections is be coming quite intense. The Nationals have decided to place a ticket in the field. Both parties are openly charged with trying to effect a union with the Nationals, so far without any success. It is the opinion of close observers that the Democrats will carry all the ticket except the City Treasurer, a Republican, who will probably be re-elected. The Grant movement in the Republican party appears to be generally indorsed by Republicans.

### SPRINGFIELD.

Special Disputch to The Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.-The Tilder organ's special correspondent arrived on the regular train this evening. he found a happy erowd, fucluding John Forsythe, John Hise, Tom Courtney, George P. Everhart, and H. S. Wicks, the manager. They were bounti fully supplied with champagne, whisky, etc., and were thus enabled to form the acquaintance of the Damocratic legislators and politicians of the city this evening, the result being a glorious Tilden jubilee at the Leland to-night.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18-1 a. m .- Indi cations: For Tennessee and Ohio Valley clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or higher temperature and pres-

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30,074	17	83	N. W	5		Fair.
1:18 a. m.	30.084	26	88	N. W	.0	****	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.038	32	79	W	8		Fair.
8:53 p. m.	30.027	32	150	W	11		Fair.
9:00 p. m.				W			
0:18 p. m.	30.100	25	87	W /	10		Clear.
Maximum	, 39; n	EBA	L OB	SERVATIO GO. Marc	NS.	-10:	18 p.m.
Stations.	Bar	. , 17	br.	Wind.	F	ain	Weather.
-	-			7 737 1 4		1	-

Stations.	Bar.	Thr	. Wind.	Rain	Weathe
Albany	. 29.99	21	N. W., brisk		Clear.
Alpena	. 30.08	5	E. fresh	.02	Fair.
Alpena Boise City	. 30.11	47	E. fresh		Fair.
Breckinglidg	e 30.16	6			Clear.
Buffalo	. 30.03	22			Cloudy.
Cairo	30.31	28	N., fresh		
Cheyenne		20	E., fresh		Clear.
Chicago	. 30. 10	25	W., fresh		
Cincinnati		28		iniere.	Lt. snow
Cleverand		25	S. W., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Davenport		22	W., fresh S.E., gentle		Clear.
Denver		28	S.E., gentle		Clear.
Des Molnes.		20	W., fresh		Clear.
Detroit		22	W., fresh		Clear.
Dodge City	. 29.96	35	S. E., fresh		Clear.
Duluch, Mint	30.05	9	S. W., gen		Clear.
Erie	. 30.06	26	W., fresh		Cloudy.
Ft. Garry		_13	W., gentle.		Clear.
Fort Gibson.	. 30, 24	35	N. E., fresh		Clear.
Grand Haver	30,08	23	N. W., fresh	.01	Fair.
Indianapolis.		22	N.W. gen.		Clear.
Keokuk		22	N. W., gen		Clear.
La Crosse	. 30. 11	20	W., gentle		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.27	25		diese!	Hazy.
Louisville		13	N. W., fresh .		Clear.
Madison	30, 12	21	W., fresh !		Clear.
Mempals	30,26	31	N. E., gen		Clear.
Milwausee		19	N. W., fresh .		
Nashville		30	N., gentle		
New Orleans.	30.03	48	N., fresh.  .	(	Cloudy.
North Platte.	29.84	23	S. W., fresh .	(	Clear.
Omaha	31.20	20	W., gentle		Clear.
Oswego	30,03	24	W., gentle	1	Fair.
Pembins		_13	N. W. light .	(	lear.
Pioche, Nev		51	N. W., gen		lear.
Pittsourg	30, 10	27	N. W., Iresh  .	1	t. snow.
Port Huron		21.	W., fresh	(	Clear
Rochester		22	W., gentle. S., gentle. N., gentle.	.02 (	loudy.
Sacramento		56	S., gentle	1	air.
Salt LaneCity		45	N., gentle	(	lear.
Sandusky		25	W., briek N. W., fresh		lear
San Francisco		52	N. W., fresh .	(	lear.
Shreveport		42	N. E. fresh .	(	lear
St. Louis		30	decree decrebe to		lear.
St. Paul		17	W convitle		San A
Toledo		27	N. fresh	(	loudy.
Vicksburg		39	N. E., fresh .	(	lear.
Virginia City.		35	N. fresh N. E. fresh. S. fresh.	(	lear.
Winnemucca	29.94	50	S., fresh	1	air.

## ZAMACONA

Sr. Louis, March 17.-Senor Zamacona, Mexican Minister, arrived here this morning. He was received at the depot by the Reception Committee appointed by the Merchants' Exchange for that purpose, and escorted to the Lindell Hotel. He will view the Irish procession in honor of St. Patrick this afternoon, and be a guest of the Knights of St. Patrick at their annual banquet. To morrow he will deliver an address to the Merchants' Exchange on the commercial relations of Mexico and this coun-

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 .- Arrived, Illinois from Liverpool. and City of Montreal, from New York. San Francisco, March 17.—Sailed, steamer Zealanilla, Sidney, via Honolulu, etc., carrying the British mails. New York, March 17.—Arrived, Erin, from

INCORPORATED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., March 17.—License organize as a corporation was to-day issued by the Secretary of State to the Chicago School

THE MIDDLINGS PURIFIER PATENT St. Louis, March 17.—The United States Circuit Court, this morning, decided the cases of the American Middlings Purifier Company against the millers of this city in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the reissued patent does not conform to the original, and therefore is invalid. The Minuesota cases fol-low the St. Louis cases. The plaintiffs will Court.

Sr. Paul, Mich., March 17.—A decision was rendered in the United States District Court here to-day in the case of the American Middlings Purifier against John A. Christian et al., being the Minnesota branch of the patent cases lately tried in St. Lonis. The decision by Judge Dillon is that the patent originally issued covered only the process for improvement in the art of the manufacture of flour, and that the claim made under the reissued patent is expanded to cover the process for purifying middlings. This not being described in the original patent the claim is untenable, and the patent so far as it refers to middlings purifiers is void. The Court does not enter into the question of in-

### JUDGE LYNCH. The Hanging by a Mob, at Newport, Ky., of

the Man Who Outraged Mrs. Truesdell.

Cincinnati Enquirer, March 17.

It was about 6 o'clock when the lynching party intered Newport. They came by the Alexandria, the Covert Run, and the Water-Works roads, and, meeting on York street, marched down to the Court-House Square. There were not many in the procession, probably not exceeding 100, and when they approached the Square there were only three horseback. These were in front. None of this invading party, and none of its auxiliaries, wore any masks or disguises at any time. The Jailer and others heard the shouting up-street, and began to make ready. All the jail-yard gates were locked, but the invaders, with their forces swollen to twenty times their original numbers, surrounded the place by all is approaches, and soon effected an Come on, every man that has a wife or a sis-

er," some one cried. The conflict was short, sharp, and decisive Mayor Harton stepped to the front and said, "Gentlemen, stop where you are. This has has gone far enough. I want to talk to you." The answer to this was, "You s- of a b-." and a shot-gun under his nose. He knocked the weapon up with his little bamboo cane, the only weapon he had, and received a blow on the side of the face that laid bim flat and left an abraised wound. Then he was seized and thrown over the fence into Southgate alley. He entered from that direction and called out that he wanted to speak to Schwartz. At this a horse-pistol was presented by one of the crowd for his close contemplation. "Do you see that?" savagely demanded the man. "I do." answered the Mayor. "Well, then, keep your mouth shut," was the reply, and his Honor onfesses freely that he said no more after that He says the guns and clubs sticking up looked like a forest.

Meantime, the Jailer was doing battle mildly "The keys! the keys!" demanded a score of throats. "Give us the keys!" Mr. Schwartz tried to parley and delay, but it was no go. He assured them that the man would be forth ing to answer for his crime, or the cit might take their vengeance out of hi Kline's place, but the only answer was, keys! the keys! throw—knock him down and take 'em away from him." They began to make ready to batter the door in with a beam, but meanwhile others were handling Schwartz pretty roughly, and at last, after throwing him at him at him of the with firm down and giving him a thump or two with fists they got the kevs away from him. He, and Cottingham, and Doug Martin had been closely barricading the jail door, but were soon dis-persed. Mayor Harton wisely gave orders be-fore the crowd came not to shoot, as resistance with that small force must be ineffectual any-

with that small force must be ineffectual anyhow, and it was useless to shed blood,—perhaps innocent blood, too.

The doors open, a few of the foremost men went in and brought the doomed man out. Schwartz resuming his post at the door and keeping the surging crowd back. The other prisoners were all either locked in their cells and the keys in the house or had hidden away for fear. Nothing was said to Kline, and he said nothing to his executioners then. They simply pulled him out and made off with him quietly. They went straight to his cell without a word of direction, showing that their ready information was accurate. It is quite likely that some of the quiet day's visitors had taken the bearings and were with the assailing crowd. With a man on either side holding him taken the bearings and were with the assailing crowd. With a man on either side holding him up by the arms and marching him along afoot, the wretched creature was taken out of town, holding his head down and looking neither to the right nor to the left. The crowd went as it had come, taking York street from the Court-House and moving southward.

Going out it was terrible. The snow was falling fast, and the road over which the crowd went was in a dreadful coudition. More than one buggy which was slowly following the mob

went was in a dreadful condition. More than one buggy which was slowly following the mob upset, and the occupants were compelled to pull their vehicle on the side of the road and send the horse back to the city. During all this time the crowd, with their prisoner, was gradually getting closer to Mrs. Truesdell's residence. Kline walked all the way out there in the centre of the men who had taken him from jail.

By the time the mob had arrived at Mrs. Truesdell's residence, it is estimated that it numbered fully 700 people. It was composed of Campbell County's best and most respected people; there were men it it whose wealth and influence equal any man's in Kentucky. The mob was orderly, quiet, and well-behaved. influence equal any man's in Kentucky. The mob was orderly, quiet, and well-behaved. The only demonstrations that were made was a cheer given every few hundred yards that were walked. During all this time Kline seemingly was caring nothing about what was going on. He was calm and cool, and acted more like a brute than a human. During the whole trip out he did not show the slightest signs of fear. In fact, he tried to make it appear as if he did not know what was going on. The mob were mostly all well armed. Sonie had shot guns and others pistols. They had a leader, one of the bravest and best men in the county, both financially and intellectually. They waited for his command, and whenever it was given it was obeyed instantly, it made no difference what it was.

The mob reached the residence of Mrs. Trues-The mob reached the residence of Mrs. Truesdell at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, having been over an hour on the way. Arriving, they were nalted by the leaders, and a half-dozen of the foremost, with Kline in charge, led the way to the house. It is a small log building, situated on the Dayton and Alexandria pike, fronting north, surrounded by trees and shrubbery, and bearing evidences of taste and thrift upon the part of the owners. The party entered the kitchen, and, marching Kline before them, moved to the door opening to the room where Mrs. Truesdell, his victim, lay upon the bed of sickness, and pernaps death, to which his crime tirought her. She was found sitting up in bed, supported by her husband on one side and her mother on the other, her father, Mr. Balser, and brothers standing near. As they entered she turned her pale face, sur-

rounded by its drapery of dark, flowing hair, full upon him, and in an instant recognizing him, instinctively turned away with a shudder, full upon bim, and in an instant recognizing him, instinctively turned away with a shudder, shutting out the repulsive spectacle and the memories which it brought. Urged by her hasband and mother to again look and express an opinion, she asked that his hat, which had been removed, be placed on his head. This was done, and his head, which had failen forward to prevent her obtaining a full view, forcibly raised. As this was done kline said, "Wait until to-morrow, so that she can see me by daylight." The words, though spoken in a low tone, reached her ears, and with a convulsive start and hands clasped in agony she exclaimed: "Oh, that voice! that voice!" and turned trembling away. There was silence for a few moments as the suffering woman lay in the arms of her husband, but the howling mob without would not brook delay, and, urged by the, demands of those present, her husband pressed her for a reply. "Tell us, Carrie," he said, "whether this is the man." Taking one more look, she answered: "Yes, that is the man, and he knows it," and fell back, exhausted and trembling, upon her pillow.

This was sufficient, and with scarcely another word he was hurried from the bouse. By this time the mob had gathered nearer the house, and received the party with yells and cheers of affront as they appeared. Then there was a clausor for the woman's answer, and when it was announced a great shout went up, "Hang him! hang him!"

Then the crowd began to withdraw from the house, and soon the suffering woman left with

clanor for the woman's answer, and when it was announced a great shout went up, "Hain him! hang him!"

Then the crowd began to withdraw from the house, and soon the suffering woman left with her husband and loved ones, doubly shocked by the crime and the retribution which was about to be meted out to the brute who had caused it. Then there was a brief consultation among the stalwart Kentucky farmers who had him in charge, and they moved off down the pike a couple of hundred yards or so from the house to a convenient tree by the roadside, where they called a halt. The mob came on hooting and howling, crying again for the life of the man, and demanding again that the leaders hurry up the hanging. An examination, however, showed that the tree was not satisfactorily located, as it would be difficult to drive a wagon under it in position to be used as a scaffold. Seeing the bulk of the crowd impatiently waiting their movements, the Regulators, with the victim in charge, moved on down the pike another tree, upon the north side of the road,—a huge oak with a strong branch, whose twigs had been cut away as though in preparation for the event,—which projected out over the pike.

appreciated by horses, or dogs, or four-legged pets generally. A Pauper of Historica! Interest. A Pauper of Historica! Interest.

New York Tribuna.

A Nantucket correspondent of the Tribuna directs attention to the fact that there is living in the almshouse of that island a pauper ages 80, whose early life was connected with events of historical interest. His name is Robert Ratcliffe. He was born at Newcastle-on-Type. At

Here they halted, and prepared for the tragedy which was to follow.

By common consent, there was no form of trial, no question as to whether or not the man should be haaged; they simply went on making the preparations, as if by common consent, or with the understanding that that action was a part of their business. Kline was led to the foot of the tree, and a man sent up to prepare for tying the rope. It was then decreed that the rope was missing, and a man on horseback was sent take fire it. It was found in the hands of some one in the mob which was still lingering about the tree in the darkness, supposing that the execution was to take place there. They were notified to come forward to the final stopping-place, and did so without a second invitation.

During the absence of the horseman in search of the rope, the men in charge of Kline again plied him with questions, and, pressing him pretty closely, Kline showed fight, saying that he ought not to be treated in this way, and that if it were not for the crowd he would whip the man who was talking to him in this manner.

Said he: "I'd like to meet you on a prairie alone, I'd use you up in just about a minute."

"No, you couldn't," was the reply, "I wish you would; I'd like the chance to whip you myself."

The quarrel being quieted down, some one

The quarrel being quieted down, some one asked Kline if he wanted to pray or wanted any one to pray with him. To this he made no reone to pray with him. To this he made no reply, when some irreverent scoundrel in the mob, which had by that time came up, began a prayer for him, opening with "Our Father," and ending with an allusion to "two pairs," whereat there was a divided sentiment, some of the thoughtless taking it as a rare joke, and others, who had begun to feel the solemnity of the occasion, crying out "shame." All this time Kline stood quietly, not sted or in any way restrained, at the foot of the tree, clesely surrounded by the eager mob, many of whom were armed with guns and revolvers, and as much unable to save himself as though fettered and incarcerated in the strongest prison of the Comarcerated in the strongest prison of the Com-monwealth. By and by the rope came. An open buggy was driven up, and preparations for the execution were renewed. The rope was a new one, large and strong, and was thrown up through the wind and driving snow to the man who had climbed the tree and sat astride the who had climbed the tree and sat astrice the limb, waiting for its coming. He caught it cleverly, and, wrapping it about the huge branch, let fall the dangling noose over the heads of the excited mob. The noose was not tied in a very skillful manner, but strongly, and with evident intention of insuring its work. Then there was a low call for a light, and considerable delay occurred by failure to produce one. Some one suggested breaking produce one. Some one suggested breaking the lamps off a carriage which stood near, and for a moment the partial destruction of the car-riage seemed intuinent, but a lantern having been produced this was abandoned. The light brought, the knot was completed, and the noose pronounced ready for Mr. Kline's neck. The pronounced ready for Mr. Kline's neck. The seaffold was an open buggy. It was driven up, drawn by one horse, under a tree, and Kline elevated to a place beside the seat, and a moment later upon the seat itself, the mud and snow from his coarse boots falling upon the cushions as a pall upon the seaffold. Even at this trying moment when he was placed upon his scaffold bis coolbess did not forsake him. And all the hootings and icerings of the mob as And all the hootings and jeerings of the mob as he was elevated to his position failed to make him flinch or move a muscle. "See him tremble," filisch or more a muscle. "See him tremble," said one, but he did not tremble, except, per-haps, from cold, for he wore only a thin cont and vest, light shirt, no overcoat, a low paper collar, and was ill-prepared to resist the scarching wind and wet of the stormy night. He gazed around upon the crowd as he was lifted to his place without a murmur, and quietly submitted to having his hands tied, the fatal noise meanwhile literally dampling before his over meanwhile literally daugling before his eyes and at times striking against his face and touch

ing his slouch hat.

The hands tied, his hat was removed disclosing a bald head not badly shaped, black hair rather long and standing well out from the head, dark eye-brows and dark complexion, black chin whiskers, a nose slightly Roman, but upon the face scarcely a sign of fear, not a tremor noticeable, he calmly awaited the fate which he knew could not be averted. There was an effort to blindfold him, but this was abandoned. Then the rope was put around his neck and slipped down tightly and drawn are lightly and the county form the county of the cou drawn up from above so that there was little "slack" left to allow for the drop. Then the hangman, a broad-shouldered Kenuckian, whose face below the slouch hat could not be whose face below the slouch hat could not be discovered in the darkness and snow, mounted the buggy beside him and prepared for the last work. The work of fitting the noose was slow, and in the darkness and wet from the rapidly-falling snow, very annoying, and the crowd be-came impatient, but it was flually completed. Mounted beside Kline, the hangman said: "Now, do you want to say anything about this?"

"Are you guilty, or not guilty?" said some "I am not guilty," said Kline, and a noot of derision went up from the crowd, which surged stabbling him in the back, and damning him stabbling him in the back, and damning him

derision went up from the crowd, which surged nearer.

"Who is, then?" asked the bangman.

"A man named Albert Jones," replied Kline.

"We came to the Highlands together that day, and he told me he did it."

"What is the use of telling us this?" persisted the hangman. "We know you are the man; you have confessed it, the woman has identified you, and the watches were found upon you. Why don't you confess it, and not die with this lie upon your soul?"

"This is no time for a confession," replied Kline; "this is not law."

"This is Kentucky law," was the reply. "Now," continued the hangman, "I have taken you out of jail, taken you to the woman, who has identified you, given you a chance to confess, and now my only duty is to swing you off, and I'm going to do it, by G—," and he prepared to jump down and allow the bugy to drive out. There was a moment more of delay, another unavailing attempt to extort a confession, and the signal was given.

Even then there was a moment of delay, for the driver looking up seemed to be struck with Kline's expression of countenance and the manner in which the deed was being accomplished, and, reaching up, he kindly drew down the unfortunate man's hat over his face, hiding it from view, and striking his horse a quick blow, drove out, and Kline was launched into eternity. He did not fall, he merely swung off, standing upon the seat until the rope pulled him off it, and without a jar or possibility of breaking the neck, swung rigidly backward and forward

ing upon the seat until the rope pulled him off it, and without a jar or possibility of breaking the neck, swung rigidly backward and forward like a peudulum. For a moment there was silence, and then the crowd, remembering Kinne's last words to his unfortunate victim, broke out with them, "Get loose if you can." "Get loose if you can." and there was a torrent of cries and shouts mingied with the calls to order by the more thoughtful, who remembered that death is solemn under all circumstances. Then the crowd gathered round, and some seized the dangling victim by the legs and pulled down, as if in desire to aid in the certainty of his death-struggles. For fully two minutes he swung without a movement of a muscle, but soon a fearful struggle set in, the rope sipped the knot in front, and he died slowly and painfully, as if to the more surely atone for his crime.

he died slowly and painfully, as if to the more surely atone for his crime.

Then the crowd gathered round, and, with jeers and scoffs, examined the body closely, holding up the only lantern to the face, and turning it slowly about, that all might see it. Tiring of this, they began amusfig themselves by swinging the body to and fro, but the large proportion of the crowd became very much disgusted and left, and by 2 o'clock the crowd had dispersed, leaving the dead man swinging in the driving snow-storm to await the coming of the Coroner to-day.

At 3 a. m. the body was still hanging, the people of the neighborhood threatening to shoot any one who dares to cut it down.

SULPHUR SHOWER. READINO, Pa., March 17.-It commenced raining here last night and continued until

about noon to-day. All over the city can be noticed a strange yellowish deposit resembling sulphur, supposed to have come down with the ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 17 .- There was found this morning beneath the snow which fell last night a substance, in some places balf an inch deep, strongly resembling sulphur. It has color and smell, and a quantity of it scraped together and set on fire burned as readily and

mitted the same fumes as sulpour JUDGE BLODGETT. Special Disputch to The Iribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—Judge Blodgett will preside over the trial of the Miller and Slaughter National Bank embezzlement cases in the United States Court, beginning to-morrow. The amount involved is nearly \$100,000.

He Fooled with a Horse. The Lenox man who has been wasting his tim kissing his horse, and teaching the brute to re turn the compliment, and who has had his hi torn off in consequence, probably realizes by this time that kissing is a fine art, and not to be

ish transport for seven years. During his term of apprenticeship he was in a number of battles that were fought with Denmark. At the age of 20 he was transferred to the Bellerophon, the frigate which carried Napoleon to his fonely captivity on the rocks of St. Helena. He was one of a squad of twelve who were selected from a company of 700 men as a spec all guard over Napoleon. He remembers very well how Napoleon locked. He says the Emperor and exile was about five feet eight inches in hight; that he was dressed in a green coat, close-fitting breeches, wore his military hat, and had a decoration on his left breast. He says that Napoleon could be seen almost any day, while on the voyage to St.

breast. He says that Napoleon could be seen, almost any day, while on the voyage to St. Helena, leaning against a gun, with his hat under his arm, chatting with the officers of the frigate. When the vessel arrived at St. Helena, Mr. Ratcliffe was among the 300 men who were sent ashore from the frigate to build Napoleon's house at Longwood. He says that Napoleon appeared to take his fate with as much fortitude and composure as could be expected under the circumstances—which is a very philosophical he circumstances-which is a very philosophical

### BOURBONS TO THE FRONT. The Speakership Claimed for the South.

Washington Republican.
The following letter from Col. W. H. Me Cardle, of Mississippi, to Representative Manning, of the same State, sounds the key-note of the Confederate-Bourbon policy in the pending Speakership campaign. The sublime arrogance of the writer in assuming for the Southern Democracy all the prestige of power and place in the next House is justified under the circum

stances, for the Bourbons have been encouraged all along by their Northern Doughface allies in their egotistical assertion of sectional and personal superiority. There is not a line or an idea in the entire letter which is not worth its weight in gold as a Republican campaign document:
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1879.—Mr DEAR COLONEL: The interest I feel in every-thing that affects the South must be my apolo-gy, if one be needed, for addressing you this letter. The contest for the Speakership is the absorbing question of the hour, and I learn with a surprise akin to dispust that a very few Southern Representatives have reached the preposterous conclusion that It is "unwise, imprudent, and impolitie" to select a Southern Democrat Speaker of the next House of Representatives. This objection is conveiled. resentatives! This objection is crystallized by the Hon. Mr. Atkins, of Teunessee, as reported in the following language: "The Democrats cannot afford to elect a Southern man Speaker of the House!"

Has it ever occurred to the Southern gentlemen who oppose the election of a Southern man to the position of Speaker on the ground that he is a Southern Democrat and was a Confed-erate soldier, that not one of them could have been elected to Congress but for the fact that

they were intenselv Southern and had also been Confederate soldiers?

It was these considerations that enabled them to secure an election over a carpet-bagger or a renegade, and if they think "the Demoor a renegade, and if they think "the Demo-crats cannot afforded to elect a Southern man" wily do they not remedy the blunder by a prompt resignation? The Southern Demo-crats in the House are or they are not the equals of their associates. If they are equal they are entitled to the privileges of being elected to any position within the gift of the House. If they are the inferiors of their fel-lows, self-respect and a manly regard for the honor of those they assume to represent de-mand that they should retire from positions which they tacitly acknowledge they are unmand that they should retire from positions which they tacitly acknowledge they are unworthy to all. I have no doubt that a carpet-bagger or a renegade can be found in every Congressional District in the South who will be quite willing to eerve himself in Congress for \$5,000 a year and mileage, and if the South is to have the brand of shame placed upon its brow, in God's name let it be so placed by some alien or renegade hand, and not by those whom the Southern people have warmed into life.

The contest for the Speakership seems to be between the Hon. Mr. Raudall, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky. If Mr. R. is unworthy of the high position to which his friends desire to clevate him, let his Southern opponents say so like men. If he is dishonest or incanable, let them have the manliness to state their objections boildly, and not dishonest or incapable, let them have the maniness to state their objections boildly, and not attempt to whip the devil around the stump. If he is incapable, or false to principles, let them select some other Representative for the distinguished honor. While such pronounced and leading Democrats as Gen. Tom Ewing and the Hon. John A. McMahon, of Onio; the Hon. William R. Morrison and the Hon. William R. Morrison and the Hon. William R. Sprüger, of Illnois; the Hon. Gabriel Bouck, of Wisconsin, and many others whose names might be mentioned, are warmly and zealously urring the election of a Southern man as Speaker, it seems passing strange to see

a man of his own section and his own faith stabbing him in the back, and damning him with faint praise, for no better reason than that he is in personal and political accord with the people of the South.

It, in the language of Mr. Atkins, as reported in the Radical organ of this city, "the Democrats cannot afford to elect a Southern Democrat Speaker," how can they afford to have more than 100 Southern Democrats as Representatives in the House? And if the party "cannot afford to elect a Southern Democrat Speaker," in Heaven's name how has it managed to "afford" to have Mr. Atkins as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for the last two years? The Chairmanship of that Committee sequal in dignity to the Chairmanship of half the committees of the House; and yet, oddly enough, Mr. Atkins doubtless thinks "the Democrats can afford" to have him in that important position until he hears the cheerful invitation, "Friend, come up higher."

Another thing the objectors to Mr. Blackburn or any other Southern Democrat forget: there are forty-two standing committees in the House of Representatives, and the Chairmen of twenty-dive of these in the last Congress were Southern Democrats. I have often thought, in looking over these Committees, that Mr. Randall had taxed human credulity and the patience of the Democratic party to the utmost limit; but to the best of my recollection I have never heard of one of these eminent Chairmen objecting to his appointment by reason of his birthplace, residence, or previous condition of incapacity. To our friends who lay so much stress upon what they are pleased to call "prudence" (pusiliantmity is a better word) I beg leave to suggest that the victories won in this world by maniliness and courage are almost as innumerable as the sands on the seashore, while those achieved by "prudence" (so called) can be counted on one's fingers. In the contest between Mr. Randall and Mr. Blackburn I am for Joe Blackburn, first, last, and all the time, and for Mr. Randall never. As I have not the hono

his school.

With the exception of his views in favor of "Home Rule," and his opposition to bayonet rule, Mr. Randall holds no political opinion in common with me or with the Southern Democracy. He is for hard money, while we favor a liberal lessue of Government namer. He favors a

common with me or with the Southern Democracy. He is for hard money, while we favor a liberal issue of Government paper. He favors a high protective tariff, while we of the South are for free trade. He is opposed to aiding the South to build up her waste places by granting to us such moneved favors as have been extended with a lavish hand to the North and the West. These reasons are quite sufficient with me, but if more were needed Mr. Randall furnishes an all sufficient one in his advocacy of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency in 1880, to which I am unaiterably opposed.

Thanking you for your manly advocacy of Joe Blackburn for Speaker, permit me to suggest that the Southern man who opposes him and sustains Mr. Randall in his efforts to renominate Tilden is waking a great gulf between himself and the people who sent him here. Netther Mr. Randall nor Mr. Tilden are favorites with the Southern begole, and this for the reason that neither deserves to be a favorite, and the Southern representative who aids either may prepare to wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to unpleasant dreams. When he returns to his constituents he will not be met with the welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," but he will be hailed with the chilling order, "Depart, ve cursed! "We trusted and honored you, and in return you betrayed us!"

The election of Mr. Randall will excite only

ley of Martigney half a century ago, which is still remembered as one of the most formidable floods ever witnessed in that part of Europe. In the soring of 1818 the Dranse, which flows through the valley, lessened by degrees till the channel was left perfectly dry. A party sent to reconnoitre found the river completely blocked by the fall of a huge mass of ice, behind which the rising waters were drowning the upland villages one by one, while the lower ground was left waterless and parching. It was instantly resolved to avert the threater ground was left waterless and parching. It was instantly resolved to avert the threatened outburst by cutting a tunnel through the ice, and running off the water by degrees. The execution of this arduous task was one of the most heroic exploits on record. For five whole weak the indomitable men, with death staring them in the face, toiled night and day in alternate gangs, the water rising around them from below, the half-melted ice thundering down mon them from above, and the danger of a sudden overflow increasing with every hour. By some miscalculation, the two sections of the tunnel, commenced from one overflow increasing with every hour. By some miscalculation, the two sections of the tunnel, commenced from opposite sides, had a twenty-foot difference of level, which cost several days additional labor to rectify. At length the water began to flow, and all danger seemed over, when suddenly the base of the ice-barrier, already weakened by the growing heat of summer, gave way with a terrific crash, and the whole body of water burst forth at once, sweeping down the valley with the speed of an express train. Its force and volume may be estimated by the fact that a solid bridge, unety feet above the ordinary level of the river, was torn away like a thread. Of the whole Town of Martigny, nothing escaped but the ruined castle on its highest ridge, the destruction of life and property being so great that for the time being the beautiful valley was turned into an absolute desert.

## CLASSIC COSTUMES.

The English Movement for Greek Styles of Dress for Women.

Boston Transcript. Every few years some enthusiastic woman

comes forward with a plan for changing the dress of her sex and incidentally reforming in-numerable abuses of the laws of health and good taste. Amelia Bloomer was the last person who made any converts to a change in onter clothing, and all per disciples have long ago died she was the advocate can only be found in some "water-cures" and a few gymnasiums, and possibly at Vineland, N. J. Then came the Amer ican dress-reform movement, and a general change in the style of underclothing, not only in the United States, but in England, France, and even Germany. Thickly-gathered gar-ments, with straight seams, were replaced by others, gored and shaped to the figure; two garments were made into one, and all were arranged so that the whole weight of the dress hung from the shoulders, and for a time women seemed to be contented. The pretty princess dress, or modifications of it, which did justice to a good figure when worn with this under clothing, was so graceful that one could bardly believe it a modification of the compara ugly "empress" of a dozen years ago, and was so comfortable that everybody was I forego it when fashion threatened to substitute the sacque or Louis XVI. paniers for it Several English ladies of taste, determined either to keep their princess dress or something very like it, and not to be transformed into the very like it, and not to be transformed into the likeness of Marie Antoinette's maids of honor, are strenuously urging the adoption of the ancient Greek dress, with very slight modifications. This costume consists of two pieces, the chiton and the himation, or shawl, as it is usually called by its advocates. The former is a zown, which may be either high or low necked, short or long sleeved, but which should be scaney, and should have as few seams as possible. It may be of cotton, linen, silk, or woolen, but should not be stiff, and it may be just long enough to touch the ground or may have a train. Its color may be white, saffron, blue, gray, purple, or offire green, and it may be striped, figured, or even checkered. The shawl may be of the same or of different material to the chiton, and is simply a seamless piece of cloth about two yards square, or, according to the rules laid down by some ladies, two yards by four. The Greeks square, or, according to the rules laid downsome ladies, two yards by four. The Grane threw this garment over the left shou brought it round under the right arm, and threw it over the left shoulder again, adjuthe folds with as much grace as possible. English ladies draw two of the corners over shoulders, leaving a long loop to fail below wast at the back, and drawing the edge waist at the back, and drawing the edges to-gether at the front, producing an effect not un-like that of an overskirt opening slantwise down the centre. This arrangement leaves all the limbs free, and is perfectly easy and grace-ful; but it takes both time and taste, and some ladies prefer to fasten the shawl in its place by

ladies prefer to fasten the shawl in its place by loops passing over buttons on the chitton and its girdle, so that it requires but a few moments to draw its folds into place.

The trimming of the chiton and shawl may be of infinite variety, from alpace braid to Oriental embroidery; it may be wrought into patterns of complicated richoess, or laid on in straight bands. The proper place for it is around the borders of the shawl, the lower edge of the chiton, the wrists of the sleeves, around the neck, possibly down Either side of the opening in front. The shawl may be edged with fringe and may have tassels at the corner to hold it in place, according to the ancient Greek custom, or may be left as it comes from the loom. There is no lack of chances to display handsome jewelry with the dress. The shawl is clasped on the shoulder by ornaments that may be large or small, as one pleases; the girdle may flash with diamonds, and rubles may glow at throat or wrist or even clasp the gown from throat to hem and the sleeves from wrist to shoulder, if one please, without offending against classic taste, so that the love of ostentation can be gratified as easily while wearing this simple dress as when arrayed in the regulation "ant to four pleces."

Several of the persons who have objected to the costume ask why the princes may not be substituted for the chiton, and the answer to this inquiry is that the latter is more simple to make and easy to fold, and therefore to be preferred to the princess, although it does not fit quite so smoothly. The shawl needs no recommendation to any one who has one seen it, and few who have do not hope for its introduction. There is some danger that its English advocates will create a prejudice against it by calling it a dress for persons of cuiture, and seeming to restrict "its use to a class, thus condemning it to an existence as restricted as that of the elegant pre-Raphaeitte gowns; but it is to be hoood that if it should make and the foure, and seeming to restrict "its put within the reach

The Way in Which the British Indian Sol

ruic, Mr. Randall holds no political opinion in common with mee ow thit the Southern Democracy. He is for hard modey, while we favor a liberal issue of Government paper. He favors a high protective tariff, while we of the South are for free trade. He is opposed to adding the South to build up her waste places by granting to the south to build up her waste places by granting. South to build up her waste places by granting to the south of the South and the the North waste with a laveth hand to the North waste with a laveth hand to the North waste with the south and the property of the control of the c

THE COURT

Decidedly Upleasant Things in the G Family.

He Charges His Wife's Relat ating the Whole

An Important Decision on of an Indorser in a Case.

New Suits, Bankrupte Confessions, and

The mother of Edith Gerbrick insane, was brought up in the yesterday morning. The circum day last, with the statements madavits of Mr. Newcomb, father of physician in attendance, etc., ch H. Gerbrick, her husband, w eruelty in his treatment of his w convened at 10 o'clock, and half that time all the parties concern

ticular case were in the court-roc woman against whom the charg were preferred. It was said that physical condition to appear. Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, a nt ness for Gerbrick, was the firs stand. She testified that she of Mrs. Edith Gerbrick during h She had never noticed any actions in the presence of her Newcombs. The witness submi setting forth the above facts. Abram Hess testified that

and Gerbrick had placed in his be executed for taking his wife b charge of meanity.
Dr. S. W. Austin testified th in by Gerbrick to eqecute some of stating that he wanted it don Newcomb wished it. He tried brick to make a will in favor stead of deeding her his proper omb was seen, and he said matter fixed so that none of dren by his first wife could get and so that Gerbrick could mind in the matter. He succeeding Gerbrick in favor of the will deed, and went away. In a fe again sent for, and he we at the request of all concerned deeds. The deed was first executively to be succeeded to brick to Newcomb, and then from Edith Gerbrick. The next be said he was called to attend Mrs. Gethirth. She overextred herself bed too quick, and this, witness the cause of her insanity. He had a that Gerbrick was a kind and co band, who tried all he could to happy. He thought the insan was caused by her getting up confinement. He was told by Gerbrick must be separated from the never would recover, grow worse. Dr. Brower of the Newcombs wanted to Batavia, but Gerbrick wanted Jefferson instead, and had take the her removal to that place, marked instances of Mrs. Gert for her husband. Witness walks a moment later, and there change in her manner, and he wof the room by the nurse, Mrs. ness appeared to think that the should be brought out by an inv Mrs. Mary Bullock testified known the parties, that Mr. Ger ceptionally kind husband to his she knew, and that Mrs. Gerbrick A large number of affidavit both eides, and the case was co o'clock this morning.

Among the affidavits are intended to the first of the filled the one from the affidavits and Gerbrick and one from the filled the second of the filled the control of the filled the one for the one of the filled the one for the filled the one filled the one for the filled the one filled the one for the filled the one filled the one for the one of the filled the one filled t Newcomb wished it. He tried

o'clock this morning.

Among the affidavits are friends of Gerbrick and one froing a different story and placed appears to the matter. Gerbrick and the morning and the matter of the ma ing a different story and place upon the matter. Gerbrick whole thing is a conspiracy on Newcombs to get his property and they have partielly overreaching him. because gnorant man. Edith, he shild of Newcomb's by his whom he got a divorce, and then present Mrs. Newcomb. When taken ill, he invited her father to come and visit her. They their 15-year-old daughter with grew worse, and then he se mother, which brought the two comb together, and this, he say cause of the outbreak. He his ling her \$8 a week, and another ave \$3 a week, and another ave \$3 a week, to take care house during her illness. Then comb, his two wives, his digether they made more of he felt able to support ited circumstances. He acco the whole of them out of his he they would not go, he kicked to they want for him and tried to from him. To this he strongly believes they want to get her of they can get hold of the propobrick, in a moment of weaknes wife through Newcomb, being to do this by the tears and a wife, who was strongly urged accomplish this result. Gerb all Spiritualists, and he charghard things against Newcomb He says his wife is down on the it was Spiritualism that cause tween her mother and presence makes his wife worse is willing to keep away fatrongly objects to being turn home and allowing the Netharge of his wife.

LAW OF INDORS

LAW OF INDOP Judge Blodgett yesterday d Jerome I. Case vs. Francis E. ing the question of the liabilitian note made by a party

went into bankruptcy. To \$5,000, and was made b Rockford & Northern Railros March 23, 1877, and payable with interest at 10 per cent. It to A. B. Meeker & Co., plaintiff. The note was sect the first mortgage bonds of tateral, with the usual power of the control of the contro of the note was insolvent when The defense was that Hinck modation indorser for A. B. M Meeker & Co. became insolver and went into bankruptcy. sote in question among their by was notified. The firm sulficents in composition, under Bevised Statutes, as amen if June 22, 1874. That Case, adge that Hinckley was according to the support of the sup dorser, made an arrangemen Co. to take the collaterals a soliar of their par value, will say the same then to prove up his claim agior the remainder. This was draimed that he was thereby its liability.

platined that he was thereby its liability.

The Judge said that, while Hinckley was an accommoda the road, he was not such in the plaintiff as bona fide put had the right to proceed aga liceker & Co. in balso arainst the defensespective indorsements. But prove his clair had applied the securities and applying the securities and applying the securities and applying the securities and applying the solidation of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the mote, he could have protein the feet of the collaterals the feet of the collaterals the mote of the collateral the feet of the collate the owner of the collaterals the note, he could have prote the failure of Meeker & Co. to the failure of Meeker & Co. to the failure of Meeker & Co. to the failure of the collaterals as surety for Meeker, he could have proved the estate for the full am made no offer of payment, and debt as such surety, as to do, but allowed the main unpaid in Case's hands tion meeting, when the latter stipulated with Meeker & Co stipulated with Meeker & Co the collaterals, and proved balance. Himckley could not after his purchase of the paid the bonds, prevent Case from

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a plan for changing the the laws of beaith and Thickly-gathered garented. The pretty princess hen worn with this under ation of the comparatively a dozen years ago, and was as possible. It may be of or woolen, but should not be just long enough to touch have a train. Its color may

both time and taste, and some sten the shawl in its place by buttons on the chiton and its equires but a few moments to r buttons on the chiton and its equires but a few moments to place.

I the chiton and shawl may be a place.

I the chiton and shawl may be a from alpaca braid to Orientmay be wrought into patterns chaess, or laid on in straight er place for it is around the way, the lower edge of the chitch esleeves, around the neck, lither side of the opening in may be edged with fringe and a at the corner to hold it in the ancient Greek custom, as it comes from the loom. I chances to display handsome iress. The shawl is classed on rnaments that may be large or see; the girdle may flash with bles may glow at throat or wrist, gown from throat to hem and wrist to shoulder, if one please, against classic taste, so that attor can be gratified as easily as simple dress as when arrayed suit of four pleces."

persons who have objected to the chiton, and the answer to the latter is more simple to fold, and therefore to be presented and the shawl needs no to any one who has once seen have do not hope for its introses, aithough it does not bothly. The shawl needs no to any one who has once seen have do not hope for its introses on the shawl needs no to any one who has once seen have do not hope for its introse some danger that its English cate a prejudice against it by for persons of cuiture, and ct its use to a class, thus conexistence as restricted as that Raphaelite gowns; but it is if it should make its appearand the future, and the array of the shawl needs no those who display most stment. However, its appearas is still a dream of the future, int American women will follow theman fashions.

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THE COURTS. Decidedly Upleasant State of Things in the Gerbrick Family.

He Charges His Wife's Relations with Creating the Whole Disturbance.

An Important Decision on the Liability of an Indorser in a Certain Case.

Tew Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Confessions, and Judgments

EDITH GERBRICK. The mother of Edith Gerbrick, alleged to be iname, was brought up in the County Court resterday morning. The dreumstances of the case were partly given in THE TRIBUNE of Friday last, with the statements made in the affidavits of Mr. Newcomb, father of the lady, the physician in attendance, etc., charging William H. Gerbrick, her husband, with outrageous ruelty in his treatment of his wife. The court convened at 10 o'clock, and half an hour before at time all the parties concerned in this particular case were in the court-room, expept the woman against whom the charges of insanity

physical condition to appear.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, a nurse, and a witpess for Gerbrick, was the first called to the stand. She testified that she had taken care of Mrs. Edith Gerbrick during her confinement. he had never noticed any difference in he actions in the presence of her busband and the Newcombs. The witness submitted an affidavit setting forth the above facts.

Abram Hess testified that he was an officer, and Gerbrick had placed in his hands a writ to be executed for taking his wife into custody on

pr. S. W. Austin testified that he was called in by Gerbrick to eqecute some deeds, the latter string that he wanted it done because Mr. Newcomb wished it. He tried to get Mr. Gerbrick to make a will in favor of his wife instand of deeding her his property. Mr. Newcomb was seen, and he said he wanted the matter fixed so that mone of Gerbrick's children by his first wife could get the property, and so that Gerbrick could not change his mind in the matter. He succeeded in persuading Gerbrick in favor of the will in place of the deed, and went away. In a few days he was again sent for, and he went over, and at the request of all concerned he executed the deeds. The deed was first executed from Gerbrick to Newcomb, and then from Newcomb to Edith Gerbrick. The next he saw of the family, he was called to attend Mrs. Gerbrick in child-birth. She overexerted herself and got out of bed too quick, and this, witness thought, was the cause of her insanity. He had always thought that Gerbrick was a kind and considerate husband, who tried all he could to make his home happy. He thought the insanity of the lady was caused by her getting up too soon after confinement. He was told by Dr. Brower that Gerbrick must be separated from his wife, or the never would recover, but would grow worse. Dr. Brower and some of the Newcombs wanted her removed to Batavia, but Gerbrick wanted her removed to Batavia, but Gerbrick wanted her removed to that place. He had seen marked instances of Mrs. Gerbrick's affection for her husband. Witness walked into the room a moment later, and there was a complete change in her manner, and he was ordered out of the room by the nurse, Mrs. Stanton. Witness appeared to think that the bottom facts about be brought out by an investigation.

Mrs. Mary Bullock testified that she had known the parties, that Mr. Gerbrick was an exceptionally kind husband to his wife so far as she knew, and that Mrs. Gerbrick was "crazy." A large number of affidavits were filed by both sides, and the case was continued until 10 elock this morning.

Among the affidavits are a in by Gerbrick to eqecute some deeds, the latter

Newcombs to get his property away from him, and they have partislly succeeded in overreaching him, because he is an amount man. Edith, he says, is a child of Newcombls by his first wife, from whom he got a divorce, and then he married the present Mrs. Newcomb. When his wife was taken ill, he invited her father and stepmother to come and visit her. They came, bringing their 15-year-old daughter with them. His wife grew worse, and then he sent for her own nother, which brought the two wives of Newcomb together, and this, he says, was the whole cause of the outbreak. He hired a nurse, paying her \$\$\$3 \*\*evek, to take care of his wife and house during her illness. Then there was Newcomb, his two wives, his daughter, and altogether they made more of a family than he felt able to support in his limited circumstances. He accordingly ordered the whole of them out of his house, and, when they would not go, he kicked them out. Then they went for him and tried to get his wife away from him. To this he strongly objects, as he believes they want to get her out of the way so they can get hold of the property, which Gerbrick, in a moment of weakness, deeded to his wife, who was strongly urged by her father to accomplish this result. Gerbrick says they are all Spiritualists, and he charges some pretty hard things against Newcomb and wife No. 2. He says his wife is down on them, for she thinks it was Spiritualism that caused a separation between her mother and father. If his presence makes his wife worse, then he says he a willing to keep away from her, but he atrongly objects to being turned out of his own home and allowing the Newcombs to have charge of his wife.

LAW OF INDORSEMENT. Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the case of Jerome I. Case vs. Francis E. Hinckley, involving the question of the liability of an indorser of a note made by a party who subsequently went into bankruptcy. The note was for \$5,000, and was made by the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad Company, dated March 23, 1877, and payable in four months, with interest at 10 per cent. Hinckley indorsed to A. B. Meeker & Co., and they to the iff. The note was secured by \$6,800 of lateral, with the usual power of sale. The maker of the note was insolvent when it fell due.

If the note was insolvent when it fell due. The defense was that Hinckley was an accommodation indorser for A.-B. Meeker & Co., and also owned the collaterals given with the note. Meeker & Co. became insolvent in August, 1877, and went into bankruptcy. They scheduled the sote in question among their debts, and Hinckley was notified. The firm subsequently offered beents in composition, under Sec. 5,103 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act a June 22, 1874. That Case, with full knowledge that Hinckley was accommodation inforser, made an arrangement with Meeker & Co. to take the collaterals at 50 cents on the soliar of their par value, which amounted to \$3,400, and apply the same on the note, and hen to prove up his claim against their estate for the remainder. This was done, and Hinckley shimed that he was thereby discharged from

defined that he was thereby discharged from its liability.

The Judge said that, while he was satisfied dinckley was an accommodation indorser for the road, he was not such for Meeker & Co. The facts as proved did not make out a defense. The plaintiff as bona fide purchaser for value had the right to proceed against the estate of liecker & Co. in bankruptey, and also against the defendant on their respective indorsements. He could not prove his claim until he had applied the security. But he did this by acreeing with Meeker & Co. as to the value of the securities and applying them, as far as they would go, on the indeptedness, and then proving his claim for the balance. If Hinckley had been the owner of the coilaterals pledged to secure the note, he could have protected himself after the failure of Meeker & Co. by payment of the acts and taking up the collaterals. And if he was simply a surety for Meeker & Co. on the baper, he could have proved his claim against the estate for the full amount paid. But he made no offer of payment, and did not prove his debt as such surety, as he had a right to do, but allowed the note to remain unpaid in Case's hands until the composition meeting, when the latter, properly enough, supulated with Meeker & Co. as to the value of the collaterals, and proved his claim for the balance. Hinckley could not, by notice to Case after his purchase of the paper that he owned the bonds, prevent Case from applying them on

his debt. The only remaining question then was as to whether Case, by voting for the composition of Meeker & Co., released Hinckley from his obligation to pay the balance of the note. That question was not a new one, for it had been expressly decided that, although a composition might release the debtor, it would not his sureties or co-obligors. A discharge of a debtor under a composition was a discharge by operation of law, and the surety was not affected. If a composition-meeting was called, the surety was not discharged, whether the creditor attended and voted or was absent. There was, therefore, no doubt but that Hinckley was still liable for the amount of the note less the amount made by the application of the collaterals and the amount received from Meeker & Co. Judgment was accordingly entered for \$1,803.20.

A JURISDICTIONAL QUESTION. A novel question as to the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court was raised yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett. A few weeks ago the District Attorney filed an information against George C. Finney and Charles Harding, owners of the schooner Gallatin, claiming that they, on the 23d of November last, so carelessly managed their vessel that she ran into a beacon belonging to the United States and damaged it to the extent of \$2,000,

to recover which the information was filed.

The defendants, by Rap & Mitchell, filed exceptions, on the ground that the law did not provide for the prosecution of any such action. The statutes provided that the United States Circuit Court should have jurisdiction at all cases at common law, also "of all suits of law or in equity arising under the act providing for a revenue, except civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The question was whether the information filed by the United States was such an action on the case as that, if brought by a citizen, it would be such a suit of a civil nature at common law that the United States Circuit Court could take Jurisdiction of it. Also whether the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter. If the case was one of admiralty, then the jurisdiction was taken away. Was the suit one "of a civil nature of the case was taken away. Was the suit one "of a civil nature of the case was taken away. Was the suit one "of a civil nature of the case was taken away. Was the suit one "of a civil nature of the case was taken away."

taken away. Was the suit one "of a civil nature at common law" within the meaning of the statute? There was no precedent to be found in the decisions of the courts in this country where such a suit had been maintained at common law. If the suit was quasi-criminal, then the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction; if not criminal, it was equitable, and common law had no jurisdiction.

The counsel for the Government claimed the difficulty was only as to the form of action. The proceeding was in the nature of a quo warranto, neither criminal or penal, but in most cases merely a suit to try a question of legal right. There was undoubtedly a sufficient statement of facts to show a cause of action. The Government could not proceed in rem, the vessel being in a Canadian port, but there was no doubt of the right of the Government to sue the parties at common law.

The Judge held the form of action proper, and overruled the exceptions, requiring the defendants to answer in ten days.

GENERAL. The objections to the batch of exchanges of real estate for bank-books recently made by the Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank were argued yesterday morning at some length before Judge Moore. The chief objections have all been published heretofore, and the gist of them is that the exchanges are not equitable, but benefit some depositors at the expense o the others. At the conclusion of the arguments the Judge took the matter under advisement.

DIVORCES.
Stephen S. Davis began a suit yesterday to get a divorce from his wife Harriet, because she saw fit to leave him just two years and seven days ago.
Judge Farweli granted a divorce vesterday to
Juliania C. Tyson from John R. Tyson on the
ground of desertion.

TIEMS.

The Stewart-Patterson case was up before Judge Farwell yesterday morning on some motions to settle the pleadings. After indulging in a general discussion for half an hour without making the least headway, the attorners agreed to postpone the matter for a week.

In the case of the German National Bank, the Receiver, J. M. Flower, filed a petition setting out that among the assets of the bank were two judgments for \$6,646.46 against the J. F. Warren Company, J. F. Warren, and Henry J. Caswell, on which, however, \$500 had been paid on execution. The defendants offer to compromise by paving \$1,750, and the Receiver thinks the offer the best that can be gotten.

Judge Rogers is hearing the case of Brandt vs. Galing & Peabody, which was tried some time ago before Judge McAllister, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff, and is now up a second

in favor of the plaintiff, and is now up a second time, a new trial having been granted.

Judge McAllister will not be in court until tomorrow, being confined at home by a severe cold.

In the case of W. W. Everts, the Assignee filed a report setting out that last Thursday he sold a large amount of real estate in Chicago, Hyde Park, and also in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Tennessee, owned by the bankrupt, but only realized about \$110 from the whole. All of it had been mortgaged or foreclosed, so that only a bare equity of redemption was remaining.

The case of Hadley Bros. & Co. was referred to the Register for final report. to the Register for final report.

to the Register for final report.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Nickolaus Maurer sued John and Maria E.
Schneider for \$1,000.

John Moore, John Hay, and J. H. Smith began a suit for \$5,000 against Rudolph Wolfson and Theodore Wollstein.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Gustav Blatz and William Loeb filed a bill against Joseph Pollak, conservator of the estate of Oliver C. Henson, insaue, Elizabeth E. Vaughn, administratrix, Mathilde Koehler, D. G. Hamilton, and the unknown heirs of O. C. Henson, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000 on Lot 3, Block 2, of McGrath's Addition to Chicago. Robert Mannheimer and William Losb filed a bill against Elizabeth Dett, Mary Von Horn, Virginius Seyer, and others to foreclose a trust deed for \$1,500 on Lots 3 and 4, Block 43, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 33, 14.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT-No court the remainder of the JUDGE BLODGETT—No court the remainder of the week.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Opinions at 2 p. m.—

43. Bandle vs. Robinson; 44. City vs. Palmer; 45. Same vs. Gondy; 46. Same vs. Jamieson; 47. Farwell vs. Hardy; and passed case No. 7, Loewenthal vs. McCormick. No case on trail.

JUDGE GARY—484 and 487 to 520, inclusive, except 492, 493, 494, and 498. No. 483, German American Bank vs. Processing, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. International Bank vs. Anthony, an hearing on motion to sirike pleas from the files.

JUDGE MOORE—17, 20, 21, 22. No. 15, Wilson vs. Wilson, on trial.

JUDGE ROBERS—Set case 2, 336, Brandt vs. Gallup, on trial. No further case that further notice.

JUDGE BOOTH—76, 81, 87 to 105, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court to-day.

JUDGE BOOTH—76, 81, 87 to 105, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court to-day.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court to-day.

JUDGE FARWELL—1, 703, Ryan vs. Ryan.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Calendar Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 150, 152, 157, 162, 166, 193, 1, 200, 1, 102, 1, 100, and 1, 111.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—JCROME I. Case vs. Francis E. Hinckley, \$1, 803, 29.

SUPFRIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank Brumam vs. Lester S. Swezey, \$55, 40.—E. M. Phelps et al. vs. Margaret King. \$277, 60.

JUDGE GARY—Hannah Goodman vs. The Guaranty Fire-Insurance Company, \$257, 33, —W. H. Goodrich vs. A. K. Norris, \$140, 15.—Fred Wherburgh vs. Bernard Witter and Henry Zimmermann, \$45.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Sonth Park

S45. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—South Park Commissioners vs. Walker: condemnation verdict for \$11,000 in favor of the owners of the N. 4 of the premises condemned, and for \$9,000 in favor of the owners of the S. 5 of the same premises.—Same vs. Henry H. Gage; verdict in favor of Gage for \$607.50.

The Advance in Iron—An Indication of Better Times.

Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

A leading iron-manufacturer said this to a reporter: "The market here is firm; more than that, the trade is brisk, and there seems to be a great desire on the part of buyers to place orders at the prices now ruling, but there is no 5 per cent advance; we would only be too glad to learn that the report is true. However, there is a slight advance of 2½ cents per 100, which would only amount to 50 cents per ton,—a mere bagatelle. Pig-iron has advanced in the East from \$2 to \$2.50, and is now quoted at \$16 to \$17 per ton. You can scarcely call this an advance, however, as the first cost of the metal at the furnaces is fully that. It is merely a recovery of the market from where it has been forced to. It is an indication, though, of what may be looked for,—better prices in all branches of the trade. The mills are running full, and can readily dispose of the production at present figures."

To afford immediate relief in asthma, try Dr.

THE COUNCIL.

Alderman Tuley Fixes Things in the Interest of the Democracy.

The Mayor Vetoes the Appropriation Bill Because It Is Too Large.

The Jockey Club Allowed to Erect Three Hundred Sheds.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair, and ab-sent Pearsons, McNurney, Wetterer, and Daly. On motion of Ald. Seaton the Chair (ignoring parliamentary custom) appointed the fol-lowing Committee to select judges and clerks for the city election: Sanders, McNurney, Mc-Caffrey, Smyth, and Seaton. This gives the Democrats control of the polls, as the Commitmittee is made up of three members of that party and two Republicans, and the majority will, of course, see that their friends are the more favored in the selections.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL VETOED. The following veto message was received from

the Major:
I return you herewith without my approval the annual Appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year 1879, passed by your honorable body last Wednes-

I return you herewith without my approval the annual Appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year 1879, passed by your honorable body last Wednesday.

I have been compelled to veto the entire bill, owing to the fact that this is the only course left me under the law, should the Council desire to adopt my suggestions, touching what I consider an unnecessary increase of several of the items of appropriations. The charter provides that the City Council shall, within the first quarter of the fiscal year, pass the annual Appropriation ordinance, and that no further appropriations shall be made at any other time within such fiscal year. Under the veto power, the Mayor may return without his approval any one or more fisms or appropriations contained in the bill, but the entire item or appropriation must be vetoed; he cannot veto such part of an item as he may consider excessive or unnecessary. I find from an inspection of the bill that the Council have, in my judgment, unnecessarily increased several necessary items of appropriations, and, as I cannot veto the unnecessary increase, I must choose between vetoing the item altogether or permitting it to stand as passed. If I veto the entire item and the Council should fail to pass it over the veto under the charter no appropriation for any amount can be made for that purpose during the year. I have therefore elected to veto the entire bill, and suggest my objections to the items which do not meet my approval. The Council can then consider the entire subject matter, and, in view of my suggestions, make such changes in the entire ordinance as you may deem best. The total appropriation foot up \$3,975, 597.55. and the total appropriation foot pp \$3,975, 597.55. and the total appropriation for last year to be raised by taxation were \$3,777,757.28, and the footal appropriation, including cash and miscellaneous receipts, was \$3,927,757.72, anaking the total appropriation. I necessary, be expended to fluidate any officiency in any item of the same general appropriation. I refer t

structing of City-Hall. The bill, as passed, makes the appropriation \$250,000. I think

THE INCREASE UNNECESSARY.

Last year the expenditure for this purpose was only \$157,628.54. There is yet unexpended of the levy of 1878 \$129,307.39. The estimated receipts to be placed to the credit of this fund from back taxes is \$70,000. By adding an appropriation for 1879 of \$200,000 we have a fund amounting to \$599,307.39, as large as can reasonably be expended. For cleaning streets and repairs the appropriation for 1878 was \$187,800.03, of which there was expended \$136,002.90, leaving unexpended \$51,797.10. The streets were never to my knowledge kept any cleaner than they were last year. The estimate of the Department of Public Works for this year in addition to the unexpended balance was \$140,000. This amount, to-wit., \$191,797.10, after deducting estimated loss in collections, will be an ample appropriation for this purpose. Aggregating, to-wit., \$173,017. which, deducting \$50,000 to be taken from miscellameous sources as appropriated in the bill, will have the passed by taxation this year \$90,000

which, deducting \$50,000 to be taken from miscellaneous sources as appropriated in the bill, will leave to be raised by taxation this year \$00,000. The estimate for dredging the Chicago River, in addition to unexpended balance, was \$10,000. The Council appropriated \$60,000. The estimated net unexpended balance is \$12,248.87, making a total appropriation of \$74,234.87 against \$24,234.87. delive the latter amount, as intimated by the Committee, is sufficient. I am informed by Capt. Higgie, Fresident of the Tag Association, and by others that the condition of the Chicago Riverlis not as represented by the advocates of extensive dredging; that there is sufficient draft of water, in the channel to float any vessel that can go through the flats without lightering; that there are only a few vessels of the lake fleet of sufficient tonings to suffer any inconvenience, and that the shoat water is found only in a few places. From the best information that I can set, I am of the opinion that the appropriation estimated by the Committee will be ample to meet the requirements for this purpose during the coming scason.

The Council also appropriated \$15,000 for a police station in the district bounded by Madison, Green, Lake, and Despialnes streets, in addition to so much as may be necessary after proceeds of sales of lois corner Madison and Union streets, and corner of Union and Eagle streets. I have looked into the matter pretty thoroughly, and believe enough will be realized from the sales of the present lois and buildings to buy an appropriate site and erect a suitable station. I do not see the necessity of confining the location within the limits defined. That should be encouraged.

In the appropriation for school sites and buildings, the local appropriation and balance for this purpose levided prior to 1878 was \$349.804.70. The unexpended balance of 1878 was \$340.000. The unexpended balance of 1878 was \$142.000. making the stoal appropriation and balance for this purpose \$157.000. The unexpended balance of Education dur

or changes former decisions is an open question. Able lawyers claim that the effect of this provision is to

RENDER THE CITI LIABLE
for damages to adjacent property by reason of a change of grade, or the building of viaducts or tunnels in the street in conformity with legislative authority. Fourteen suits have been begun and are now pending against the city in the courts non this theory. by reason of the building of viaducts and changing the grade of streets. It is true that the Law-Department holds that the city is not liable in cases of this character; that there must be an actual 'damage 'by reason of a physical tresoas to entitle the property-holder to compensation; that no adjoiner on a public highway can maintain a suit at law against public agents to recover consequential damages resulting from a change in the manuer of the use of a public highway not inconsisted with the general purpose and in pursuance of legislative authority, unless there was an injury inflicted by carelessness, negligence, or want of skill in the prosecution of the work. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Northern Transportation Company vs. The City, lately argued at Washington, seems to sustain this position. The liability of the city is not settled, however, and until it is settled I think it would be an extremely reckless act on the part of the City Government to build any more viaducts. If the city is liable for this class of damages, a law should be passed by the Legislature by which the compensation may be ascertained. There is no law now enacted to meet this class of cases.

But it may be said it is well to make the appropriation and let the money remain in the treasary until the liability of the city and the compensation of the compensation in the part of the City is liable for this class of cases.

to be paid is estimated. It is my opinion that it should remain in the pockets of the taxpayers, for then there will be no danger that the liability will be incurred before the compensation is ascertained. It is true that in some of the appropriations for viaducts there is a clause that "No money shall be expended until the damage to private property is ascertained and actad on by the Council," but this assumes that the city is liable for damages, or at least it nay be so construed by future Councils. I therefore am opposed to making appropriations for the following tiems and varts of items in the bill: For viaducts. \$167,627.54; for part of appropriation for dredging Chicago River. \$50,000; for part of appropriation for buildings. \$70,000; for part of appropriation for street-cleaning. \$47,800. The Council have also increased in several cases the estimates of the Committee for salaries and wages of officers and employes. I think that the Committee's estimates should in most cases be restored, but will leave these items to the consideration of your honorable body without specially referring to them. Respectfully, M. Haarn, Mayor.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Lawler moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the bill be passed, the veto of the Mayor notwithstanding, though he was decidedly opposed to its passage, and hoped it would not be done. He believed the veto was inconsistent with the acts of the Mayor, whose position had been that there should be liberal appropriations, so as to have a round balance in the treasury. The object was that one day it might be said: "We have sufficient money, and need not tax you." The veto was a snare and a trap. The Mayor didn't mean what he said. Mr. Chesbrough was called a liar. Then the Alderman became wild on sewers and school-houses, saying that it was admitted by the Finance Committee that the "unexpended balances" were simply on paper. He hoped the Council would begin on the bill again, in justice to themselves.

Ald. Throop

Mayor didn't know anything about the channel.

Ald. Lawler, of course, made a speech intimating that the Aldermen knew more about the wants of the people than the Mayor. His hobbies were viaducts and sewers. To build them was only taking money from one class and giving it to another.

Ald. Tuley (Gilbert in the chair) moved to temporarily postpone, in order that the matter might be considered carefully. He believed the Council wouldn't be any more successful in its efforts to economize, and inclined to the belief that the new bill would exceed the one vetoed. The tax levy was in reality only \$10,000 more than last year, the deficiency item this year (a new thing) amounting to \$180,000. Money had been saved by not building sewers and school houses and dredging the harbor, but the time had come when these things should be done.

the time had come when these things should be done.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to deferment.

Ald. Rawleigh favored immediate action.

The Chair held that, under the charter, the motion to postpone was out of order.

Ald. Tulev appealed from the decision, saying that he could find nothing in the charter which prohibited postponement,—which required an immediate vote on the veto.

Ald. Cullerton said there was nothing to postpone. The bill was dead. The only way to put life into it was to pass it over the veto. Should that fail, the bill would be only a guide from which to make up a new one.

The Chair was sustained,—yeas 24, nays 5.

Yeas—Ballard. Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Tully,

The Chair was sustained,—yeas 24, nays 5.

Yeas—Bailard. Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Tully,
Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, Menaily, Oliver,
Beidler, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Stauber, Niesen, Waldo, Schweisthal,
Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas,
Nays—Tuley, Sanders, Turner, Elszner, Ryan,
Ald, Tuley moved to adjourn until 7:30 this
evening.

The Chair decided this to be out of order. A vote had to be taken on the motion to pass the bill over the veto.

Some talk followed, Ald. Tuley attempting to show the absurdity of the ruling, and then, being unable to shake the Chair, appealed from the decision.

ing unable to shake the Chair, appeared from the decision.

The Chair was sustained—yeas, 19; nays, 12—as follows:

Yeas—Ballard, Cary, Mallory, Tully, Lodding, Cullerton, Riordan, Oliver, Beidler, Smyth, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Staucer, Janssens, McCaffrey.

Nays—Tuley, Sanders, Phelps, Turner, McNally, Lawler, Eiszner, Ryan, Nieson, Waldo, Schweisthal, Jonas.

The question was then put on the motion to pass over the veto, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 4 (Lawler, Turner, Ryan, and Stauber); nays, 28.

Stauber); nays, 28.

STATE STREET.

The special order—the ordinance for the widening of State street from Twelfth to Thirty-ninth—was called for.

Ald. Lawler—What are you going to do with the Appropriation bill?

Ald. Culierton—Throw it into the waste-bas-

ket. The Chair—We will have to have a new ordinance.

Ald. Ryan moved that the Mayor and Comptroller be requested to send in an appropriation bill, but before doing so to submit it to the Corporation Counsel for his approval or rejection.

The Chair—The matter before the house is the special order. special order.
Ald. Cullerton—We don't want any bill this

Aid. Uniterion—we don't want any content year.

Ald. Tuley moved that when the Council adjourned it adjourn until half past 7 this evening, in order to commence work on the Appropriation bill.

Aid. Tully wanted to know where one was to come from. More time was necessary for its preparation. He moved as an amendment to make the time 2:30 Wednesday afternoon.

After some talk. Ald. Tuley desired to withmake the time 2:30 Wednesday afternoon.
After some talk, Ald. Tuley desired to withdraw his motion, and asked a suspension of the
rules to permit of the introduction of an ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year
1879.

Aid. Cullerton objected. He thought it would be a very good thing for the taxpavers if there was no bill. Whoever was elected Mayor could then point to the most economical Administration the city had ever had. The Council ought to wait until the estimates came from the Comptroller, and know they were right.

Aid. Rawleigh—What would the employes do?

Ald. Cullerton—They would stay.

cil oight to was under the comparison the Comptroller, and know they were right.

Aid. Rawleigh—What would the employes do?

Ald. Cullerton—They would stay.

Ald. Lawler thought the bill could be taken up and gotten through with in an hour.

The amendment was voted down, and the original motion agreed to.

Ald. Tuley said there was no use in acting like a lot of boys. They would have to pass an appropriation bill before May 1. He moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing an appropriation ordinance—the original one reported by the Finance Committee.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Tuley then submitted the bill, asking that it be considered at once.

Ald. Cullerton presented, as an amendment, a copy of the bill which the Mayor had vetoed. He moved that both be temporarily postponed and made a special order for this evening.

The motion was agreed to.

The State street ordinance was then taken up and passed without a dissenting vote.

TILE DRIVING PARK.

The second special order—the matter of the erection of 300 frame sheds for horses at the Jockey Club's park—was next considered. The thing was badly mixed. The Committee on Fire and Water had reported back the petition of the Club without recommendation, and their report was concurred in. It was claimed by some that the petition was before the Council; by others that it was not. Then an attempt was made to drag in all other papers in relation to the erection of frame buildings in the hands of the Committee. After half an hour of disputing, the Council decided to act on the petition.

Ald. Rawleigh moved that the prayer be granted.

Ald. Smyth tried to secure a postponement, but was unsuccessful.

Ald. Cary worked in a condition requiring a bond of \$10,000 to insure the removal of the sheds within thirty days after notice from the Department of Public Works.

The motion thus amended was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 5, as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Tully, Turner, Riordan, Oliver, Lawler, Beidler, Eiszner, Cook, T

An Editorial Valedictory.

Bloomington (III.) Pantagraph, March 15.

My editorial connection with the Pantagraph ceases with this number.

I do not propose to indulge in any sentiment or eloquence on the occasion; but a few words of a personal character may perhaps be permitted me.

It is almost twenty-three years since I first began to edit the Pantagraph,—the weekly of June 11, 1856, being my first number. The paper was then a weekly only; the daily was started late in the February following. The first Presidential campaign of the Republican party, in 1856, the long struggle for the freedom of Kansas, and the great Senatorial contest in Illinois in 1858, between Lincoln and Douglas, were among the features of my first journalistic term.

were among the reatures of my inst journalistic term.

A change of proprietorship in January, 1860, terminated that engagement,—my valedictory bearing date the 28th.

After more than a year's absence, I returned to the editorial chair April 3, 1861, just as the storm-clouds were gathering thickly for the

tempest of the Rebellion; and in four months I again resigned to enter the army, for—as it proved—a military service of more than four vears duration, and an absence from the editorship of about ten years; for it was not until the summer of 1871 that I returned to it,—first as assistant to Col. E. R. Roe, and then as his successor on his retirement.

Thus my last editorial engagement has lasted continuously somewhat more than seven and a half years; and my whole term of service has been between cleven and a half and twelve years, of close and laborious work at least, however poorly it may have been performed.

To the great majority of the Pantagraph's present readers I have been and am personally a stranger; but I hope there are some among them who will sometimes remember their humble drudge not altogether unkindly. To all of them I tender my best wishes, and bid them, in my editorial capacity, what is probably a final good-bye.

MARCH 15, 1879.

MISSING.

MISSING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Prittsburg, Pa., March 17.—The Mayor of this city has received a letter from Mrs. Samuel Goemersall, of Scott Lane, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, England, inquiring after one Charles Churchill Goemersali, who left his home, En-gland, in July, 1871. He was in Pittsburg in 1873. It is supposed he went West from here, and that if living he is in Kansas. The writer of the letter says she will cheerfully pay all expenses of hunting up the missing man, who THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturday.

on Saturds, h. during the week, and until 9 h. m. on Saturds, S.M.S. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdeslers, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
160BERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. Helitick, Jeweler, Newsdesler, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. PERSONAL-P. M. DAVIES, GLYNN, LLANgeitho, South Wales, you will find an old friend by inquiring for JOHN LLOYD, at Clifton House. DERSONAL-IF MISS. MALVINA WOOD, LATELY TO RENT\_BOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND 155 thereafter, fine two-story brick houses, 434 Irving-place and 13 Filmore-st.; also, two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st.; \$16, 3-story brick, 437 Western-av.; \$18, 3-story brick, 437 Western-av.; \$25, 61-story brick, 25 Grenshaw-st.; \$12, fine brick store, 435 Western-av.; \$8, 61 arge rooms over same; \$8, 61 arge rooms, 10 Harvard-st., Inquire at \*85 Western-av.

TO RENT—897 WARREN-AV., STONE FRONT; living rooms on main floor, very complete; also, one on Monroe-st., near Oakley, of same description. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE ON ADA-ST., TEN ROOMS; first-class order and neighborhood. Apply at 82 Fulton-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR-ble-front house 434 Michigan-av., furnaces, range, hot and cold water, barn, in good order; possession at once, WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1. TO RENT—\$25 PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, in fine order. 182 Thirty-second-st. TO RENT-NO. 4225 LANGLEY-AV.; POSSESSION at once. ROWLEY, 122 Fifth-av.

TO RENT-SEVEN ACRES WITH HOUSE. Lo-dener. JAMES M. ALLEN, Room 65 Metropolitan

South Side.

To RENT-FRONT FOUR-ROOM FLAT, 1350
State-at., and basement No. 495 Clark-st. [No. 110
Dearborn-st.] J. L. CURTIS. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT - STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 109
State-st: location unsurpassed. Apply at Room
0, 146 Madison-st. GEORGE NICHOLS.

TO RENT-STORES AND BASEMENT 44, 48, AND 48 Adams-st., either separate or together. Inquire of THOS, H. BROWN, 333 State-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET, IN Thompson Block on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Piric: business centre of the West Side: plate class front, and suitable for any first-class business; from May I. WILLIAM THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-164 EAST MADISON-ST., STORE AND basement, well lighted, 30x105, from May 1. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT-THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the new building 173 and 180 Wabash-av.; well lighted and suitable for some light manufacturing business. Apply to J. R. MILLIGAN, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED-TO RENT-IN ENGLEWOOD A house of 6 or 8 rooms at moderate rent; must be convenient to depots. Address, giving price and location, C 64, Tribune office.

tion, C64, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FLAT OR SUITE OF 5
Or 6 rooms suitable for hoasekeeping, within 15
minutes' walk of Madison and State-sta; must be in
good neighborhood, and moderate rent. Address C 63,
Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES,
stores, and lofts, in all parts of the city. The demand is very great. Pience & OUTHAT, Real Estate,
itenting, and Collecting Agency, 162 LaSaile-sē.

WANTED-TO RENT-STORES ON SOUTH
Water, State, and Madison-sta; several No. 1 appilications. D. W. STORES, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO YOUNG GENTS,
furnished rooms in private family, east of Throopst., not to exceed \$12 per month. Address M 35, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

rience.

A LAWYEI; ADVICE FREE; WILL GAIN YOU something or charge nothing; private matters confidential; money loaned on anything. C 5, Tribune.

LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT-STORE, 103 RANDOLPH-st.—Spring styles, \$1; finest, \$1.25 to \$2; best silk hat, \$3; caps, 50c to 75c. ADIES DURING CONFINEMENT WILL FIND A nice home with a doctor's family. Female diseases specialty. Confidential and private. Box 383, Chicago. NOTICE-IF MADAME CHOQUETTE OR FRED Nilgonoid will please write and send their address to Miss May Thompson, care Toronto Port-Office, they will oblige very much, as she has moved. RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED-VAN BU-ren's Compound never fails, even in the worst cases. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 1248 Madison-st. COLDIERS AND SAILORS CLAIMING PENSION or bounty, alvance agents nothing. I will guarantee success and pay every expense. No fee in advance. Call or address G. R. SIMS, 53 North Clark-st. WANTED-TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A NEWS-state price and location, and all particulars; must have a net income of not less than \$8 per week. A good price will be paid. Address, for have days, M3, Tribune.

WANTED-AT ONCE-OLD SHOP BOTTLES TO completely fill out a retail drug store. Address SFM., 430 Scate-st. Give price. A NY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT removal, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 184 Dearborn-st., Reom D.

A NY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, Dianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (liceased), 59 East Madison-st. Established 1935. L'NDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES L'bought at a fair discount; New York and Hartford companies preferred. Information about proken or shaky companies free of charge (inclose postage stamps for answer). Contested death claims settied. Address A KAUFMANN, Box 2116, New York.

NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXChange for currency at the counting-room of the
Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-\$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,500 TO LOAN ON IMproved city property at 8 per cent. LYMAN &
JACKSON, 33 Fortland Block. TO LOAN-A FEW SMALL AMOUNTS AT LOW rates; would take chattel security from good parties. Address M 37, Tribune office.

Address M 37, Tribune office.

\$2.000 \$2.500, AND OTHER AND LARGER
\$2.000 \$4.500, AND OTHER AND LARGER
\$2.000 amounts to loan on improved Chicago
real estate at lowest rates. TURNER & BOND, 102
Washington-st.

\$30.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS
est. W. P. DICKINSON, 103 and 101 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHER, WITH CERTIFICATE AND REFERences, wishes employment as instructor in English
mathematical or classical studies. Address H 40, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

POR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM OF 80 racres, in Emingham County, III., for stock of toves, tin. and hardware, in good location; cash incide, \$2,000. Address H 36. Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents. FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT DWELLING.
3-stories and basement. 12 rooms, cast front, on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-state, cheap, and deay terms.
Frame house and 40x180 ft of ground on Michigan-av., near Harmon-court; a great bargain.
A sice 2-asory and basement stone front, 10 rooms, fronting Eilis Fark: very cheap.
A brown stone, 3 stugies, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor on Fark-av., near Hoyne-et.; a real gem at a low figure.
Also houses in all parts of the city, business blocks, building lots, farms, and wild lands at prices never before thought of.

GEO. R. CLARKE & CO.,
02 Washington-et.

FOR SALE-BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS STONE POR SALE—BARGAINS IN FILIST-CLASS STONE
I from house on Michigan-v. Caminet-av. Prairie-av. Wabash-av. Indians av. be essen fourteeath
and Thirtieth-sts. also, some vacant is same
streets. I also have for sale several fine businesses as
on Madison-st. Clork-st. Dearborn-st. Washingtonst., Ratidolph-st., Lassalle-st., Wabash-av., and South
Water-st. in prices from \$10,000 to \$350,000, which are
paying from 8to 10 per cent interest on the investinent. Parties wishing to invest will always find in my
office for sale good bargains in first-class business and
first-class residence property. Inquire of Jacob
WEIL, 82 Washington-st.

POR SALE-AT A BARGAIN—\$4,750—THE ELEtash marble-front house 385 West Jackson-st.: parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor: all modern improvements: furnaces and gas-fatures; \$6,00,
four-story marole-front house 213 Ashiand-av. firstclass in all respects, stone education and garand gas fatures. Inquire at 133 Dearbon-st., in bask,
LOR SALE-I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS

And gas natures. Inquire at 183 Dearboni-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL GOOD BARGAINS
in stone front residences in chof e locations on West
Side, with pariors, dining-rooms, and kitchen on main
floot. H. POTWIN, 32 Washington-st.

POR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE
Tront, 445 Forrest-av. Terms very casy. PIECE
4 OUTHER, real estate, renting and collecting agency;
182 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

162 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COR SALE—W ARREN-AV., NEAR ROBEY-ST., 36
Or 50 feet at 870: easy terms. WM. C. REYNOLDS,
94 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDERD
feet of dock property fitted up complete with railroad track, office, and planking for lumber Dustines.
For particulars inquire of k. P. DERICKSON, Ashlandav., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON, 40
Dearborn-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-SUBURBAN RESI-P dence, with ground assistance, choice, for Chicago residence, South Side.

17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVEI
farm in lilinois or lowa-An elegant vilia in the
City of Waukegan. II., with 60 acres of tand, highly
improved, beautifully situated on the blur, with a commanding view of Lake Michigan. PIERCE & OUTHET,
real estate, renting and collecting agency, 102 LaSalie real estate, renting and collecting agency, 162 Lessile.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES with 1 to 10 acres of land, on small mouthly payments. The highest and cheapest land of any suburb. Come and see. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn—st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW HOUSE at South Evanston, with 100 feet of ground, at a very low price and on easy terms. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Room 9, 125 Dearborn—st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE TOR SALE — SULLIVANT LANDS AT SUM to aned, with cost of foreclosure added. DICKINSON of DICKINSON, 69 and 101 Washington st.

FOR SALE—LAND IN MISSOURI, 10WA, AND Dakota: improved property St. Louis; choice business property in prominent Western town: terms car, or will trade for stock of goods in Chicago if well situated and established trade. Address, for one week, C 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE-22 ACRES AT WILMINGTON, WITH house and other improvements; would exchange for clear property in Chicago. MEAD & CDE, 149 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-EXTRA BARGAINS-FOUR FINE farms in McHenry County, Ill. Also, a beautiful farm at Lake Geneva. Address DEITZ, 72 Metropolitan Block.

RUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE—BANKING-HOUSE AND LOT, WITH vaults and Hall's burgiar safes, doing a business of \$5,000 per year net; over \$30,000 deposits now, and in one of the best towns in lows, for \$3,500. This is a splendid opening for a young man. Will take some good property for part in Chicago.

\$10,000—Fine store building, with lot 150x300, with ne dwelling of 10 rooms; \$5,000 worth of general goods in store, and doing a business of \$25,000 per year. Will sell the goods at a discount and take city property for the store and lot. Here is a splendid chance for a business man in good town in lows.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING CASH GROCERY, good stand, stock, and fixtures, cheap; will pay to investigate. 1242 West Madison-st. investigate. 1242 West Madison-st.

POR SALE—OR TO RENT—PICKLING AND Canning factory, with fixtures, situated in the village of Somonauk, De Kalb County, Ill., 60 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Inquire of G. LOSEE. Somonauk, Ill.

POR SALE—CHEAP—HOTEL WITH RESTAURANT and bar room connected with cheap rent. No. 95 and 97 South Canal-st., opposite the Pittsburg Ft Wayne dapot.

Mayne dapot.

HOTEL FOR SALE—THE BEST HOTEL IN THE thriving Town of Willmar, Minn., on the line of the St. P. & F. R. R., 104 miles from St. Pani; price, \$4,000; terms easy. Aduress A. B. HANSCOM, Willmar, Minn. LAUNDRY FOR SALE-DOING A BUSINESS OF \$500 WILL ESTABLISH AN ENERGETIC MAN guaranteed to be 150 per cent. H 38, Tribune office.

MUSICAL. EXTRA BARGAINS-ELEGANT DECKER BROS Pianos: Brilliant Mathusheks! Popular Pease Pianos! Sweet-toned Esey Organs! Planos and or-gans at all prices, and on liberal terms, at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

UPRIGHT

are celebrated for their beautiful singing quality of tone, elasticity of action, durability, and elegance of finish. They can be sold at a moderate price for cash, orion time, to sait purchasers, or will be rented. Over 1,000 are now in use in Chicago and vicinity.

LYUN & HEALT, State and Monroe ats. SECOND-HAND PIANOS—FROM \$50 UPWARDS, \$15 cash, and \$10 per mouth.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS—From \$40 upwards, \$10 cash, and \$5 per month.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-ets.

Planos, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200; Oligans, \$80, \$75, \$85, \$100. Largest stock in the city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 108 State-st.

Planos AT \$150, \$165, \$175, \$200, 225, \$265, \$278, \$300, \$350, \$400, and \$450. Warranted for five years. Planos to rent. WESTERN MUSIC COMPANY, 28 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. POR SALE-TWO OR THREE GOOD BUSINESS horses accustomed to the city; also two top and one single wagon. Will be sold low, as we have no further use for them. D. MALLORY & CU., oyster and fruit packers, 14 West Randolph-8.

POR SALE-TWO TOP BUGGIES CHEAP; ONE as good as new; also an extension top carriage.

TOR SALE—TWO TOP BUGGIES CHEAP; ONE as good as new; also an extension top carriage. ALLEN, Room 65 Metropolitan Block.

POR SALE—ONE TWO-HORSE PEDDLER'S WAGon, made in Syracuse, N. Y.; cost \$450.00; used only three months; good as new; will be sold at great sacrifice; also one four-spring moving wagon very cheap, at 249 State-at. H. C. WALKER.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DRAFT MULES IN FINE condition and temper, weigh about 2,400 lbs. Apply at 82 Poiton-st.

WANTED —A SINGLE-FOOTING SADDLEhorse; bay with black points preferred; must be young and sound; not less than 154 hands high, and weighing from 1,00 to 1,100 pounds; no horse-jockeys need answer. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANTED—A HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS for occasional use by a gentleman living in a subnitive would loan a small amount on rig. Address B G, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUGGY HORSE FOR CITY USE, AND also phaeton, in trade for top buggy. Address, stating price, etc., M.33, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

128 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARD. NICELY furnished front chamber; all modern improvements; private family; references required.

South Mide.

146 STATE-ST.-FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD, a moderate price.

SOUTH SIDE, IN THE VICINITY OF THIRTY-can obtain first-class board in a small private family. If 38, Tribune office. North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. - FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to 85 per week, with use of plano and bath; day board, \$3.50. bath; day board, \$3.50.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH from State and Madison-sta.

Hotops.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HAR109 rooms; board and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2.00; per week, from \$6 to \$10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

LINGLISH HOUSE, 27 54.57 WASSINGLISH HOUSE.

English House, 31 East Washington-st.— Single warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twen-ty-one meal tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD-AND LODGING FOR SIX BOYS, WITH-in six or clinht blocks of 84 Lake-st.; will not pay over \$3 per weed. Address H 31, Tribune office.

A NNOUNCEMENT - THE UNION FURNITURE Company, 503 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; say terms. 

REMOVAL-J. A. FAY & CO.'S CHICAGO WARE-rooms removed to 207 and 209 Lake-st.; are offer-ing special bargains in machinery.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—TO PHYSICIANS—INCREASE your income introducing the instrument for catarrh invented by Dr. Williamson, of the University of New York, now in Chicago; supersedes all others, send stamp for terms. 113 Madison-st. SEWING MACHINES.

PRINTER FILE OF CHICA Pribune for the year 1978, Address B & Tribune offic.

WANTED-MALE HELP. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per tertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.

WANTED-A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK, one who is a graduate in pharmacy and speaks German preferred. Address at once, with particulars, DRUGGIST, Dubuque, is.

WANTED-A GENERAL DRY GOODS SALESman; a live man, and one who thoroughly understands his business. Address C A, Box 1, 227, Aurora, ill. WANTED—GROCERY CLERK; MUST BE A GOOD counter-hand and have practical knowledge of the business; state salary. Address M 32. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LACE AND NO-tion salesman to go to St. Joseph. Mo. Address two days, giving extent of experience and references. A. E. MCKINNEY, Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED-AN "A NO. 1" RETAIL CLOTHING salesman of long experience; none others need apply. A. J. NUTTING & CO., C. O. D. Clothiers. 184 and 185 State-8t. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK: state reference, and salary expected. Address II 34, Tribune office. WANTED-A SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH dry goods and clothing, a young man who can speak two or more languages, and of good habits. Address M, or call at Revere House Wednesday at 1 o'clock. WANTED-STRADY TOUNG MAN HAVING \$157

in a profitable business, immediate income. 113 Mandolph-st., Room 22. WANTED-10 GOOD, STEADY, PRACTICAL truckmakers; steady piece-work to good men; coly reliable men need apply, inquire of M. M. Sk-COR, flacine, Wis. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A FIRST-CLASS carriage painter at Clinton Carriage works, Clinton, Ia. Will give steady employment.

WANTED - A TAILOR AT 429 MADISON-ST., TO work in store. A LEVY.

W work in store. A. LEYY.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS-MAKERS, AT once, by A. MAXWELL, Kewanee, III.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS.

J. B. LANYON, Englewood, III.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER. APPLY TO GOSS of Flat and Twenty-second-sta. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-MAKER, Inquire at 69 Mighigan-st. WANTED-GOOD JOBBING CARPENTERS AT shop at 228 East Washington-st. M. A. WAKE-FIELD. WANTED-A GOOD BARBER AT 300 WEST Madison st. Come with tools ready for work; steady work. VICTOR BEAUCAIRE.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.
WANTED-A COACHMAN AND PORTER. CALL
at 214 Madison-st. at LEOPOLD BROTHERS &

WANTED-BY IMPORTERS-TEA AGENTS, MEN and women, city and country; sell to families; small capital. Garden Tea Co., P.O. Box 295, Chicago. WANTED-ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE
salary \$75 to \$100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'FG CO., Chicago. WANTED—MEN TO SELL CORK-SCREW CUTters, pass-books, pencils, statiouery, chromes, etc. American Noveity Company, 188 State-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO SELL the celuioid water-proof collars and cuffs; look like linen; will wear for months: no wash-bills to pay; when solied sponge or wash the most, when colled sponge or wash the most, when and lady in America wants and will buy at sight. Good salesman can make \$10 to \$20 a day. Sample collars by mail. Standing or turn-down, any size, 50 cents; cuffs, and size, per pair, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteedor mobey refunded. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago, sole agent.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AGENT; \$10 A WEER to the right party, Call between 1 and 5 p. m. as 126 W ashington-st., Room 50.

126 Washington-st., Hoom 50.

WANTED—30 YOUNG MEN. APPLY AT STAGKdoor of Haverly's Theatre at 10 o'clock this moraing. STEVE RICHARDSON. WANTED-ACTIVE BOYS WHO LIVE WITH parents to work in wholesale dry goods. Give age, experience, if any. Address H 29, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD MAN CAN MAKE \$20 A week taking measures for our best shirt, \$1.50. NILSSON SHIRT MFG. CO., 24 North Clark-st. WANTED-1e SMART BOYS, 14 TO 17 YEARS old. Address, in own handwriting, H 33, Tribune. WANTED-TO-DAY, YOUNG MAN OF APPEAR ance to study for the stage; travel in April. Room 1, 119 North Clark-st., top floor. WANTED—A THOROUGH RUSINESS GENTLE-man, must be a good salesman, with about \$2,000 cash, to take interest in and travel East and South for an established, paying manufacturing business; refer-ences given and required. Address MANUFACTUR-EK, care Carrier 3 city.

WANTED-PERVALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, OR GERman girl to do general housework at 53 North
Sheldon-st., corner Fulson.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
German or colored preferred. MRS. BROWN,
210 South State-st. 210 South State-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL AT 383 NORTH LASalie-st.: best city references required. Call
Tnesday afternoon.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND
to assist in sewing, at 1014 North Clark-st.,
near Belden-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, COMPETENT GIRL
for dining-room and up-stalts work. Apply at
606 Michigan-av. WANTED—A GIRL AT 315 WEST WASHINGTON-st., competent to do general housework.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Apply to-day at foom 6 Haised-st. Opera-House
Building, corner Haisted and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl for first-class boarding-house; must be fully competent. Apply at 1000 Wabsh-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL; must have the best references. 608 Michigan-av. WANTED-A COATMAKER TO GO TO PETER-berg, Ill.; also, a pantaloons and vest maker. Call at ORDWAY & CO. 'S, 205 West Madison-st., this morning from 9 to 10.

WANTED-A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT DR. SCHMIDT'S office, 125 South State-st., Hoom 6, between 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
WANTED-A NURSE-GIRL TO TAKE CARS OF a baby. Inquire at 1018 Wabash-ay. Employment Agencies.
WANTED-GOOD JAND CAPABLE GIRLS TO work for some of the best families. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous. W ANTED-AN ENERGETIC LADY OF GOOD appearance and address from 9 to 5 each day; Subbath-school teacher or church member preferred; liberal remuneration to satisfactory party. Address H 35, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL MANAGER,
Superintendent, or agent for an established commercial or manufacturing house in this city, by a through,
practical, active, and intelligent business man who is
well and favorably known in Chicago, and can furnish
first-class city references. If satisfactory arrangements could be made, an interest in profits would be
taken in lieu of salary. Address H, Box 645, Chicago
P. O. P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SEVEN years' experience) as bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or salesman; No. 1 references. Address M 3u, Tribune office. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe salesman; have lead fifteen years' experience: understand buying; strictly temperate; good reference. Will give \$10 for a permanent situation. Address D 59, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL AND Pariting, and is a good hand in taking eare of steam boilers; best of reference. W41. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TAILor as cutter or to associate himself with some merchant handling cloths in good locality for custom talloring. Address M 34, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLored man as cook. Call or address 100 State-11. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.

Situation Wanted—By an Experienced of rise cook or nurse in first-class private family, has no objection to traveling; no postal cards answered. Apply at 254 West Ohlo-8t.

SITUATION WAN FED. BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant housemaid and waitress in a respectable private family; have city reference. Call at 1046 Statest., near Twenty-second-st. st., neur Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK
in a private family; good references. Address E
40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO
general housework; is a first-class cook. Please call
at 210 Larrabee-st., on Thursday.

SITUATION. WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
girl to do general housework in a private family, or
second work. Call at 164 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK
or laundress, by a respectable girl: references given
frequired. Address 137 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL If required. Address 137 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to cook, wash, and iron, or general work, city or
country. 631 State-st., up stairs..

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A VERY SUPERIOR
Protestant German girl, with the best of reference; capable for any work. 145 Twentleth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE—
Work by a first-class cook; references if required;
also a daughter 13 years old, who will work for her
board. 146 South Hälsted-st. No postal-cards.

Employment Agencies,
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN NEED OF
good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied as G. DUSKE'S office, 105 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH FIRST-CLASS references to take half interest in a good paying business in Detroit, Milwankee, or St. Faul; \$300 required. Address it 30, Iribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 OR MORR IN specialty, to extend a first-class business on Statest. Address H 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MY REAL ESTATE BUSINESS; none but a responsible party need apply; a lawyer preferred. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 52 Washington-st.

OST-SUNDAY EVENING, ON WEST LAKE-ST., between Robey and Faulina-sts. or on Paulina, between Lake and Hubbard-sts., a \$100 \$ per cent U. 8, bond. No. 124, 310, and a bank-book on the Fidelity savings Bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 105 North Paulina-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL

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THE TEIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta, Chicago, Ill.
Orders for the delivery of THE THEUNE AE EVANSION
iglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room
ill receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo-DDEN, Manager.

ARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere MAHLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.-American Exchange, 449 Strand

BENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

McVicker's Theatre treet, between Dearborn and State. En Strakosch's Italian Opera. "Faust." Haverly's Theatre. McCullough. "Othello."

Hooley's Theatre. bb street, between Clar t of Lotta. "La Cigale."

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court House. W. T. Melville. "The Pirates of the ( Metropolitan Theatre. lark street, opposite Sherman House.

McCormick Hall.

North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Panamic Views,—Westminster Abbey.

Academy of Music. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.-Atter ent at our Assum. For are hereby notified to be pres-this true day in my corner Randolph and Halsted ats, this true day in ording at 10 20 of clock sharp. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Frater and Sir Knight, Major Isaac Petner Haffield. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Recorder.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1879,

Neither House of the Illinois Legislature had a quorum yesterday, there being but fourteen Senators and forty-seven Representatives present.

Decisions in favor of the millers and coninst the owners of the patent were vesterday rendered in the United States Cirenit Courts at St. Louis and St. Paul, it being held in both cases that the reissue of the patent does not conform to the original. and it is therefore invalid

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, the Demo-Com nist Congressman from the Twelfth Penn sylvania District, is to be the Greenback candidate for Speaker of the House to-day. His candidature will not affect the result, as it is not to be expected that any member of the nomination of RANDALL.

There is considerable concerning St. PAT-RICE in our columns this morning, all owing to the fact that the anniversary of the day on which the Patron Saint of Ireland may or may not have been born was celebrate this year with rather more than usual effu siveness. The men who marched in the bil procession for once found the streets fre from either mud, dust, snow, or ice, and i was gratifying to know that such a thing i possible as pleasant weather on the great Irish holiday.

At a recent meeting of the newly-organ. ized Hungarian Deak Verein, a resolution was passed naming a large committee of prominent Hungarian and German gentle. nen who will wait upon the citizens of this city and solicit subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by the terrible flood at Szegedin. The unfortunate condition of the ims of this disaster appeals strongly to the humanity and sympathy of our own peo-ple, who, having once been visited by a ter-rible calamity can all the more keenly appreciate their distress. We hope the Committee will meet with a prompt and generous

lish in the City of Berlin what is termed a petty state of siege. What relation this on of things bears to a full-grown state of siege is not made known. It is only aned that such a petty proceeding is made necessary by the revolutionary schemings of the Socialists, who cannot be reached er the ordinary forms of civil law. Meanwhile the representatives of the Socialists in Parlisment are not disposed to sit silent while the sanction by that body of this extraordinary proceeding is sought by the Ministry. In yesterday's session of the Reichstag one prominent Socialist had the Reichstag one prominent Socialist and the hardihood to hint at the possibility of Germany at some future time not far distant baying a Republican form of Government. which remark created the most intense exeitement, and the offender was warned that a repetition of such language would subject him to deprivation under the rule of the privilege of speech.

Mayor HEATH has done the taxpayers service in vetoing the entire Appropriation ordinance as passed by the Common Council, and in thus compelling a reconsideration of the extravagant budget by which an increase was voted amounting in found numbers to \$660,000 over the appropriation for 1878. In the veto message submitted to the Council last evening the Mayor directs attention to the items which in his judgment are unnecessarily large, and furnishes abundant reasons why such items can and should be reduced. These are reasons which commend themselves to the taxpayers with great force, and there is no doubt whatever that if the matter could be submitted to a popular vote the Mayor's desire for reas lmingly approved. As the case now stands there are no appropriations, and the Council, having failed to pass the bill over the veto, must commence anew and frame another ordinance. The Republican party stands pledged to continue the wise and successful financial policy of Mayor Hearn's Administration—a policy of honesty and genuine economy, and since it is upon that sue that the pending campaign is to be ught, the Republicans in the Council the Council | to Congress that he would not sign them

are under obligations to redeem the pledge week ago. Mayor HEATH's veto is a Re publican measure, and ought to be sustained as such by every Republican Alderman. There remain eleven days in which to pass an ordinance within the first quarter of fiscal year as required by the charter-am ple time for agreeing upon a list of appro-priations that the Mayor and the taxpayers will approve.

The Democratic and Republican Congressional caucuses were held last evening, and candidates for Speaker and Clerk of the House which organizes to-day were agreed upon. The Democrats renominated SAMUEL J. RANDALL for Speaker and George M. Adams for Clerk, and the Republicans will vote for Gen. GARFIELD for Speaker and J. N. RAINEY, the colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, for Clerk. The re-election of Mr. RANDALL to the Speakership is appa rently assured, as it is expected that the Democratic Clerk will see to it that the roll contains a sufficient number of Democrats to make sure of controlling the organiz Their caucus nominations will be supported without a break, and elected without d The Republican policy with reference to the extra session was distinctly set forth in a resolution, adopted by the caucus, pledging the minority to resist the combination partisan measures with the appropriation bills, and to vote for the latter only when unburdened with political amendments.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

Congress will convene in extra sess day. This extra session, which will cost the country first and last millions of dollars was made necessary by the refusal of the last Congress to vote supplies for the support of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government and the army. It was the Democratic House which refused these supplies. The Democrats desired the repeal of two laws to which the Republicans, in control of the Senate, would not consent. One is the law for the protection of Congressional and Presidential elections from fraud and violence; the other, a law providing for the presence of troops to preserve peace in the event of an outbreak at election-time. The Democrats made no effort to repeal these laws as an indeendent legislative measure, but attached the proposed repeals to the appropriation bills we have mentioned, giving notice at the same time to the Republican majority in the Senate that they would refuse to vote the supplies unless the proposed repeals were passed as parts of the appropriation bills. The Republican Senate refused to submit to this coercive policy, and the Democratic House forced the extra session, as it threatened to do.

In the present Congress the Democrat will have a working majority in both House and Senate. They have it in their power, therefore, to pass the retarded appropriation bills with the proposed repeals as "riders" or "tenders." These bills will then go to the President, who will probably be governed by the same patriotic purpose as was the Senate of the last Congress, and who, in that case, will veto them. The bills will then go back to Congress, and cannot be passed over the President's veto except by two-thirds majority in both Houses. But the Democrats cannot command a two-thirds majority for a strictly partisan and wholly unjust measure in either House. It will then be for them to determine whether they will pass the Democratic caucus will refuse to ratify | the appropriation bills without the extraneous and objectionable political attachments adjourn without providing the Government with supplies after July 1, next. If the Democrats adhere to the policy of the last Congress, as they threaten, then they will refuse o vote the supplies, but will appeal to the country for approval or disapproval at next year's election, leaving the Government in the meanwhile to the charity of these who may be willing to contribute voluntarily to its support, so far as its executive, judicial, egislative, and military branches are con-It will be seen from this plain, matter-of-

fact statement of the case, that the Democrats are responsible (1) for the extra session, and (2) for the threatened pauperism of the General Government for the year to come. The excuse for this extraordinary conduct is the failure of a faction in Congress to override a co-ordinate branch of the Government and nullify its constitutional powers. The Senate, in the last Congress, had a perfect right to refuse to concur in legislation that was obnoxious to it; but such refusal did not give the House the right to cut off supphes for the support of the Government The President will have the constitutional right to veto any appropriation bill which carries with it political legislation that he cannot conscientiously approve; but such veto will not give Congress the right to refuse supplies for the support of the Government when it cannot pass appropriation bills, thus loaded down, over the Executive veto. It was an outrage upon the people to force an extra session as a possible means of carrying through political legislation which failed in the last Congress; but it will be revolutionary to block the wheels of Government altogether because a faction which is not supreme cannot work out its projects.

When this issue was discussed in the last Congress, Mr. THURMAN undertook to justify the Democratic bulldozers by English precedents in which the Commons had cut off supplies as a means for compelling Royal acquiescence in the popular will. But ssrs. Matthews, Conkling, Blaine, and HOAR clearly illustrated the difference between the American system and the English system, either past or present. In former times, when the English monarch was more absolute than now, the refusal of the Commons to vote supplies was the only defense against Royal encroachment upon popular rights, for the monarch, a hereditary ruler. in nowise represented the people, and could only be made to feel the power of the people through his purse. The American President on the other hand, is elected by the people, as Congress is, and is intrusted by the Constitution with certain co-ordinate powers with the Legislature. Among these is th veto-power. It is actually equal to about fifty votes in the House of Representative and fifteen votes in the Senate, for it represents the difference between one-half and two-thirds of Congress. A single vote more than one-half of the House, and the same in the Senate concurring, can pass a bill, but it requires more than two-thirds of both ses to set aside the veto. In attaching political legislation to the appropriations and then refusing to vote supplies President insists upon these "orders" being dropped, Congress undertakes to nullify the President's prerogative, and defy the people to the extent that the President represent the people. It would not be any more revo-

lutionary for the President to return unin-

combered appropriation bills with a notice

inless Congress would attach to them cerunless Congress would arrive the had recom-tain political legislation which he had recom-mended in his annual message. Yet if a President were to attempt any high-handed President were to attempt any high-handed proceeding of this kind there would be an outcry against usurpation that would shake the Government to the very foundation.

The difference between the present British system and our own is equally marked. In Great Britain the process for testing the popular strength of any given measure is by contest between the Commons and the Ministry. When the House refuses to vote supplies, the Ministry appeals to the country immediately; then the people elect a House that will comply with the demands of the Ministry, or they re-elect an opposition House and the Ministry resigns. In this manner the conflict is definitely settled, and the supplies voted. Without discussing the relative merits of the two systems, it is sufficient to note the difference, Our laws provide only for a periodical appeal to the country. The President is elected for four years and vested with certain powers as a representative of the people during that period. If, during that time, Congress endeavors to break down the Government by refusing to vote supplies, because the President will not abandon his prerogative, then Congress is guilty of a revolutionary proceeding, and becomes a law-breaker instead of a law-maker.

A contest between Congress and the President on this basis is extra-constitutional, and the party which forces it is pretty sure to meet defeat when the time comes for the people to decide between the two. Congress ried the same coercive policy in Jackson's time, and the result was that the people rallied in vast majorities to sustain the President for defending the prerogative vested in is office by the Constitution. If President HAYES were to-day in the attitude of refusing o sign appropriation bills for the support o the Government because a Democratic Congress would not attach certain Republican and partisan measures to those bills, there is no doubt that the Republican party, if i should seek to sustain him, would suffer verwhelming defeat at the hands of the people in the next general election. But his is precisely what the Democratic party is endeavoring to do with the help of a partisan majority in Congress; it proposes to coerce the President to abandon his preegative and his proportionate representation of the people, or to leave the Government ithout supplies. The American people cannot afford to approve of any such precdent, whatever the issue may be.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN

CAUCUS.

The American correspondent of the London Times has been enlightening that paper upon the beauties of our political caucus sys tem by showing how the machine works at primary elections in Philadelphia, and sends three columns of matter, which is supple nented by a two-column editorial commenting upon the information which he furishes. At this distance from Philadelphia some of the information which he supplies will undoubtedly be new and interesting to our own readers. For some time past th Republican party in that city has been divided into two factions, the "White Hats and "Black Hats," the former led by an ex-Sheriff and the other by a shrewd Irishman. To these there has subsequently been added a third faction, eager to hold a balance of power, called the "Slouch Hats." Upon all ccasions of conventions or important primary elections these factions appear in hats good." Does it, indeed? We fortunately of the style indicated by their titles. The econd Tuesday in January, and. that day every Republican politician in the city trained under one of the three hats As the Mayor sympathized with one faction, the Mayor's police wore 'white hats.' As the leader of the other faction is the chief of the department supplying the city with gas and rules that supplying the water, all the turncocks and metre-men, stokers, engineers, and mechanics wore black hats.' The Democrats are not behind the Repubicans in this sort of thing. At the same primary election they appeared in three factions, each with its set of candidates, known by the titles of the "Kickers," the "Rats, and the "Mice," and one of these was again subdivided into "Irishmen" and "Sons of Irishmen,"-"the descendant of the Emerald Isle born in America disputing his father's right to control of the great Democratic

The same correspondent describes in ery graphic manner how the 'White Hats' "Black Hats," when the lines were so tightly drawn that it looked as if the party night be beaten, secretly met and agreed to empromise on the basis of a division of the spoils and to smash the "Slouch Hats," and lraws the following interesting picture of a not very creditable phase of American pol-

"The new Governor of Pennsylvania was augurated, and J. Donald Cameron was on the same day elected United States Senator at Harrisurg, about 100 miles from Philadelphia. The eremonies were employed to make a spectacle to divert the 'boys' who in the election divisions had been maliguing, and cheating, and sometimes pummeling each other. The railroads leading to Harrisburg were bored for 'free passes,' and liberal subscriptions were taken for bands of ered there from all parts of the State, and on the appointed day the several thousand Republicant statesmen' who run the Philadelphia 'mawere transported to the Capital and to inaugurate the Governor and elect the Senator. It was midwinter, and the all wore black hats. The nandful of leaders wen up in a palace car, and drank champagne to sea their compromise, while the rank and file pledger each other in copious draughts of beer and whisky The display was unanimously voted a great success, and it cured almost all the Philadelphia po itical ill-temper. Forty-eight hours of libation with large intervals of rejoicing, music, and spec tacles, and small intervals of sleep, will usuall prepare the average American politician for a good rest when he gets home, and, having returned to Philadelphia and rested, the leaders there an ounced their compromise. They had mashed the Slouch Hats, who never had much strength. and they divided the thirty-one places on the City Committee as nearly equally as they could."

The various methods by which the caucus saves the voters any trouble of deliberation n our large cities are too well known to need elaboration. Political factions are no confined to Philadelphia, though, as a rule hey are largely confined to the Democratic rganizations. In New York, the faction sually take the names of the leaders who head them. In Baltimore they are design nated by such euphonious terms as "Blood Tubs" and "Piug Uglies." In Chicago they range from "Silk Stockings" to "Dirty "Bummers," and "Scalawags. The Republican party in this city has thus far saved itself from factions, though it follows in the lead of the caucus Although the trade of politics is morn diversified in Philadelphia than in any other American city, not even excepting New York. the caucus machine works in them all with great ease and success, and the free and dependent voter, as a rule, goes to the polls

the men who run the machine could be rusted, the arrangement would not be a bad one, because it would save the voter a great deal of trouble; but the men who run th machine are not usually to be trusted. They are corrupt men, running the machine corrupt purposes, and their following is so large and their influence so powerful the respectable voters have little hope of

occess in any combination against them. The letter written by the Times correspond ent was specially intended to be used as an argument against the efforts of the Birmingham politicians, who have been seeking t introduce our cancus system into English politics, and the Times, in its editorial commets, gives it that application. It is noticeable, however, that the Times has changed its tone materially. When the Birmingham school of politicans first proposed the ador tion of our caucus system, the Times vigorously attacked the system, and foretold serious disaster to English politics from its use. Now, however, while it does not favor the system, because it thinks that "the English representative system induces perfect sympathy between Englishmen and the Legislature which makes their laws," it does not anticipate any such corrupt results, if it were introduced, as those to which we have become accustomed. It says: "If the system should become general in England, votes would be counted honestly. It would not be esteemed 'the highest gift of the politician,' an accomplishment more valuable than book learning or a college education,' to know how to bring out of the ballot-boxes a different set of votes to those which were put in. Those delegates would be returned for whom most votes were given." doubt, however, whether the leopard can change his spots, even though he be an English one. Human nature is about the same the world over, and politicians are politicians the world over, from the Philadelphia "Kicker," who smashes in the ribs of his opponent, to the King of Burmah, who murders all his relatives so that they shall not be exposed to the temptation of stealing the throne from him. English politicians may be the honest, guileless reatures described by the Times, but we would not believe it until we had once seen hem tested by a first-class American mahine set up in Birmingham or Liverpool in complete running order. If they could reist its opportunities, then, indeed, would

the political Utopia be discovered. THE ILLINOIS STATE GUARDS. A bill entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the State militia," which ught more properly to be called "An act to provide for the disorganization and disbandent of the State militia," comes up in the Illinois House as a special order this mornng. It is in opposition to the bill reported by the majority of the Militia Committee, which provides an appropriation of the very noderate sum of \$100,000 for this and next year, and thereafter for one-fifth of one mill n the general tax-levy to be used as a military fund for the State. The minority cut off this appropriation, and simply provide for the empty privilege of organizing militia ompanies, of which nobody will avail himself. Among the reasons cited by Messrs HART, HINCKLEY, WEBER, MILCHAM, and McCreery, who sign the minority report. why they cannot approve the proposed support for a regularly-organized militia is, that "an armed militia among a free people creates discontent and opposition that will eventually do more harm than have had a limited "armed militia" in Chiing the past two or three years. Did it do 'more harm than good" when the people relied upon it as a reserve in the case of the riots of 1877 or the Braidwood mining troubles? Was it the knowledge of an effective militia force in every State in the country, or the knowledge that there was no such force, which encouraged the general railroad riots of 1877? Was it persuasive argument or the police and armed force finally brought into action, that suppressed this rioting and checked the destruction of property? The gentlemen who committed themselves to this statement have only made themselves more ridiculous by adding as another reason for opposing an efficient Militia law, that "the arming of militia will engender political corruption and political combinations injurious to our free institutions, and teaches the people to forsake the time-honored and far safer and more patriotic custom of trusting to the loyalty of the citizens to protect themselves and compel obedience to law." And what else is the proposed organization and support of militia than self-protection and an effort to compel obedience to the law? The difference is between preparing for defense and protection, and not doing so. Whether the gentlemen who have made this minority report so intended it or not, they have merely given voice to specious reasons suggested by Communists for leaving society at their mercy. Neither the ordinary police of cities, nor the constabn lary of the State, nor the unarmed and unprepared citizens, are in a condition to effectively resist a sudden outbreak which threatens life and property. There is more danger of such outbreaks here and elsewhere now. Garrett Biblical Institute, of Evanston. if signs are not misleading, than there was Northwestern University. in 1877. Though the condition of the real workingman is much improved, there is res-

Illinois Legislature will take any other view of the matter.

son to believe that the number of Commu-

nists has increased, and the unscrupulous and

desperate leaders have become bolder. The

expenditure of \$100,000 a year, more or less.

in the support of an efficient organization of

citizen-soldiers may save tenfold that amount

of property and thousands of human lives.

Such an organization is no offense, but only

a safeguard, to men who are disposed to

keep the peace and acknowledge the rights

in property. We can scarcely think that the

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION The case now pending before the Suprem Court of the United States, in which the Northwestern University (Methodist) at Evanston and the State of Illinois are parties, is one which, while of deep interest to all the people of this State, must have an interest generally to the whole country. The Constitution of Illinois of 1848 provided: "The property of the State and counties, both eal and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school

elizious, and charitable purposes, may be ex In 1855 the Legislature amended the cha er of the Northwestern University by pro-"That all property, of whatever kind or de

scription, belonging to or owned by said corpora-tion, shall be forever free from taxation for any and all purposes."

The Northwestern University in time be came the owner of large tracts of land, including nearly all of what is the site of the present City of Evanston; this land it has and registers his vote according to the edicts leased for rent; it also owns valuable lands of a cauous in which he has had no hand. If in this city which is also leased to tenants. eased for rent; it also owns valuable lands

all the land and other property owned by the University and not used for school purposes was assessed and taxed by the State in 1873, and judgment was given for the taxes; an appeal was taken to the State Suprem Court, and that body declared that the Logislature in 1855 had no power to exempt the property of universities, not used for so religious, and charitable purposes, from taxtion. From this an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States,

where the case has been recently argued. The decision in this case reaches a great many other institutions, and applies to con siderable property. The power of the Legislature to exempt property held for school religious, and charitable purposes is not de nied, and no attempt has been made to tax such property, but the right of a religious, school, or charitable corporation to l other property and use it for purposes of profit is denied. The first exemption of this kind was in 1849, and once the precedent was set others followed rapidly. In point of time the exemption charters to institutions were granted as follows:

No. Total ....

Of these, 110 granted full exemption from all taxation on all property owned by the corporations. All this is in addition to property held for church purposes.

In the arguments filed in the case, Mr. DEXTER furnished a list of the corporations o whom the Legislature of Illinois had granted charters exempting all kinds of property from taxation. The list is a formidable one, and we reproduce it to show the enormous extent to which this shameful abuse has been pushed. Here is the list:

Sterling Academy at Sterling. Weslevan Seminary of Peoria. Whitehall Male and Female Academy and Orphan Institute. Hennepin Union Seminary at Hennepin

Mount Carroll Seminary. Galena Theological Seminary. Northern Illinois Agriculto Peoria Female Academy. Peoria Academy. Du Quoin Female Seminary. Union Academy. Chicago Theological Seminary. Clark Seminary at Aurora. Marengo Collegiate Institute of the Presbytery

Chicago. Buresu College.

Eureka College. Nashville Academy. Hyde Park Seminary. Prairie City Academy. Dixon Collegiate Institute Carbondale College. Lind University.

Blackburn Theological Seminary. Rockford Weslevan Seminary Lombard University. donmouth College Evanston Seminary. Aledo Collegiate Institute. Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute Wau egan Academy. Chicago Home for the Friendless. Blandinville Seminary.

Charleston Academy. Galena Classical Institute Mattoon Acades Olney Male and Female Colle Washington Academy. Bloomingdale Academy. El Paso Academy. Lockport Seminary. Metropolis College. Cuedatock University.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago Insane Asylum in Cook County. Ministerial Education Society of the Methodis Illinois Natural History Society. Mattoon Female

Mattoon College. Roman Catholic Asylum olic Bishop of Chicago American Bible Society pringleld Home for the Friendless Chicago Ministry at Large. Barrington Academy. Grundy Academy. De Soto College. Augustana College and Seminar Washington Seminary.

Quincy Independent German School Associat

Peoria German School Association. Baptist Theological Union. Lincoln University. Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago. Chicago Erring Women's Refuge for Reform German Union Evangelical Synor Illinois Agricultural College. Mount Carroll Seminary, Edgar Collegiate Institute United Hebrew Relief Association of Chicago Washingtonian Home of Chicago. Seamen's Benevolent Union. Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Young Ladies' Atheneum. Chicago Astronomical Society. Chicago Historical Society.

Ladies' Baptist Educational Society.

Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surger Jennings' Seminary. Jerseyville Academy. Mount Vernon College. Rock Falls College. Classical Seminary at East Paw Paw, Winnetka Academy. Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum Public Library Association, of Chicago. Young Men's Christian Association, of Jackson Young Men's Christian Association, of Spring-

TAXING MORTGAGES. We published some days ago some isms on a bill proposed in the State Legisla ure by Senator Whiring for the purpose axing mortgages. We print the bill itself this morning, and it is, as we suggested almost a literal copy of the provision placed in the new Constitution of California on th

same subject. The bill is so framed that if

enacted it would be inoperative; it will re

quire a voluminous statute to provide the

nachinery for putting it in force. The objections to this bill are many various. The owner of the fee of land subject to taxation cannot be compelled to report to the Assessor the amount of his debts or of any incumbrance on his realty, and if ne does not, what is the Assessor going to do bout it? In that case, the property being axed, what escapes taxation? The owner a fee may not reside in the same town where the land is located. How is the answer in such case to reach the owner and interrogate him on his oath as to his debts? In such cases are all the mortgages to escape taxation? These are, with many other that will naturally suggest themselves to the

reader, practical objections, which are fatal to any such bill of discovery as this. Mr. WHITING deludes himself with the dea that he can by taxing mortgages reduce the taxation of the debtors. That absurdity is not redeemed by the pertinacity with which he clings to it. The only mode of re ducing taxation to debtors is by removin every tax on debt; if debts be taxed 2, 3, or 4 per cent, then the debtor has to pay tha tax in the way of additional interest, dis-

and it is strange that a man of Senator Warring's general intelligence does not comprehend a fact evidenced by the experience of all mankind. In this bill the fact is conceded that to tax the land and to tax a mortgage on it is double taxation. That is a concession of the iniquity of all taxes on credits. But this bill undertakes to relieve property of a portion of its taxation and to onvert every Assessor and Tax Collector in the State into a Chancery Court, with power to determine the equitable division of taxes between debtors and creditors, and to deter mine who are the owners of liens, mortgages, and other incumbrances. Under this bill every person who files a lien for labor or materials on any building becomes at once subject to taxation on the property, and the ssessor must determine whether the lien is valid one, and the amount of it, and also pass on the validity and amount of all other liens on the property, and then enter upon his books the proportions of tax to be paid by each holder of an incumbrance, and by each person having an interest in the property. In a majority of cases holders of these mortgages are non-residents, and before their credits can be confiscated or declared void there must be a judgment of courts, and for a judgment there must be parties in court, and parties must have no-tice. Under this bill, instead of collecting the tax from the property, without reference to the ownership and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, the State is to exempt the property, and engage in fruitless attempts to find the holders of mortgages and other incumbrances. We suppose ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of mortgages there is an express contract that the mortgagor shall pay all taxes and assessments on the mortgaged property. This cuts this bill off fro all application to existing indebtedness. For the future there would be simply such an extortion in the rate of interest or commission that the creditor would protect himself a the debtor's expense, or there would be no loans at all. Stripped of all demagogism and lunacy, this bill and all other bills in tended to collect taxes from credits are at

and under all circumstances. The people of Milwaukee are considerably exercised over the proposition now before the Common Council for the city to loan individuals and corporations \$500,000 in the aggregate i order to encourage manufacturing. The proect is the bone of contention in the newspa pers, and is freely discussed by the clubs, and i saloons, and wherever else the people most do congregate. Private enterprise, which is always he best stimulus for all sorts of legitimate business,-manufacturing included,-has al-ready done much for the prosperity and benefit of our neighboring city, and her citizens will do well not to enter just now upon the subsidbusiness. The proposition as it now stands naturally divides itself into two parts, to wit: to exempt certain public manu facturing establishments from taxation and to issue city bonds and give contrary to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin as interpreted by her Supreme Court and the other will be likely to be found to be in violation of the charter of the City of wankee. If the latter does not antagonize the charter in letter and spirit, it certainly ought to for the "plan" is essentially vicious and re-pugnant to the laws of trade and all healthy mpetition. The idea of taxing certain indus tries that have been built up to the paying point by the labor and self-sacrifice of their proprietors, for the purpose of setting the nonticable and unjust, and ought not to be seriously entertained for a moment. Voting away other people's money in the shape of subsidies is permicions practice to be deprecated under all circumstances, no matter whether the subsidy comes in the shape of exemption from taxation, a grab out of the Nationa Treasury, or a donation of city bonds. The Socialists of Milwaukee-a class of people who are accused of always having an insatiable han kering after other people's money-held a meet ing the other evening and denounced the \$500,-000 loan scheme in terse and emphatic terms

tempts to reverse the law of debit and cred-

it; to make the creditor pay for the privi-

lege of lending his money; and all such

legislation must prove abortive at all times

The Hon. W. C. WHITFORD, Superintendent his annual report, which presents much valuable information on the subject of education in that State. There are nearly 300,000 pupils in the public schools, who are under the instruction of 10,000 teachers, of which number more than three-fourths are females. There are 30,000 children in the private schools. Male teachers in the country received \$38 per month and the female teachers \$25; and in the cities, males \$105 and females \$36 on an average. Fifty-eight high schools had applied for State aid last year, and eighty-five have applied this year, showing a gratifying increase. The whole number of series of text-books used is seventy-five, and the number of different books is 189. The cost per pupil was, for teaching, \$5.42; including other expenses, \$7.24; and including interest on value of property at 7 per cent, \$8.49. The distribu-tion of School Fund was at the rate of 39 cents per scholar, a decrease of two cents from the previous year, and there will doubtless be a slight decrease every year hereafter. The Su school system is so humiliating as the condition of the school libraries," and he goes on to forti fy his assertion by facts and figures. Five thousand teachers in the State—about one-half the number-attended the Institutes. WHITFORD'S suggestions for improving schools embrace greater permanency and higher qualifications for teachers, more high-scho work, free text-books, and a course of study for ungraded schools.

Gen. Grbbon has had about as much experience of Indian-fighting as any officer in the army, and his advice as to the arms that should be used to fight Indians with ought to be heeded. He says in the April number of the new quarterly, the United Service, that the small arms at present in use are defective in Indian fighting because they are not accurately sighted nor suit-ably triggered. The first thing to be done is to ease the trigger. "No man," he says, "can shoot accurately a rifle which requires a sevenbound weight to be brought to bear upon the trigger," and yet that is the measure of the orce required to fire off an army rifle. The li dians and frontiersmen, and all the sharpsho ers, at Creedmoor and elsewhere, have hairtriggers in their guns. They also have the front-sights filed down and their hind-sights replaced by what is known as the "buck-horn sight. This enables them to draw a "fine sight," and, with a hair-trigger, they can, after a little practice, send a ball home nearly every time. What these classes have found by ex-perience to be useful improvements ought to be provided for the soldiers at once. Many valua-ble lives might be saved thereby. It does appear, however, that the soldiers got "fine enough sights on the last lot of miserable Cheyennes that they happened to corral.

The New York World doesn't enjoy being guyed" about its approaching trans into a branch obituary newspaper, under the management of George Washington Childs. We hope there is nothing sinister in the alleged connection of obitnary journalism with the

in 1871, Commander SELFRIDGE, of the Unit ed States navy, made a survey for the proposed ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and

Caual Congress will soon assemble in Paris, to which President HAYES has promised to send a delegate. The proposed canal would be only thirty-two miles long, twenty-four of which can be cheaply constructed, and then comes the cost-ly part of the work in the shape of a tunnel over three miles in length, and lofty admit the passage of the largest steaming. Nine locks will be required on the work, and the total expense is estimated at \$100,000,000. The Suez Canal cost \$32,274,000, and has proved a most profitable investment. The gain in distance, after the Darien Canal is completed, between New York and San Francisco, over the Cape Horn route, is 7,370 nautical miles; New York and Honolulu, 7,100 miles; and New York and Shanghai, 3,000 miles. The commerce of the civilized world has an immensstake in such a magnificent undertaking, and modern engineering skill has a longing look in the same direction. It is a scheme that is emi nently worthy of the daring enterprise which built the Pacific Railroad, or united the Old World with the New by stretching a cable under the Atlantic Ocean.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S running comment on cur rent events in the Canadian monthly, Rose Balford's Magazine, continues to be both instructive and entertaining. There are few men in this country more competent than he to write of European affairs. In the March number of

the magazine we find him saying aprene of GREVY's election:

He apparently belongs to that element in France which is not so much hostile to the Charch as absolutely alien to her, regarding her with no more interest or emotion than the Church of Jupiter or Osiris. It was said that when he was President of the National Assembly, having to attend service officially at Notre Dame, when the sacristan presented him the holy water at the entrance of the church, he, not knowing what was meant, took the brush from the astonished sacristan, shouldered it, and marched with it to his stall.

Further on he makes this remark shout the Further on he makes this remark about the Prince Imperial, which, to most American read ers, will seem needlessly mysterious;
If the recent accounts of his condition are true, the poor youth would appear to have imbred in his cradle the morality of the Second Empire.

The Prince must be in a bad way indeed, if all that Mr. SMITH seems to imply is tru

Gen. BRADLY JOHNSON, of Richmond, is having trouble. He is charged with certain questionable transactions in connection with railroad grants, and is defendant in a suit justiof him very disrespectfully before the suit came to trial, and he caught a tartar in Court in the person of Mr. MURRAY FORBES, Counsel for the commonwealth. In the course of a bitter speech, Forbes said: "Gen. Johnson is no gentleman, nor a fit associate for gentlemen." This language in the South means usually one thing. So Gen. JOHNSON sent a friend around to FORBES, and asked for that thing. FORBES signified his willingness to accommodate Gen Johnson; but just at this point friends inter fered, and the bloodthirsty warriors were bound ver to keep the peace in \$2,000 each. This postpones, if it does not prevent, the affair of honor arranged for; but it leaves Gep. Bran-LY JOHNSON'S reputation in rather a dan

The St. Louis Post (Dem.) is very much opposed to the election of SAMUEL J. RANDALL as Speaker of the next House. It describes him as a man of "shrewaness and cunning, but ut-terly devoid of talents, or culture, or the higher qualities of intellect and statesmanship. which has more truth than poetry in it. But the Post is undoubtedly wrong in saying that Bull SPRINGER would make a better presiding officer f the House than RANDALL. We freely admit that our WILLIAM is the better looking man of the two,—the corn-fed member from Springfield being quite fair to look upon,—but Bill is too nuch engrossed with the impeachment business to give his attention to preserving order and the forcement of the rules. SPRINGER can't keep himself in order more than a third of the time, the GEORGE F. SEWARD impeachment shows that he knows nothing of parliamentary law.

The Democratic Government of Missouri is are disgusted with it. There seems to be a general desire in the large cities to cut loose from the rotten concern, and get into more respect-able connections. St. Louis asks to be annexed s another scheme to divide the State in two, which would have good chances of success ! responsibility for the present condition of affairs. The objection to a division of the State would be the disturbance of the present Congre apportionment and representation in the Senate but if Missouri would dissolve its State Govern ment altogether, Kansas, Iowa, Illino Arkansas would divide up the land among then and give it decent Government.

The New York Star has imposed upon it the pleasing task of overhauling the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's religious creed and comes to the ridiculous conclusion that he is not sound in the orthodox faith. The Star says that Mr. Beecher does not believe in the Divinity of Christ; that he rejects the claim of the Bible to have been inspired; and that he doubts the immortality of the soul. The Star is a secular paper, and is not supposed to know much about theology, much less is it competent to arraign a man like Mr. BEECHER, who has printed more and better sermons than any ther clergyman in America, living or des Resides it would be an easy matter to 78 the Star's charges of heresy by quotations from Mr. BEECHER's published discourses upon the very subjects referred to by the Star

The Literary World voices polite cant Boston truthfully when it says, in reviewing Chicago book on "The German": "How muc cheaper and better a book club or a literar circle is than the German." The not reflect that the German is a dance, intended for amusement, while book-clubs and literary circles are, for most young people, pretty stiff work. If book-clubs and literary circles have the effect of taking spring and elasticity out of youthful spirits, and making people pretend to njoy things they don't unde they might better not exist. There are worse lefects of character than a tondness for dancing, insincerity, for instance.

Young HAMILTON FISH'S political career has been seriously checked by the publication of a letter written by him in 1875. It was directed to a friend, and asked him to expend \$100 his own pocket to assist in the election of the writer. Young Hamilton observed that be could not spend any money directly on his own account and take the oath of office; but be promised, if he were elected, to reimburse his riend, after taking the oath of office. He was elected that year, and so was not required to commit perjury; but the publication of the letrevealed a condition of moral obtuseness in young HAMILTON which is shocking even

CHARLES SUMNER was something of a states man and patriot in his day and generation, a was made to suffer severely in his own pers or the faith in all men that be always ch He has been dead only five years, and yet a prominent Congressman from his own State of Massachusetts declares that he believes the time will come when the Federal Government will pension maimed Rebel soldiers, and JEFF Davis has been eulogized in the Senate of the United

The Chicago Morning Hera'd, TILDEN'S two cent organ, made its first appearance yester morning. It maintained an enthusiastic sile on many points, but particularly in regard the names of its responsible edito prietors. We search the financial rain for late reports of the corner on the bal

ciering at Washington is a reduction of the bacco tax, by which the Government loss 200,000 of revenue annually. This law will made good, if possible, by the imposition of

me tax. So the North will heavily than before to make goo Southern steal from the Treasu all. The Solid South is clamori for internal improvements, grants, levees, and what not, the National Treasury. It is lid South intends that the ie, shall come out of the this way the North may be chea the Southern losses by the War, thern claims, Southern p bts are repudiated.

GOLDWIN SMITH, hits off Canada, to a dot, when be tics attend the task of devising for a country which is not a nat attend that task even from point of view; much more for view of those who hold that wh free access to the markets

With the tobacco-tax reduced tax restored, the North will be to the South. Is not this rever begins. And worse remains b ern Democrats have resolved to

position of an odlous income-to the rascally Southern tobacco

St. Patrick's Day in the mo out St. Patrick's Day in the head on enthusiastic celeb The repeal of the tobacco-to One has hold of the other's h PERSONAL

George Macdonald, the So

We do not believe Mr. Mn red ribbon through Hungary The walking match in Mr. Edison still uses gas; of it, we fear, in talking about Darwin is over 70, and The man who wrote anon Clars Morris finds that the fist

Her Majesty's Opera Com less embark on H. M. S. Pinafo for England. There is no sleeping church when he preaches. T

Archbishop Purcell coul more completely cleaned out had hatten Bank. The fire-fiend has given K wide berth lately that she

Whitelaw Reid is also say young man," but he can never than Horace Greeley.

Sammy Tilden was once a lay-school scholar, and nobody as would grow up to be a Demo Her Majesty's Opera Co Gen. Burnside used to be neglected his business, and step down until he landed in the Un An Omaha man taught l

a pair of stairs, and in return t A boy in Indiana said darling ma," went to bed, and dumb. Boys will take warning

Marie Roze says: "I we the culture and refinement of loving people, and the he Mr. Denny Kearney has

ever since the veto of the Chi A Boston man and his

A boat so small as that, we give them fighting room. Alexander McClure, of Times, and David A. Wells,

political economist, are wide shortly be married again. James Gordon Bennett lively that he will not go to i suppose, however, that the No Our last words to the firm, old boy. Don't let you up and build the fire. If you first, you will always have to do An Eastern publisher I book entitled "John; or, Our We have no Chinese relation sisters, and our consins, and o The peanut-growers of Carolina have just held a

should have nominated that ar peanut, George Francis Train, Recent discoveries of a lieved that a Democratic A consequent absence of offices opear from the earth. James Collier, the S

has discovered a play which h ten, in part at least, by Sha reserve our judgment, how claims of Dion Boucicault. The King of Holland's Ambre, otherwise the Comt gland and France, is about Frenchman, M. de Beauplan Jerome Bonaparte, poleon, long a resident of ticing lawyer there, is struggtion of United States Distrin the hands of his friends,"

im to take it. Edwin J. Bartlett, a President of Dartmouth pointed Assistant-Professor Institution. The Professor old and feeble, and young sharge most of the duties o promise of the succession. merly of Chicago, the Promany years Professor in the

THE INDIA OMAHA, Neb., March 17. Indians from Red Cloud Agencies are slaughtering cettle along the Niobrara Nebraska, and selling the Agencies. The Indians nerous prairie fires, and to to the cattle men in that ber of cattle are also dying

in that section.

San Francisco, Cal., Madispatch says that Gov. Fer and will go down in the more where they will meet Chief with Capt. Winters, from the capt. Winters, from the capt. ion. Moses was captured wrested by the Sheriff. Bo foses is now en rou thought to most restless, influents a on the coast, is in co a General and Governor at this action on the particles virtually ends all prints.

n assemble in Paris, to th, and lofty enough to the largest steamship. aired on the work, and dired on the work ble investment. The ter the Darien Canal New York and San Fran-Honolulu, 7,100 miles; rhai, 3,000 miles. The ed world has an immense afteent undertaking, and Ill has a longing look in daring enterprise which road, or united the Old stretching a cable under

inning comment on tur-adian monthly, Rose-Beldian monthly, Rose-Ba-mes to be both instruct. There are few men in petent than he to write. In the March number of I him saying, apropos of

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appear to have imbibed in of the Second Empire. in a bad way indeed, if all to imply is true.

INSON, of Richmond, is s charged with certain wealth. The Whig spoke at a tartar in Court in the Y FORBES, Counsel for the associate for gentlemen." nsen sent a friend around d for that thing. Foress rsty warriors were bound not prevent, the affair of but it leaves Gen. BRAD-

(Dem.) is very much op-SAMUEL J. RANDALL as House. It describes him ss and cunning, but utts, or culture, or the higher and statesmanship,"—all of than poetry in it. But the wrong in saying that BILL ke a better presiding officer ANDALL. We freely admit s the better looking man of ed member from Springfield to preserving order and the rules. Springer can't keep ore than a third of the time, ade at the last session with ng of parliamentary law.

overnment of Missouri is decent people in that State it. There seems to be a genand get into more respect-St. Louis asks to be annexed sas City to Kansas, and there agree to take its share of e present condition of affairs. livision of the State would of the present Congressional representation in the Senate, ild dissolve its State Govern-Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and vide up the land among them

imposed upon itself overhauling the Rev. s religious creed, and it conclusion that he is not odox faith. The Star says a does not believe in the that he rejects the claim of een inspired; and that he not supposed to know ich less is it competent as Mr. BEECHER, who has n America, living or dead. resy by quotations from

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ER was something of a stateshis day and generation, and rely in his own person that he always cherished. aly five years, and yet a that he believes the time ederal Government will ebel soldiers, and JEFF DAVIS I in the Senate of the United

the first appearance yesterday its first appearance yesterday its ined an enthusiastic silence

put particularly in regard to responsible editors and pro-reh the financial column in ta of the corner on the bar'l. I result of Confederate finanten is a reduction of the to-h the Government loses \$5,-annually. This law will be like, by the imposition of an

me tax. So the North will be taxed more heavily than before to make good the prodigious southern steal from the Treasury. Nor is this all. The Solid South is clamoring as one man for internal improvements, subsidies, landgrants, levees, and what not, and asks that money to pay for them be appropriated from the National Treasury. It is evident that the olid South intends that the extra taxation eaused by these appropriations, if they are made, shall come out of the North alone. In this way the North may be cheated into paying Southern losses by the War, though all hern claims, Southern pensions, and War ebts are repudiated.

GOLDWIN SMITH hits off the present ecomical difficulties of Sir John A. MacDonald, in Canada, to a dot, when he says: "Difficules attend the task of devising a national policy for a country which is not a nation. Difficulties that task even from the Protectionis roint of view; much more from the point of view of those who hold that what Canada needs is free access to the markets of her own Conti-

with the tobacco-tax reduced and the income tax restored, the North will be paying tribute to the South. Is not this reversing the relation of the conqueror to the conquered?

The tobacco-tax has been reduced. So bad begins. And worse remains behind. The Southern Democrats have resolved to restore the in e-tax.

Two wrongs do not make a right, and the imposition of an odious income-tax will not justify the rascally Southern tobacco steal. St Patrick's Day in the morning is very well,

but St. Patrick's Day in the night is apt to put

a head on enthusiastic celebrants. The repeal of the tobacco-tax and the reimpo ettion of the income-tax are twin measures.

PERSONALS.

George Macdonald, the Scotch novelist, is

We do not believe Mr. Murphy dare carry he red ribbon through Hungary. The walking match in New York gives way to the talking match in Washington.

Mr. Edison still uses gas; and a good deal of it, we fear, in talking about his electric light. Darwin is over 70, and he seems to be a personal illustration of the survival of the fittest. The man who wrote anonymous notes to Clara Morris finds that the fist is mightier than

Her Majesty's Opera Company will doubtless embark on H. M. S. Pinafore when it leaves for England.

church when he preaches. There's no congrega-Archbishop Purcell couldn't have been more completely cleaned out had he been a Man-hattan Bank.

The fire-fiend has given Kate Claxton such wide berth lately that she nightly prays for dia-Whitelaw Reid is also saying "Go west,

roung man," but he can never be a bigger man han Horace Greeley. Sammy Tilden was once a nice little Sunlay-school scholar, and nobody thought then that would grow up to be a Democrat.

Her Majesty's Opera Company sails for some on the 5th of April, and there will be no nore delay in crushing out the Zulus forever. Gen. Burnside used to be a tailor, but he neglected his business, and step by step he went down until he landed in the United States Senate. An Omaha man taught his horse to climb s pair of stairs, and in return the horse taught the man to climb the golden stairs by kicking him t

A boy in Indiana said "Good night, my darling ma," went to bed, and woke up deaf and dumb. Boys will take warning, and say, "Ta ta, Marie Roze says: "I was charmed with

sic-loving people, and the hearty kindness of the Mr. Denny Kearney has been so enraged

the culture and refinement of the Cincinnati mu-

ever since the veto of the Chinese bill that he is almost ready to call the Capital of his country A Boston man and his wife are going to sail round the world in a boat thirteen feet long.

A boat so small as that, we think, will scarcely rive them fighting room. Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, and David A. Wells, the statistician and

political economist, are widowers, but both will James Gordon Bennett announces posiively that he will not go to the North Pole. We suppose, however, that the North Pole will bear

ap, even under this disappointment. Our last words to the Duke were: "Be firm, old boy. Don't let your wife make you get up and build the fire. If you give up to her at

first, you will always have to do it.' An Eastern publisher has just issued a book entitled "John; or. Our Chinese Relations."
We have no Chinese relations, and so say our sisters, and our cousins, and our aunts.

The peanut-growers of Eastern North Carolina have just held a convention. They should have nominated that ardent admirer of th peanut, George Francis Train, for the Presidency. Recent discoveries of mounds show that the mound-builder was an Ohio man, and it is be-

lieved that a Democratic Administration and a consequent absense of offices caused him to disappear from the earth. James Collier, the Shakspearean scholar, has discovered a play which he believes was writen, in part at least, by Shakspeare. We shall judgment, however, until we hear the claims of Dion Boucicault.

The King of Holland's ex-mistress Emelie Ambre, otherwise the Comtesse d'Amboise, who made but an indifferent success in opera in En gland and France, is about to be married to a renchman, M. de Beanplan.

Jerome Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Naoleon, long a resident of Baltimore, and a practicing lawyer there, is struggling to avoid the position of United States District Indge; but he "is. in the hands of his friends," and they may compel

Edwin J. Bartlett, a son of Dr. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, has been appointed Assistant-Professor of Chemistry in that institution. The Professor of Chemistry is very ld and feeble, and young Mr. Bartlett will disomise of the succession. The Bartletts were formerly of Chicago, the President having been for many years Professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—It is reported that dians from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies are slaughtering a great number of cattle along the Niobrara River in Northern Nebraska, and selling them to purchasers at the Agencies. The Indians are also setting numerous prairie fires, and trouble is anticipated ess protection is soon given by the military to the cattle men in that region. A large number of cattle are also dying from want of food

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17 .- A Wallula dispatch says that Gov. Ferry and Gen. Howard will go down in the morning to the Dalles, where they will meet Chief Moses, in company with Capt. Winters, from the Simcoe Reservaion. Moses was captured a few days ago, and ted by the Sheriff. Bond was given, and Moses is now en route to Vancouver, from whence the start for Washington will be made. It is thought by Gen. Howard that Smoholia, the most restless, influential, and dangerous Indian on the coast, is in company with Moses. The General and Governor both feel confident that this action on the part of Moses and other Chiefs virtually ends all probabilities of Indian hostilities the coming summer. This is the pinion, too, of the general public. CRIMINAL NEWS.

Detailed Account of the Yankton Outrage and the Father's Vengeance.

McDonald and the Sylph Fail to Work the Habeas Corpus Act.

The Usual Kidnapping Tactics Employed in Capturing Wagner.

Many Items of Unpleasing Information from Divers Regions of the Country.

A DAKOTA OUTRAGE.
The Yankton (Dakota) Press and Dakotain of
March 10 gives an account of a shocking outrage committed on Annie Norman, a little girl only 10 years old. Lank Cain, alias Lank Patterson, a negro, was riding a horse on the open prairie when he met the helpless one and committee the crime. Strange to say, a Judge-Judge Brisbine came driving that way, and the negro mounted his horse and rapidly disappeared The man of law hastened to town, procured a warrant, and had the scoundrel speedily arrest ed. An examination was about to be held be fore Justice Roberts, when the child's father pushed his way into the middle of the room, and, before any one could interfere, he drew a revolver and fired at the prisoner's head. Offver Shannon, says the Press, who was sitting at the table, struck down the weapon, and the ball went through the left leg of the negro. This was the signal for a general stampede. Court, witnesses, lawyers, and spectators were seized with a sudden desire to breathe outer air. Sheriff Baker and Marshal Bates sprang upon Mr. Norman, and after a protracted struggle succeeded in wrenching the revolver from his hand, and he was taken away in custody of Marshal Bates. Meantime the prisoner had escaped through the back door, making good use of his wounded leg in his flight. Outside he fell into the hands of the mob, which had run around to the rear of the building to cut off his retreat, and despite the resistance of Deouties Swanson and Dooudless he was headed to the contraction. fore Justice Roberts, when the child's the building to cut off his retreat, and despite the resistance of Decuties Swanson and Donaldson he was borne bodily up the alley to Walnut street. The excitement was reaching a white heat, and mingled with the ominous nurmurs of the swaying crowd were cries of "Hang him!" "Shoot him!" At this juncture Sheriff Baker, who was relieved by Marshal Bates of the custedy of Mr. Norman, came upon the scene. Thrusting back the crowd, which was pressing close upon the struggling African, Baker drew his revolver and placed himself in front of the negro, and, ordering the mob to stand aside, he rold them that the man was his prisoner, and while he lived no violence should be done. This saved the darkey's neck. The crowd fell sullenly back, and the prisoner was placed in a wagon and convered to the County Jail, where his wound was attended to by Drs. Diegirich and Miller. It was found that Norman's builet had struck the ne-

found that Norman's builet had struck the n gro just below the groin and made its exit fro the outsize of the unper portion of the leg. was only a flesh wound and not dangerous.

M'DONALD -- LAMOTHE. . MILWAUKER, March 17.—Judge Dyer this afternoon rendered a decision in the McDonald-Lamothe-Thompson habeas corpus case, denying the application of the prisoners for discharge from arrest. The application was based upon two grounds, viz : That the party resisted was not duly constituted an officer of the United States, and that the United States Marshal did not possess the power to levy upon property already held by civil process. The Judge held against the petitioners upon both points. against the petitioners upon both points. Therefore they will have to give ball for their appearance for trial at the next term of the Court. The decision occupied nearly an hour in

When Judge Dyer had concluded, Mrs. Lamothe filed an application for an injunction to restrain United States Marshal Fink from sellrestrain United States Marshal Fink from sell-ing her personal property on the Sunnyside Farm that is covered by a chattel mortgage ex-ecuted to her by Gen. McDonald, to secure the sum of \$10,000 advanced to him out of her pri-vate funds. Judge Dyer granted a temporary vace funds. Stude by a granted a temporary injunction is conditioned on the filing of a \$500 bond by conditioned on the filing of a \$500 bond by Mrs. Lamothe. The application will be heard on Monday next. Meantime the sale of the property which was to take place to morrow will be post-

From the United States Court Gen. McDon-ald, Mrs. Lamothe, and Thompson proceeded to Commissioner Bloodgood's office, and were al-lowed to enter a personal recognizance for their appearance at the Oshkosh term in July, subse-quent to the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. Lamothe is very indignant over her failure in the habeas corpus proceedings.

VICIOUS MEANS OF CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—Warden Grafton, of the Ionia House of Correction, arrived from Buffalo to-day with Dan Van Wagner, who, although but 22, is one of the most desperate criminals in the country. He was serving a forty-five-year sentence for an aggravated attempt at murder, and after his escape was traced to Chicago and Milwaukee, but not overtaken. Last week he telegraphed to the Warden from Hamilton, Out., appointing a meeting at Clifton, on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. The Warden kept the appointment, and, with the assistance of Buffalo officers, seized him on a trumped-up charge of burglary, hurried him over the border in a close carriage, and by this time he is in the old cell at Ionia, where he has forty-three years to serve. Van Wagner is believed to have concocted a scheme to invergle the Warden to Clutton, murder him, and rob him of the re-ward which he was asked to bring with him. He ward which he was asked to bring with him. He says his escape was made by the connivance of Deputy-Warden Henry Nay, who received \$11,000 from the prisoner's friends outside for furnishing him false keys and allowing him to get out. Since he gained his liberty, last November, Van Waguer has been to Texas, Cuba, Jamacia, and passed through here for Canada ten days ago. His family live in Milwaukee, and are quite wealthy. His sister and brother-inlaw are awaiting trial in lonia upon a charge of conspiring to assist the prisoner to escape. Nay was arrested last fall, but discharged for lack of testimony.

EMBEZZLEMENT. ST. Louis, Mo., March 17. George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent of the Missourt Pacific Railroad prior to last April, was brought here to-day from New York by Deputy-Marshal Coff on a charge of embezzling a large sum of money from the Railroad Company. Indictmoney from the Railroad Company. Indictments to that effect have been found against him. Charles L. White, formerly Auditor of the road, is also indicted for the same offense, but he had not been arrested to-day. Heafford has been Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Road in New York and Boston during the past year. The amount sileged to have been embezzled by Heafford and White is estimated from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

RESPECT FOR PUBLIC OPINION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.-Knox Martin, the colored murderer of John Whittimer and wife, who was recently sentenced to be banged on the 28th inst., informed his counsel to-day that he didn't want him to appeal to the Supreme Court. He was afraid the mob would lynch him if he tried to get a new trial. The lawyer replied that he would probably appeal to-morrow, as he was determined to do all in his power in behalf of his client. When a motion for a new trial was made the Court could decide e could appeal or not.

DETROIT'S LATEST.

DETROIT, Mich., March 17.—The mystery surrounding the discovery of the body of the fimale tied, gagged, and enveloped in a bag, found floating in the river last Thursday, was partially solved to-day, when the body was identified as that of Aimee Bradley, known as the "Spanish Doctress." Last summer her alleged husband shot and wounded a tramp who alleged husband shot and wounded a tramp whe insulted her, and the victim swore vengeance. The woman was "sent up" for three months for disorderly conduct, and released early in November, since when no trace of her whereabouts had been discovered until the body was found. The physicians who made the postmortem examination say death was caused by that the sale of up-stair admission was stopped some time before the hour of opening, showing that the musical public has not yet had its surfeit of opening. The performance, though not always smooth, and very uneven in excellence, was a good one, considering that the opera was "The Huguenots,"—a work in which usually the

asphyxia, and that she was, doubtless, tied up in the bag and thrown into the in the bag and thrown into the water while alive. There is no clew to the murderers, but the police are determined to bring them to

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—The trial of Warren Tate, of Chicago, for the murder of William Love, in the Court-House last November, began to-day. It will last a couple of

R. H. Wright, Auditor of Tipton County, north of this, has fied. The examination of his accounts shows that he is a forger of county orders to the amount of \$3,500.

KENTUCKY LYNCHERS. CINCINNATI, March 17.—The body of Klein, who was lynched back of Newport last night, who was lynched back of Newport last night, was left hanging by his lynchers till frozen stiff. The Coroner went after it early this morning, but it had disappeared, and is supposed to have been stolen by parties in the employ of the medical colleges in this city. There are rumors that the Kentucky authorities will proceed against the lynchers, who made no great effort to disguise themselves.

STILL A MYSTERY. CINCINNATI, March 17.-The police have not neceeded in unraveling the mystery surround ing the death of Harry Baldwin. Schaller, who was supposed to have fired the fatal shot, was released on \$3,000 bail. The pistol he used was thirty-two calibre, while the ball extracted from Baldwin's head was twenty-two calibre.

GONE TO CANADA. COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—W. H. Ladd, passenger agent for four roads at this point, has gone to Canada under a cloud. His accounts are estimated to be about \$800 short. He has written from Quebec admitting his crookedness, and asking time for settlement.

A MOONSHINERS' JOB.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., March 17 .- Fifty-two

moonshiners delivered three revenue prisoners out of the Hartsville Jail yesterday morning, and took away the wagon and train which had been seized by the revenue officers. SHOOTING AFFRAY.

affray at Sturges City last night, Charles Will. iams was instantly killed by a notorious rough known as "Fighting Dan."

### AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

McCuilough's critics have often told im that declamation without elecution is like a salad without salt or a literature without logic; that elegance is as worthy as eloquence, dignity as essential as grandeur, and that grace, suavity, and tenderness are quite as inestimable as momentum. His parallelisms, his dead levels. his unwarrantable loudness without intensity, his able loudness without intensity, like intensity without gradation, and his gradation without climax, have all been pointed out, and still John prefers to carve his characters with a Damascus blade instead of with a diamond. But there is a nobility about his crudity which in the eyes of most play-goers has shrouded his shortcomings and given him a popularity evidently increasing as the years go by. His performance of "Othello" last evening, he initial of a brief engagement at Haverly's, wa what might have been expected from him. It quent. The portrait was thrown out with deision and force, but it lacked that richness of color consonant with the picturesque and com plex character of the Moor. His action and his elocution were marked with power, but not with the feeling which arouses a sympathetic echo in the hearts of his audience. The exp ression of countenance during the quieter stages of jealousy was not well sustained. His Othelio gives little evidence of the gathering sorrow. The growth of distress is not portrayed with minuteness, and it is only by an appreciation of these delicate nuances that the greatness and the weakness of Othelio's nature can be accurately interpreted. The character is a continuous struggle between love and hatred, tenderness and resentment, jealousy and remorae which at last are blended in that noble tide of deep and sustained passion, impetuous but majestic, that sweeps Othelio to his fate. Instead of painting the character with his fate. Instead of painting these many colors, John McCullough em-ploys but a few, and hence we have the portrait incomplete. But, although the personation adds nothing to the reputation of this artist, there are some points worthily made and some speeches beautifully spoken. That before the Senate, for instance, received impas-

sioned and vet, to a certain extent, delicate attention. It was delivered with the quiet dignity of the solder, the warmth of the hero as he spoke of the dangers he had passed, and with a voice deepening into emotion as he came to the tale of love, and told of "the spells and with-craft he had used." The speech in the third act terminating with "Othello's occupation's gone "may likewise be cited as a specimen of elecution mournful and deeply impressive, the expression of passion in this act was excellently done. The convulsive movements of uncontrollable agony were effectively depicted; still there was not that delicate undulation of varied feelings on the surface arising

ation of varied feelings on the surface arising rom the impulses of imagination or the mali-nous suggestions of lago. It is so rare nowadays to find two or three members of a traveling company who under-stand Shakspeareian acting reasonably well that one is tempted to lavish upon them more than their meed of praise. This organization was fortunate in a most effective Iago, enacted by Mr. Charles Barron, an ex-member of the Boston Museum. The distinguishing excellency of his acting is a clear conception of character and a natural expression of it. With boldness equaled by his judgment, he discards allogether the conventional idea of fawning craft and servile humility which has been so often and erroneously made the prominent feature of this wonderful character, and which feature of this wonderful character, and which could but have disgusted and never could have imposed upon such a man as Othello. Before us he stands fair and square, manly of form, pleasant of voice, and agreeable in face, save when, with no companion but his own thoughts, he lifts for a moment the veil of his viliainy. "This fellow's of exceeding honesty" throughout till his purpose is served and he has done with honesty for good and all. His actions, attitude, and voice go hand in hand. While we are speaking of him, it might be as well to infinate that it would be quite as easy to sing the proper air to the extract from to sing the proper air to the extract from she is richly endowed .- a sweet, powerful,

cloak about ye" as one entirely foreign to it.

Miss Emma Stockmann played the gentle

Dedernon in a manner creditable to most of
her audience, but not to the critical. Physicalles audience, but not to the critical. To seculy, she is richly endowed,—a sweet, powerful, and resonant voice, a pretty face, and a graceful carriage,—but she cannot yet read Shakspeare. Her delivery is not clear, often inarticulate, and the sentences fall with a sing-soug sound common to amateurs. The Emilia was intrusted to Miss Emily Gavin, a lady of gigantic stature, and possessing a small share of dramatic ability, who made her debut in this city last fall. Her personation lacks "the grace of action,—the adapted mien." Her grief and indignation have no lack of intensity. She seems filled with a determination to give all her words and all her by-play their full expression, and some of her points are made with striking effect. A very commonplace Cassio was furnished by John A. Lane, and Frand Lane rendered the lines of Roderigo with a Bowery accent. The parts of Gratiano, Ledovico, Montana, Brabantio were respectively enacted by Messrs. J. H. Shewell, Willis Page, H. C. Barton, and P. Sutton.

An appreciative audience were present, An appreciative and lago before the foot-lights, and extended heartily the usual marks of approbation. The play was fairly well mounted and excellently dressed. To-night the same bill will be repeated.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Reoul Mr. Adams
Nevers Mr. Caufman
St. Bris Mr. Goutschaik
Marcel Mr. Conly
The second season of the Strakosch Troupe
opened last evening at McVicker's Theatre with an immense attendance. The entire available space was occupied, and the rush was so great that the sale of up-stair admission was

murdering is not entirely confined to the dramatis persons. With all due regard for the proverbial odiousness of comparisons, however, there is some compensation in the thought that the performance was better than the slipshod one which Her Majesty's Troupe gave us recently. Perhaps, therefore, it was a wise stroke of policy for the manager to give the purely Italian light operas, which so often do duty on opening nights, the go-by, and mount a work in the popular criticism of which he knew that no invidious distinction could be drawn against him, for certainly the cast of Kellogg as against Roze, Litta as against Lido, Cary as against Pisani, Adams as against Gilland and Conly as against Foli, was very strong. In the

Cary as against Pisani, Adams as against Gillandi, and Conly as against Foll, was very strong. In the smaller parts, notably Newers and St. Bris, the cast was lamentably weak, and the chorus was full of shortcomings as well as the orchestra, so that in the intensely dramatic concerted effects, upon which the success of the work depends so much, the performance was weak and colorless. In the Garden scene, the closing scene between Valentine and Marcel, and the Window scene, however, the music of "The Huguenots" has rarely been done better here.

The audience was a very sympathetic one, and gave all the artists a most cordial greeting. Miss Kellogg was at her best, and in the creat duo with Raoul rose grandly to the spirit of the scene, and sang with unusual fervor and passion. She was splendidly supported by Mr. Adams in this scene. Though his voice was uncertain and untrue in the earlier parts of the work, he sang with much of his old fire in the duo, and spirited action. It is refreshing to see an artist in this scene who has some method as well as ideas, even though his voice is impaired. Miss Cary gave a very smooth and pleasant performance of the Paoe, though one can hardly forgive the elimination of her second aria, the "No, no, no." Litts had an ungracious part for a first appearance, but she sang her music better than it has ever been sing here before, and received quite an ovation for the graceful manner in which she gave the florid arias of the Queen. Mr. Conly's Marcel was not a very striking representation of the old Huguenot soldier (perhaps it is useless to expect one, since Carl Formes is old and

the old Huguenot soldier (perhaps it is useless to expect one, since Carl Formes is old and Drayton is dead), but he sang very acceptably and with admirable tone, especially in his lower

voice.

In his cutting of the opera Mr. Strakosch has followed the fashion set by Her Majesty's Opera impresario, and eliminated the entire last act, certainly with a rude jar to the dramatic climax and with considerable disrespect to Meyerbeer's score, as we lose the essentially dramatic trio, which is one of the happiest numbers of the work. If this is to be the fully the state of delay "The Happing of the work of the state of the work." numbers of the work. It this is to be the fu-ture style of doing "The Huguenots" in this country, we would suggest Carl Rosa's novel expedient for making a consistent climax at the Window. Instead of leaping from the window and leaving his fate a matter of conjecture, and leaving his fate a matter of conjecture, Rosa makes Raoul fall at the feet of Valentine, slain by a shot from one of the butchers outside. This ends Raoul satisfactorily, though there is still an uncertainty as to the fate of Valentine and Marcel. As to be necessity of cutting the opera there is probable. It is too long for a single stiting, if the opera is to commence at 8 o'clock, but would it not be better to

HOOLEY'S. A large audience greeted Lotta last evening, when she appeared, for the first time in this city, in "La Cigale," which the playbill very aptly terms "a wild, farcical conceit." ply presents the picture of a young girl of noble birth, stolen from her guardians in in fancy, afterwards turning up as the star performer of a circus. Having obtained a suitable age, the Manager, Hercules, and Lightning Calculator of the show fall in love with her, and finally arrange a lottery to determine which one shall gain the prize which all covet. La Cigale s won by the Lightning Calculator, but, dis covering the scheme, runs away, and is picked ip by Marignan, an artist, and Michu, his up by Marignan, an artist, and Michu, his companion, both of whom are in love with Adelic, a flighty, though virtuous, young lady from Paris. About the same time she is found by the lawyer of her aunt, the Countess de Latour, and placed in the position where by birth she belongs. To escape marriage with a brainless young sprig of noblify she leaves her aunt and hunts up the studie of Marignan, for whom she has conceived a violent passion. By this time the young man has made two important discoveries, viz., that he loves La Cigale, and that Adelic adores Michu. After a little of the usual difficulty in such cases, the lovers comprehend

from the first rising of the curtain until its final fall. Lotts, who is always amusing, has a chance to display her peculiar talents in a field entirely different from that afforded by "Zip," "Mindifferent from that afforded by Zip," Musette," and other parts in which she has heretofore appeared, and there can be but little doubt that in the future "La Cigale" will be found to be more popular than any of these. There is not a bit of sentiment in it, and there is no necessity for any such element in plays where Lotta is the star. The support is admirable, Messrs. Marble, Sullivan, and Wallis being especially good as Marignan, Count de Hoppe, and Carcasonne, respectively.

M'CORMICK HALL Probably no more instructive and interesting series of entertainments could be set before the public than that which was begun last evening at McCormick's Hall under the management of Mr. George B. Carpenter. For one month the series will last, and in that time the spectator will visit England, Ireland, the various Continental points of interest, Palestine, and India. Every city, town, and hamlet, every palace, castle, and cathedral in the route will be dwelt castle, and cathedral in the route will be dwelt upon by an experienced guide, Judge W. F. Beck, the English traveler. The views are obtained by means of this gentleman's remarkable euroscope, which exactly reproduces and vividly projects upon a surface of 1,000 square feet illuminated representations of ancient and modern art, architecture, scenery, and costumes incident to the several countries return. will be devoted to "Rambles in and about London," the audience of last night landing at Euston Square Station. From thence they were taken to the Langham Hotel, up Regent street, down Oxford, and, after making a large circuit, down Oxford, and, after making a large circuit, touching at every place of interest on the way, finally resting at the Horse Guards. To-night the audience will start from this point, and will be taken across Parliament street (or Whitehall), and, getting into Whitehall Gardens, visit the spot on which stood the scaffold upon which Charles the First was beheaded, then back on to Parliament street, passing the Treasury and other buildings, and thence to Westminster Abbey, visiting Jerusalem Chamber, the spot on which stood the great monastery, and from thence to the northwestern door, passing into the Abbey, exploring its recesses, visiting the ancient chapels, tombs of great warriors, statesmen, and poets, leaving the Abbey through statesmen, and poets, leaving the Abbey through the crypt.

And still another "Pinafore" party was launched last night at the Metropolitan. Manager John Allen is responsible for the organiza

"The Pirates of the Chesapeake," a melodrams, was produced at Hamlin's yesterday evening. W. T. Melville is the star. An attractive olio is also a feature of this week's programme, in which Mesers. Intyre and Heath and the Misses Ella May and Robson participate.

CATTLE EXPORT TRADE. NEW YORK, March 17 .- A petition in relation to the cattle export trade will be sent to-day to Secretary Evarts. It is signed by many railroad Presidents, insurance and bank Presidents, and prominent merchants. The petition suggests that certain sanitary precautions be adopted by

the British Government, acting in con-cert with this Government, where-by no danger need be appreby no danger need be appre-hended from the exportation of our cattle, and whereby the present burdensome edict may be removed, or, at least, robbed of many of its op-pressive features. Mr. Evarts is urged to secure the relief asked for in the petition at the earliest possible moment, as the question is one of national importance, and threatens the destruction of one of our greatest commercial

WAR THREATENED. MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17.—There was a disturbance at Helena yesterday, growing out of a difficulty between a white man and negro.

enterprises.

It assumed such proportions that the Governor ordered the Birmingham Rifles to the scene. Everything is now quiet. DRUNKENNESS. Dre D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 91 Palmer LOCAL POLITICS

Mr. Seipp Makes Up His Mind to Run.

The Disconsolate Greenbackers Badly Torn Up-The Socialists.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee Things Running Smoothly.

THE CONTESTANTS. THE REPUBLICANS

were in the best of spirits yesterday, and more active than at any time since the nominating Convention. Some substantial and telling work was done in the way of mapping out the cam-paign and organizing, and the reports from the various wards were very encouraging. The only report to the contrary was from the Ninth, where some defection is said to exist on the Aldermanic question, but it is not believed to ecutive Committee was in session all the forenoon advising and appointing the Campaign Committee, which is to consist of three from each ward. The Committee was completed except the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, and will be made public to-day; and wards, and will be made public to-day; and headquarters were arranged for,—a large storeroom on the southwest corner of Lake and LaSalle streets having been rented for that purpose. The room will be opened to-day, and tomorrow and every day thereafter up to the
election the Executive Committee will be in session there from 9 until 5 o'clock.

were in a constant fret all day, and were as busy as they were before holding their Convention in looking up candidates. Quite early in the morning Mr. Seipp wrote to John Mattocks permorning Mr. Seipp wrote to John Mattocks per-emptorily declining to accept the nomination for City Treasurer, and thereafter all was chaos, especially when to this fact was added the re-port that Mr. Harrison would not accept unless Seipp did, for the reason that he was unwilling to remain upon the ticket unless there was some one with him amply able to share the expense of the canvass. For a while the fate of the Democratic ticket hung upon Mr. Seipp, and no time was lost in seeing him and prevailing upon him to withdraw his declination. Mattocks went to see him, so did several other lights but he seemined trabbor articles. ther lights, but he remained stubborn, putting his declination, however, upon the ground that be could not afford to accept from a business he could not afford to accept from a business view, but really his objection was that he saw no chance of being elected. But his pursuers would not give him up, and it occurring to them that he was quite a young man, they went to his father and asked him if he would allow his son to be sacrificed, very much as they had asked fathers in their boyhood days to let their children to go swimming. The old gentleman hesistated for awhile, but finally yielded, and then Seipp promised to give them an anand then Seipp promised to give them an answer in the afternoon,—to meet them down town. He did not meet them, however, for reasons best known to himself, but he sent them word late in the afternoon that he would accept, and thereafter they were happy, and in better humor, for his decision fastened Mr. Harrison, and nut an end to the search for candidates. Mr. Seipp will not, however, enter actively upon the campaign for the present, but will make his headquarters at his brewery, where he will be glad to see his friends, and where he will map out his work and make the necessary arrangements to fortify himself in the various wards. Mr. Harrison will not be home before the middle or last of the week, but those who claim to know say that when he does come he will make things lively with the boys, just as he did last fall, and throw an immense amount of money into the fight. Those, however, not so intimately connected with him, rely upon the apathy of the Republicans, and hope that

THE SOCIALISTIC VOTE can be controlled for their party's success. Some are bold enough to openly assert in this connection that the Socialists will support Harrison, and that they only put up Dr. Schmidt as a scare or blind, and with a wink they point to the fact that one of the Socialistic candidates is in daily conference with them as proof of it. This candidate is said to be Harry Rubens. This talk, however, about the Socialists selling belongs. To escape marriage with a brainless young sprig of nobility she leaves her aunt and hunts up the studio of Marjanan, for whom she has conceived a violent passion. By this time the young man has made two important discoveries, viz., that he loves La Cigae, and that Adele adores Michu. After a little of the usual difficulty in such cases, the lovers comprehend that their affection is reciprocal, and everything ends happily.

This is but a rough sketch of the play, which is interwoven with ludicrous and comical situations, which follow each other with such rapidity that the audience is kept in a roar of laughter from the first rising of the curtain until its final fall. Lotta, who is always amusing, has a chance to display her peculiar taleuts in a field entirely different from that afforded by "Zio." "Mnthe Democrats know that the Socialists hurt them far more than they do the Republicans. The organization of the Socialist party has smashed the Democratic strength in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards. It has hurt the Republicans somewhat in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, but in all those sections has left the Republicans fairly ahead of the Democrats; while in the southwestern wards the Democracy is badly broken to pieces. Of the 8,000 votes which the Socialists claim, 5,000 at least are taken from the Democratic party, and it is the constant hope of the Democracy to win them back again; but of the Democracy to win them back again; but there is no likelihood of it,—this time at least. MR. WILLIAM STEWART

has finally decided that he will not run for Al-derman in the Sixteenth Ward. He has been urged and entreated by people of all political faiths to accept the nomination tendered him by faiths to accept the nomination tendered him by the Republicans last week, but has peremptorily declined. It therefore becomes necessary for the Republicans of that ward to look around for another candidate. It is probable that the per-son whom they will put up will be Dr. Shipson whole they will be the ward, who is generally liked, and who, it is believed, will be able to defeat the Socialistic candidate, his most formidable competitor, without any particular

MEETINGS.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Republican City Central Committee met at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, but not with the promptitude characteristic of Republicans generally.

The Committee was called to order by the Chairman, Col. Taylor, who stated the object of the gathering to be to select names to be submitted to the Council for judges of election. Senator White called for the reading of the minutes of the meeting at which the Committee had been organized.

Mr. Hertz said he had understood that the organization was somewhat irregular, and moved that the action, so far as the election of officers was concerned, be reconsidered. Senator White seconded the motion and made quite a speech, and once again the Taylor-White

strife of last fall was opened up. He insisted

HIDE PARK.

An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Taypayers' Union of Hyde Park was held in the club-room of the Tremont House yesterday afternoon, George M. Bogue, presiding, Messra. T. C. Boyd and F. A. Herring presented their resignations, which were acceptpresented their resignations, which were accepted, and J. R. Bensley and C. W. King chosen to fill the vacancies. Mr. Martin H. Foss being out of town and unable to attend the meetings of the Committee, John Farren was chosen to fill his place. Col. Raynor presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

money would be forthcoming to run the campaign.

Mr. Robinson prophosied that in one week there would not be a single Greenbacker upon the ticket which had been nominated by the Nationals, except Mr. Church. The ticket, he predicted, would be Harrison, Selpp, Church, and the Democratic nominee for City Clerk.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Whittaker, O'Brien, and Sherman as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense af the Committee in regard to the action of the Convention held in Greenebaum's Hall, to report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, at the same place.

HYDE PARK.

Resolved. That the Convention for the nomina-tion of village and town officers to be chosen April 1 he held at the Village-Hall Thursday, March 20, at 7 p. m., and that the district be represented by one delegate for each twenty-five votes and a frac-tion, based upon the vote cast for Clerk, April,

1878.
This would be seventy-seven delegates from the ten districts. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. NORTH CHICAGO.

The Young Men's Auxilitary Club of North Chicago held a meeting last evening at No. 109 Chicago avenue, Mr. E. F. Cragin in the chair. The Secretary read the following presmble and resolutions submitted by the Executive Committee.

WHEREAS, The last City Convention unani-WHEREAS, The last City Convention unanimously passed a resolution requesting a joint conference between the committees to devise plans for the purification of our primaries; and WHEREAS, The Young Men's Auxilliary Club, organized for this among its other aims, has found to be true what many men have long realized, that most of the corruption and wrong that come from our primaries arise from the custom of the office-seekers selecting their delegations; therefore, Resolved, That we carneatly request the Central Committee to arrange as far as possible, or at least to recommend, that the wards send as delegates their best men unpledged. their best men unpledged.

Resolved, That we believe that when this is done primaries will be rescued from being the contemptible office-seekers' scramble that they now often-

times are.

Resolved. That as this course has been pursued in some wards for years successfully and to the decided advancement of the Republican party, it can be in all. cided advancement of the Republican party, it can be in all.

Resolved. That copies of these preambles and resolutions be sent to the Central Committees and to each Ward Club in Chicago with a request for their indorsement.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.
Speeches were made by Messrs. Larned, Rich,
Collyer, Rogers, Brookman, and Scribner, all
of them favoring the election of the Republican
candidates, they being by far the more preferable. An adjournment was then had.

THE REORGENIZED CONTROLLED THE REORGANIZED CENTRAL COMMITTEE

of the Maskell-Hall faction of the Fiatists held a meeting in the restaurant room of the Tremont House last evening.

Phil Scaulan, in behalf of the Committee appointed to call upon the nominees of the party, reported that he had seen Jones, and believed that he would fight the good fight with them in behalf of paper-mills and rag money. Of Carter Harrison he had seen nothing, but he had seen a dispatch to Harvey Weeks stating that Carter and his eagle would be at the service of the Maskell Hall crowd, or any other crowd that would vote for him.

This unofficial announcement of Harrison's acceptance was received by the Committee with mild—very mild—enthusiasm.

J. W. Balley then announced, as a member of the same Committee, that he had seen Mr. Church, who said that he would only run ocndition that the Central Committee should be solemnly bound not to self him out or trade him off.

The Chairman, Dr. Duff, could not believe of the Maskell-Hall faction of the Fiatists held

Greenbacker that Church was safe if he would pay his assessment.

Mr. Cooper had grave doubts as to whether the great Jones would run.

Mr. O'Hara then commenced a violent diatribe on the neglect of the Democrats to provide for the Greenbackers on their ticket after they, the Flatists, had given Carter a send-off. The Chair pronounced him out of order, and be gradually subsided.

Messrs. Herr. Casev, O'Hara, Ponshr, and Remick were appointed a Committee on Hall to secure suitable headquarters for the esimpaign. The Committee then went into executive session, the principal topic being that of finance, and whether Carter Harrison could be induced to pay his assessments to both parties.

The Committee adjourned some time during the night.

the night. SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward Republicans met at the Rail-road Chapel, State street, last evening, to ratify the recent nominations. There was quite a large attendance, and considerable enthusiasm. Stirring addresses were made by Col. Ricaby, M. A. Farweil, Mr. Bishop, and others, and the indications are that the ward will roll up a larger Republican majority than ever before.

# LEADVILLE.

What J. D. Ward Thinks About It. Mr. Jasper D. Ward returned from Leadville yesterday, and was called upon by a representative of THE TRIBUNE last evening. He said he had spent the best portion of two years in that region, and was really about the oldest inhabitant of Leadville. He basseveral mines in that locality, two of which he has been working him for some time past. He says he has just got ready to ship the ore now and reap the benefit of the time and money he has spent on the He has his own assay machinery, and can test his ore as he takes it from the mines. In short, Mr. Ward has become a practical miner. He had a large number of specimens which he has brought from that country which he has brought from that country at different times, rehresenting almos every kind of ore in existence there, from pure quartz through the different degrees of decomposition to sand deposits. Some of these specimens are very rich. He says Leadville has, without doubt, some of the richest silver mines in the world, but there is a limit to them, and every one that goes out there cannot strike a bonanza by any means.

upite a speech, and once scall the Taylor-White strift of that fall was opened up. He instead that the Chairman should be elected by the fall committees, which had no theen done.

Col. Taylor said there had been no fregularity in the organization, and be certainly lad and no object in taking the Chairmanship. He did not care for the position, and was writing to the Committee.

David Clark was in favor of harmony, and by the Committee of the committee.

Col. Taylor said he wanted to avoid discord, and again disclaimed that there had been anything (regulate in the organization. He was free did not want any discord in the party.

Col. Taylor said he wanted to avoid discord, and again disclaimed that there had been anything (regulate in the organization. He was free some further discussion Mr. Clark's motion prevalled, and the organization will remain as it is until after the election.

Mr. White was not cantrely satisfied with a fact that James Burke represent him. The suggressions were served to.

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and that all the money needed could be raised. There was exactly two weeks in which to work between that time and the election.

P. W. Goodhue, who was present as an outsider, was invited by the Chair to speak. He said he had opposed the Fomeroy faction at the start because he believed it was wrong, but when the faction to which he belonged sold itself out to the Democratic party in such a disgraceful manner he was ready to abandon it. He now appeared there to work with the Pomeroy faction. He thought they were not so far out of the way after all, and that their platform was not very different from the platform adopted by the Toledo Convention. He wanted to see a pure Greenback ticket put into the field, and he assured all present that plenty of money would be forthcoming to run the campaign. ber of the right kind of men, and for men of large means. He did not desire to say a word that would be to the detriment of the interests of the place, but he felt that the trath should be spoken, and the thousands of young men who were leaving comparatively good situations to go there and starve should be warned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winstow's Southing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery anddi-arrhora, wind celic, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

# uticura

## POISONED BLOOD

Parasites that infest the human system .-No hope of Cure except from a remedy that neutralizes and expels them.

that neutralizes and expels them.

The heart distributes the amazing quantity of two hundred and fifty pounds of blood every bour. Now, if this blood is impure, by reason of some inherited taint, or by the absorption of disease-breeding elements, in addition to being deprived of its proper nourishing qualities, is obliged to counteract and throw off its corrupt particles there is danger that the human machinery, deprived of its life elements, may soon wear out and stop. So the body, instead of being etrengthened by the large quantities of blood sent through the heart, is weakened, debilitated, and destroyed by the presence of consuming poisons in it. Thus when weakness of the muscles, pains in the bones, headache, indigestion, scrotinous swellings and ulcers, consumbtion, ulceration of the liver and kidneys, emaciation and debility ensue, to what do we trace them? Why, with unerring certainty to the blood. It is thus shown that pure blood is essential to good health. Most diseases, even those inherited, originate in the absence of this misispensable condition. For the blood contains the component parts of all animal matter. The bones, muscles, cardiazes, all the finites, acids, alkalies, etc., pertaining to the animal structure, are developed and nourished and disseminated by it. Hence the fountain-head of disease is the blood. To be successfully combated, the whole force of medication must be directed to its parification. Where in the vast and bulky catalogue of the materia medica shall we find a remedy equal to this great task?

# CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

A Great Purifying Agent.

A Great Purifying Agont.

Purely medicinal, and harmless to the youngest child, this great remedy offers to the weary invalid absolute and permanent relief. No combination of medical substances ever before offered the afflicted possesses the wonderful groperties of the Resolvent. No other form or process of cure, either of medicine for internal administration, of of electricity or other outward medical appliances, possesses a tithe of its curative power, because they do not strike at the great cause of human weakness and suffering. Having discovered the elements of disease that maintain the debilitated conditions of Scorolula and corrupt blood, from which spring diseases and affections of the brain, the Resolvent was compounded of original medicinal agents that had in themselves the power of dissolving them away; to accomplish, which it mingles with the contents of the stomach, it takes its piace among the constituents of the blood, and traverses every avenue and obtained of the body, neutralizing and expelling disease-breeding elements, perfecting diseasion, quicking and composing the nervous system and pudfying the circulating fluids. Its medical action seems unbounded, because of its resolvest and purifying action, no medical preparation fo be found in any of the standard works possessing this new and original feature.

## SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

Sores and Discharging Wounds,

had seen a dispatch to Harvey Weeks stating that Carter and his eagle would be at the service of the Maskeil Hall crowd, or any other crowd that would vote for him.

This unofficial announcement of Harrison's acceptance was received by the Committee with mild—very mild—enthusiasm.

J. W. Bailey then announced, as a member of the same Committee, that he had seen Mr. Church, who said that he would only run on condition that the Central Committee should be solemnly bound not to sell him out or trade him off.

The Chairman, Dr. Duff, could not believe that any man eould have a suspicion of unfairness regarding the purity of himself and his fellow reformers. He declared on his honor as a Greenbacker that Church was safe if he would pay his assessment.

Soc; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Rzsotysky, \$1 per bettle. Cuvicus Soar, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents. SILKS.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

North Side Dry Goods Heuse,

# North Clark and Erie-sts. SILKS

25 pieces Improved American Black Gros Grain, heavy and

rich, \$1.00; worth \$1.25. 25 pcs. American Black Gros Grain, satin finish, \$1.25; worth \$1.50.

15 pcs. Satin Finish Gros Grain \$1.50; would be cheap at \$2. 75 pcs. Cachemire Milanos, satin finish, Black Gros Grains, at \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.30, \$1.50,

\$1.75; worth at least 20 per cent more than prices quoted. 20 pcs. Tapissier celebrated Black Gros Grain, super satin

But Fourteen Senators Find It Convenient to Be at Springfield.

Business in the House Also Prevented by Shameful Absenteeism.

The Money-Baggers All Rushing to Springfield to Keep Up Interest.

Onestion as to the Constitutionality of Paying the Jeliet Deficiency.

A Communication upon the Important Subject of Land Drainage.

THE LEGISLATURE. OBSERVATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, March 17.—About a dozen nall-fry politicians at Springfield claim to own a run the Republican party of the State of ois. Any intimation to the contrary the press or anybody else is resented by these tes with the keenest sense of personal in ury, and as an act of positive disloyalty to the ican party. For instance, should THE UNB refuse to be governed by the edicts of political Syndicate and dare to raise its blee against their unjustifiable usur-ation of power, that journal would be enounced, and has been and is denounced

as a renegade newspaper recreant to the interests of the party and the welfare of the people. The Springfield Regency have no use nepspapers beyond the leverage they can from them to boost themselves into office. Should a great party organ happen to dreaths of the Republican party and their fol-lowers outside the Springfield Ring, that newsaper is damned as a mercenary concern, hav-The Legislature is converted into

A GREAT CAUCUS pose of forwarding their political ends, and erting it from the legitimate purposes for diverting it from the legitimate purposes for which it was assembled. Of course, among so large a body, there are conflicting interests, and it happens, now and then, that there are two or three aspirants for the same office. For instance, Cullom, the present Governor, and George Harlow, the Secretary of State, both want the nomination for Governor for 1830, and each has his slate made out. Harlow is supposed to have captured the country press, and the Governor has been pedding out small offices for the purpose of bolstering up and extending his power. Probably there is not a member of the present State Government who does not count more or less confidently upon a re-election to office, and demand it as a reward which the people are bound to bestow upon bim for his distinguished services in spending the people's money in the years that have passed. As far as ability is concerned and services to the party, there is not a clerk of a County Court in the State who has not more of the former and more claim for the latter than and more daim for the latter than THE EFFECT OF ALL THIS CAUCUSING,

THE EFFECT OF ALL THIS CAUCUSING, and plotting, and consoiring has been to stimulate the ambition of the small politicians of the General Assembly, who have become blatant demagogues, thinking thereby to clevate themselves into office by the voes of an admiring constituency. The people vill do well and doubtless serve their own buriersts if they throw the entire Springfield Syndicate overboard at the coming conventions, and take honest men fresh from the people, uncorrupted by the extravarance of official life and untiammeled by political complications with which he Syndicate is surrounded. There is too must responsibility resting upon the sheuiders of these men, and the people sould see to it that a roortion of this burden is removed. The tranquillity of private life would in a few years restore the peated trains of these statesmen to their wonted equilibrium, and perhaps save them from the mad-nouse, to-

Only fourteen of the twenty-five Senators who were so solicitous for a quorum Saturday were in their seats this morning when Senator Hamn rapped the Senate to order. Those present

Scott, Talliafero, Whiting. Lewis, Mayborne, McClellan,

rum when it adjourned Saturday, it is probable that these last absentees, eieven in number, be-

The Secretary read over the entire journal of Saturday's proceedings without further interruption than a request to read "louder," all present being anxious to hear and reflect on the important proceedings of that day. When he had quite finished, the Chair announced that, apparently, no quorum was present, and that a motion to adjourn would be very much in order. Thereupon Senator Hunt arose and moved that the Senate adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m. of this day, which was adopted.

no. of this day, which was adopted.

No QUORUM.

At 2 p, m. a few more Senators were present, but not a quorum. Senator Hunt introduced a bill, which amends the law of adoption so as to accomplish the same results sought in the bill known as the Rappelye-Wallace bill.

Senator Whiting offered a resolution asking that hereafter a call of the roll shall be made each morning, and a record of absentees kept.

A call of the House was then made, and the Senate adjourned.

The bill repealing the Scalpers' act pending h the House will probably not pass. E. A. Mul-ford, of Chicago, is here to-day, looking after the interest of the measure. He is considerably discouraged at the present situation, stating lie does not have much hopes of accomplishing anything with the present Legislature, but he is The Militia bill and the Drainage act are the

special orders for to-morrow. The House met at 5 o'clock this evening, Speaker James in the chair. In the absence of Mr. Crooker objected, saying that the Clerk ni the bill-room was perfectly competent to dis-

ni the bill-room was perfectly competent to discharge the nacies of the office.

Mr. Scott, of Bureau, introduced a resolution directing the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to furnish an itemized list of employes in the Gram Inspector's office at Chicago, and calling the attention of the House that the grand total amounted to \$76,884.53. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Crooker called up his bill providing for the election of a Recorder in LaSalle County, and advanced it to a second reading.

Mr. Sexton called up his bill making the City Treasurer custodian of the Widows' and Orphans' Police and Fireman's Fund, which he wished to have consolidated with that of Representative Clark on the same subject.

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, objected to this measure, on the ground that he was opposed to both bills.

bills.

Mr. Sexton then got riled, and, resolving that no more business should be transacted, moved a call of the House, which resulted in showing that only forty-seven members were present, and accordingly the body adjourned to 9 a. m. the more were the second of the

influence at work to defeat the passage of House bill 311, prepared and introduced by the Ju-diciary Committee, reducing the contract price of interest from 10 per cent to 8 per cent. A number of Chicago money-lenders are here, and

the influence of the banks is against the measure. The bill has gone to the order of third reading, and will soon be reached, probably by to-morrow or the day, following. The members from the rural districts are warmly in favor of the proposed change, and some of the conservative members of both bodies from the money-lending part of the State will also favor it. There seems to be no doubt, unless there should be a radical change in the sentiment of the General Assembly, that the bill will pass. The impression seems to be strong in the pass. The impression seems to be strong in the minds of legislators that the agricultural and commercial interests of the State demand the

UNLAWFUL DEBTS. A CHANCE TO STOP AND THINK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The bill to ap-

propriate \$50,000 to pay debts of the Penitentiary at Joliet contracted before the 1st day of October, 1878, is in many respects a remarkabl bill. Some of the members are dissatisfied with the bill, and freely express their opinion in about this way. These debts were contracted not only without authority of law, but in violation of law. Sec. 43 of the Penitentiary act, found on page 769 of the Revised Statutes of 1874, reads:

1874, reads:

The Commissioners and the Warden of said Penitentiary are hereby forbidden to contract any debt on behalf of the State beyond the amount of the appropriation made by the General Assembly, and if said Commissioners, or either of them, or the said Warden shall, contract any debt on behalf of the State beyond such appropriation, such contract shall be void, and said Commissioners and their sureties or said Warden and his sureties shall be held liable to pay such debts.

The standing appropriation to the Penitentiary from year to year is its earnings. If the Commissioners should deem this incufficient, their duty is to ask of the General Assembly an additional appropriation in cash from the State Treasury for the ensuing two years. Every other State institution

IS MANAGED IN THIS WAY. The Constitution—in Sec. 18 of Art. 4—directs that the General Assembly shall make all necessary appropriations for the next two years. the limit of appropriations, and the duty of the State officers to confine themseves to this amount. Could a more pernicious extravagance be devised than to allow State officers of charitable and penal institutions to expend their appropriation, and then to contract such additional indebtedness as they pleased? This the Commissioners of the Joliet Penitentiary have done. Their action is against the theory of the Constitution, and in direct violation of the statute

above quoted.

It may not be unconstitutional for the General Assembly to pay these debts as obligations of honor put upon the State by the illegal acts of the Commissioners. The legislation might be regarded as appropriating the sum of \$50,000 to make up a deficiency in the appropriation of the earnings. To pass such a bill requires two-thirds of the members elected to each House under Sec. 18 of Art. 4 of the Constitution.

But there are some members who believe the General Assembly is

PROHIBITED BY THE CONSTITUTION from appropriating for any such debts. Sec. 19 of Art. 4 of the Constitution says the General Assembly shall never "authorize the payment of any-claim or part thereof hereafter created of any-claim or part thereof hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law, and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void." The statute first quoted shows that these debts were contracted in violation of law, and the question is, Can the General Assembly properly pay them in view of the above constitutional provision?

It is the outy of the Penitentiary Commissioners at Joliet to ask of the Legislature a sufficient appropriation to run the Penitentiary for ficient appropriation to run the Penitentiary for

in the appropriation and according to law, or else resign and make room for some one who If the action of the Commissioners in con-It the action of the Commissioners in con-tracting these debts can be sustained, they have the power to run the State into an unlimited indebtedness. It becomes their judgment and not that of the General Assembly that makes the appropriation for the Penitentiary.

the ensuing two years, and then to run it with-

MORTGAGES.

SENATOR WHITING'S BILL TO TAX THEM. Special Disputch to The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17 .- The following is the full text of Senator Whiting's bill for an act to prevent double assessment upon incum bered real estate, and to provide an equitable

bered real estate, and to provide an equitable mode of taxation for such property:

Section I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly. That a mortgage, deed of trust, or other contract or obligation by which a debt is secured by a lien upon real estate, shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, be deemed and treated as an interest in the property thereby affected; and the holders of such securities as joint owners, to be assessed and the taxes to be paid in the district where the property is located, and the holders of such mortgages or liens shall not elsewhere be assessed and taxed.

Sec. 2. The owner of the fee of any property

SEC. 2. The owner of the fee of any property

sessed and taxed.

Sec. 2. The owner of the fee of any property claiming any deduction for such incombrance, shall state to the Assessor, under oath, the nature and amount of the incumbrance and to whom due, and the owner or owners of the mortgage or other lien separately, and in ratable proportion, as near as may be to the value of the laterest of each, by deducting from the real and full cash value of the property the value of the lien or liens, assessing the owner of the fee on the excess, and the owner or owners of the lien upon the value of such lien; but in assessing these amounts, the same scale of assessments or rate per cent shall be observed as may be applied in assessing other property, so that each shall pay his pro rata share, and the aggregate be the same as if the property had been assessed to one owner.

Sec. 3. The tax arising from the assessments of these several interests shall be a lien upon the property, and also a valid debt against either and all the parties in interest, and may be paid by either. If the part due on the incumbrance shall be paid by the owner of the fee, then it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to that extent be an offset; and if the holder of the lien shall bay the tax of the bowner of the fee, then it shall constitute a payment thereon, and to that extent be an offset; and if the holder of the lien shall be paid by the cowner of the fee, then the amount so gaid shall become to that extent an addition to the old debt due him, provided that, if any such lien shall be paid by the taxes of that year, the smount of such levy may likewise be retained by such debtor, and this shall be computed according to the taxes on the same for the preceding year; and provided, further, that taxes arising from special assessments for local improvement small be assessed wholly against the owner of the fee.

Sec. 4. Any contract hereafter made, whereby the debtor or owner of the fee of the land shall be colligated to pay the taxes of the creditor on his mortgage or other lien, shall be

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DRAINAGE. To the Editor of The Tribuns.
CHICAGO, March 17.—The greatly-increased iterest in the subject of farm and road drainage which has been aroused within the las three or four years, and the more general appreciation of its vast importance to the interests of the State, have led to vigorous efforts in the Legislature to prepare suitable laws upon the subject. The execution of such extended and ombined systems as are often required for the drainage of so level a country as generally prevails in Illinois, demands great care in the fram-ing of laws to provide for the wants and guard against the injuries which are certain to present

themselves.

Several very elaborate bills have been under discussion, but none of them have borne evidence of a thorough and comprehensive grasp of the subject. The latest is House bill No. 652, introduced by Mr. McKinlay on the 6th inst., and this on many accounts is less objectionable than its predecessors, and yet in practice would be cumbersome in some of its provisions and

deficient in others.

A radical difficulty with every bill yet presented has been the failure to recognize the fact that the boundaries of drainage districts cannot be arbitrarily established. Every drainage district must include, first, THE WHOLE AREA OF NATURAL WATER-SHED

for which a common outlet has to be artificially provided, and, second, all lands lying beyond, which, if drained st all, must become tributary to the same; and the size of the outlet must be determined by a careful estimate of tile amount of water which may be collected from all these sources.

None of the bills thus far offered are based upon this essential fact, but all provide that, when a majority of land-owners desire to organize a drainage district, they can secure their end by sending a petition to the County Count, or County Commissioners, or Highway Commissioners, accompanied with a map of the lands included in the proposed district. No reference is made to the probability that other lands lying beyond those included in the petition may shed their drainage through the same outlet. The proprietors of those lands may not at that time be ready to begin a system of artificial drainage, but the natural drainage of their lands will be facilitated by the construction of the outlet, and the

tion of a drainage district, therefore, it should

showing the whole area of water shed which would then or subsequently have to be provided for by an artificial outlet, and the assessment for the construction of the work should be made upon all within that area, whether they wish immediately to avail themselves of the advantages it offers or not. This plan should be made by a competent engineer from actual surveys and levels, and its accuracy properly certified.

It might, perhaps, be a better way of coming at it, to require no plan from the petitioners, but leave it to the Court, on the presentation of a petition from a certain number of land-owners, to authorize a survey to determine the area of water-shed, which would be tribucary to the proposed outlet, and then summon a meeting of ACCOMPANIED BY A PLAN

proposed outlet, and then summon a meeting of all interested to take action on the matter. One or the other of the above methods is likely to have preference over the only proper method, which is by the creation of

A STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, A STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, with the best available engineering talent at its head, and under whose supervision a complete topographical survey of the State would be made, a comprehensive system of farm and road drainage arranged in conformity with which every drainage district could construct its works whenever a majority of its occupants should think best. There is no room for hope that such a Board could now be created, yet no one who considers the importance of the subject to the weaith, could now be created, yet no the wealth the importance of the subject to the wealth, health, and welfare of the State will fail to per health, and welfare of the State will fail to per health, and welfare of the State will fail to per health. health, and weirare of the State will rail to per-ceive that other interests, which have been lib-erally provided for, could better have been dis-pensed with than this. It is not unlikely that a few years' experience of the cost and difficulty of trying to do the work in a cheaper way will conviction that it would have been

GO TO WORK SYSTEMATICALLY AT FIRST. The bill to which I have alluded provides that "If the proposed drainage district is situated in a county or counties under township organization, the petition shall be to the Commissioners of Highways of the town or towns containing said district; if in a county or counties not under township organization, it shall be to the Board of County Commission-

A drainage district in many cases would comprise portions of several counties, and the num-ber of Commissioners (town or county) to whom er of Commissioners (town or county) to whom he petition must be addressed, and whose inited action is required, would be so large and o'dispersed as to be unmanageable. so dispersed as to be unmanageable.

On receipt of the petition with proper guarantees against loss in case of non-compliance, the Commissioners are to employ an engineer to "make an accurate survey of the proposed work, substantially on the line or lines proposed in actif prefered."

In said petition."

This being done, and the Commissioners being satisfied that "a majority of the adult persons owning the major part of the land in the proposed district have signed the petition," they shall declare the district organized, and shall appoint a time and place of meeting to assess damages and benefits, on which occasion, in company with the engineer, who must have his maps and plans with him, they shall proceed to view all the tracts of land which will be affected, and estimate the proportionate benefits and dama said petition."

and, if the improvements extend through two or more townships or counties, and the Commissioners of each are to take part in the discussion, the work will make slow progress. But the end is not yet. "When the Commissioners shall have completed their assessment of damages and benefits, they shall give notice specifying a time when and a place where they will attend to make a report of their proceedings; and shall make a report of their proceedings; and shall state in said notice that they will apply to some Justice of the Peace (naming the Justice) asking for a jury to assess the value of the land taken, and the changes and benefits to such persons as have not accepted the assessments made by said Commissioners."

The Justice then must issue a venire directing The Justice then must issue a venire directing a Constable to summon six disinterested persons to appear at the time and place designated for the purpose of making a new assessment, and when they get together they are to consider the pros and cons of the case, and see if they can reach a more satisfactory conclusion than the pros and cons of the case, and see if they can reach a more satisfactory conclusion than the Commissioners had done.

To one who is inexperienced in the ways of circumilecution offices, it does seem as if a great deal of ingenuity had been developed in finding

"HOW NOT TO DO IT."

And yet this bill is much less cumbrous than its predecessors, and farmers may find encouragement in that fact to hope that a result will finally be reached which will enable them to attain their end by some simple and direct method, and without necessity of resorting to such anywieldly machiners. such unwieldly machinery.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND. INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17 .- The Senat this morning agreed to adjourn next Monday provided the General and Specific Appropriation he Congressional Apportionment, and the Fee and Salary bills shall have been passed and ap proved. An attempt to include the Metropolitan olice bill was an ignominous failure. The Congressional Apportionment bill will not pass s an indefinite leave of absence was granted to Senator Reeve, and, without his vote, even twenty-five cannot be mustered on political measures. To prove the hollowness of the Senate's motives in passing the above resolution

the whole day was stent in doing nothing.

English Royal Visits to France.

New York Times.

Queen Victoria will leave London on the 25th of the present month for Paris. The distance between the two Capitals is not very great. It has been done in much less than nine hours, and can be done readily in ten; and yet it is now a quarter of a century since Queen Victoria crossed the Channel and landed in France. It was not until she had been seventeen years on the throne that, accompanied by the Prince Consort and her eldest son and daughter, she returned in Paris the visit which Napoleon III. had paid to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. Many Kings of England, or heirs to the crown thereof, have made the journey between London and Paris, by all kinds of more or less circuitous routes, since the days of Agincourt. The child Henry VI. was crowned King of France in Notre Dame, but was soon ignominiously expelled from the realm which his father's valor had won. Charles I., when Prince of Wales, passed through Paris on his romantic trio to Spain. Charles II. was an unwilling visitor to Paris during the Protectorate. He had no money: his mother, Henrictta Maria, was well-nigh starving at the Louvre, and the French Government, to please Cromwell, lost few opportunities of letting the exiled Stuart know that his room was much to be prefefred to his company. Yet another royal Stuart, his brother, both as Duke of York and as James II., the discrowned King of England, went from London to Paris in ways the most roundabout. Two titular Kings of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, James III. and Charles III., called respectively the Old and the Young Pretender, were destined for a season to make Paris their abode when they had much rather have been at St. James' or at Windsor. At St. Germains the old Chevalier de St. George held for awhile his phantom court; and then as Charles 'Edward he quitted Paris with high hope, only to return after many adventures and misfortunes, ragged, forlorn, and penniless. By and by the French Government made peace with England, and the English English Royal Visits to France.

White or Black Tie?

\*\*New Fork Times.\*

Just now, there seems to be a difference of opinion here among men of society as to what constitutes full dress. Some contend that the white cravat, so long in vogne, should still be worn, while others bold that the black cravat should now occupy its place. It may be interesting to persons concerned with this important matter to know that by the latest advices Paris is equally divided on this point. The black dress-coat reigns supreme there, now that the President of the French Republic is a civilian; but the color of the cravat causes much discussion. As a rule, young men prefer white, old men black; while in many of the most fashionable clubs in Paris the black the has been exclusively adopted, especially for dinner. New York can follow the example if she likes. It you want to be thought young, adopt white; if you want to be thought young, adopt white; if you are willing to be considered old, adopt black; which is crother way of saying that white will

THE FIGHTING ALSTONS.

Carolina Family Whose Members Must All Die with Their Boots On.

Old-Time Chivalry ... Violent Deaths of the Alstons Through Many Generations.

'Col. Bob" Meets the Fate of His Race.

Correspondence New York Herald.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 14.—The killing of Col. Robert A. Alston in this city on last Tuesday evives the memory of the most famous famil robably of the old-time chivalry days,-the fighting Alstons of Carolina. The history of his audactous strain of blood is interwoven with the history of those turbulent days when gentlemen fought at the drop of a bat, and a slight movement of the pistol-finger was the answer to all insult or insinuation,—the close of all argument. The Alstons were gallant men of gentle blood

and usually large fortunes. They were free

livers and utterly reckless fighters, and fre became involved in difficulties tha drained their estates with costs and forfeitures Probably the best known of them, Col. Ben A iston, had several affairs of honor, and wounded his antagonist every time that he went to the field. He was an imperious, passionate man, and as cool under fire as he would be in his drawing-room. His most notable duel was with Hayne, whom he wounded in the knee. On one occasion he was visiting in Augusta when a gentlema, mistaking him for an ac quaintance, tapped nim across the shoulder with a riding-whip. Alston wheeled as quick as lightning. The gentleman apologized in the most ample terms. Alston took the whip from his hands, lashed him across the back, and then said, "Now, sir, your apology is accept-Of course a meeting followed. It is said that Alston once fought a gentleman who disputed the age of some wine of which Alston had been boasting, throwing some of the wine in his face that he might get the full flavor.

Col. Bob Alston came of the family known as THE HALIFAX ALSTONS. Their estates lay about Halifax, N. C., and they dominated that whole section for years. They were enormously wealthy, and traveled from one of their estates to another in almost regal state. They had hundreds of slaves, and always traveled with a coach-and-four and a small army of retainers. The men were princely in their habits of expense, and put the "Code" above the Bible. The women were high-strung and spirited. Mrs. Bob Alston, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, always carried her own sheets and pillows with her when she tray-cied, and a case of loaf-sugar. "I have known her," savs Col. Tom Howard, a connection, "to put \$100 on a cock-fight, with her own birds, and then stand and watch the struggle to the death." Col. Willis Alston, known as "Honest Willis Alston," the grandmode of Bob Alston death." Col. Whis Aiston, known as "Honest Willis Alston," the granduncle of Bob Alston, fought a dozen duels in one winter, numberless quarrels having sprung from his assaults on a defaulting State Treasurer. He killed two men, and was himself frequently wounded. His favorite weapon was an old-feshioned "yager, which is a sort of blunderbuss, carrying adouble handful of buckshot, and of fearful execution A volume might be filled with the bloody ex ploits of these two brothers, but I shall deal only with the sons of Col. Bob Alston, who were the later Alstons' immediate ancestors. AN ALSTON MUST DIE WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

Old Col. Alston, who was himself killed in a duel, had three sons—Willis, Gideon, and Augustus. Willis Alston was the father of Col. R. A. Alston. Each of these brothers came to his death by violence, or died, as the family tra-dition runs, "in his boots." Gideon Alston, the first of the three to die, was killed in a peculiar nanner. His brother Willis was in Nashville, on manner. His brother Willis was in Nashville, on a lordly frolic, when he became very much en-amored of the lady who afterward married Sam Houston—a Miss Trimble, I believe. He paid her assiduous suit for several months, and, while engaged in this dalliance, formed an attachment for a young Spanish boy, named Peiat. This boy was friendless and poor, and Alston adopted mm, taking him home with him when he left Nashville. It seems that there was some feel-ing between Pelat and Gideon Alston; at any rate they left the house at night and went into the yard for the purpose of "practicing with their pistols." Gideon was then a college boy, having just turned sophomore in the State University. In a few moments after he left the house with Pelat he was found in the yard, with a pistol-bullet through his brain. Pelat said that he had shot himself accidentally, and this is all that was ever known of the matter.

is all that was ever known of the matter.

A PLORIDA TRAGEDY.

And now comes one of the most remarkable tragedies in the history of this section so full of tragedies. There was living in Florida, then a primitive region, young Leigh Reed, a man of great ability, gentleness, and courage. He was almost idolized by the people of that State for his gallant services in the fierce Indian wars, having by his skill and fearlessness several times saved the little colony from destruction by the Seminoles and their allies. A story is told of him that will illustrate his character and at the same time show how deleate was the sense of personal honor at that time. Gen. Reed was a political opponent of Gov. Call's son, and at the same time his personal friend. Political feeling ran very high, and on electionday a Mr. White made some reflections upon the integrity of Gov. Call. Reea at once challenged him for a duel. The men went, were both desperately wounded, and behaved with great gallantry, fighting, I believe, with bowieknives, their left hands being strapped together. Some time afterwards Reed became involved in a difficulty with the Alstons. I give the story as it was given me by Gol. R. A. Alston himself. He said that an article appeared in a newspaper reflecting on Gov. Call. Col. Augustus Alston, who was the leader of the Call fagtion, demanded the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of Gen. Reed, who was the leader of the call fagtion, demanded the hame of the author. He was furnished with the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of the author. He was furnished with the name of the author. He was furnished with the halstons. Col. Alston was attended by Mr. Kernon, his brother-in-law. At the word "One." Col. Alston's gun exploded, it being hair-triggered. The coutents were discharged into the air. Gen. Reed, aiming with Jelibention, fired, and Col. Alston dropped dead in his tracks. His sister, a most spirited woman, was nearly crazed at the A FLORIDA TRAGEDY. a most spirited womap, was nearly crazed at the news of his death. She secured the lead that had killed him, and with her own hands

SHE MOLDED IT INTO BULLETS the father of R. A. Alston), and implored him to come and avenge the death of his brother. She wrote that he had been murdered, and the Alston's adhered to this belief, although the general statement is that the meeting was a fair one, Gen. Reed using only his just right in firing after the explosion of Alston's "yager." At any rate it was very well understood that Willis Alston would seek revenge for his brother's death, as the family for generations had made one of all their quarrels. The first meeing between Alston and Reed was dramatic. The Legislature had just met, and Reed had been elected Speaker. He was a young man, of exceptional power and popularity, and his life The Legislature had just met, and Reed had been elected Speaker. He was a young man, of exceptional power and popularity, and his life promised to be brilliant and illustrious. He had invited his friends to the usual legislative supper, and the banquet was in progress, everything going merrily and well. Suddenly a tall figure, muffled in a swinging cloak, and with a slouch hat drawn down over the face, stalked through the open door. Without a word it made for the head of the table, where Gen. Reed was sitting. Instantly cries of "Alston!" arose and ran down the table. At these cries the cloak was thrown back and Alston was recognized. Reed rose from his seat, and, whipping a pistol out of his pocket, leveled it at his assallant and fired. The ball struck Alston in his uplifted hand, carrying away two fingers. This did not stop him, but, brandishing a bowie-knife, he closed on Reed. Before the men could be parted Reed was cut pretty severely, and Alston, I believe, wounded again. Alston was taken from the room, and for some months nothing more was heard of the matter. One day Gen. Reed was walking down the streets of Tallahassee when he was fired upon by Col. Alston. The contents of one barrel of a shot-gun was poured into his shoulder, and, as he turned to confront his assailant, the other load went into his heart. He fell and died. Col. Alston's friends say that he had given Reed notice that he intended to kill him on sight.

KILLED BY A MOB. Willis Alston went to Texas, where he lived for some time. He settled near Brazoria. There was a Dr. Stewart, who, for some reason or other, pursued the matter of the Reed killing, and used remarks derogatory to Alston. Alston, hearing of it, wrote the remarks down, and, meeting Stewart on the prairie one day, asked

himto say whether or not he was responsible for those remarks. Dr. Stewart took the paper, and, while pretending to read it, put his hand into his holsters and drew his pistols. He jumped off his horse on the side opposite Alston and fired into him. A desperate fight ensued, in which Alston was shot twice and his stomach so cut that his nowels protruded. He killed Stewart, however, pouring a load of buckshot into him after he was prone upon the earth. He was taken to jail almost dead. He was a famous fiddler, and, procuring a fiddle, sat there with his entrails protruding," as he wrote to a friend, playing the old tunes of his boyhood. His body-servant gained admission to his cell, and had a coil of rope wrapped about his body. His body-servant gained admission to his cell, and had a coil of rope wrapped about his body. With this he was going to try and escape. Suddenly a mob assaulted the jail, overnowered the Sheriff, broke in the doors and seized Col. Alston. He was game to the last, and fiddled up to the very instant he was seized, his dauntless face looking full upon his assailants. He was tumbled into a blanket, the ends twisted, and he was then hustled out of the jail. Once out in the street, he was thrown to the ground, still enveloped in the blanket, and a hundred bullets were poured into his body. Thus died the last of the "Halifax Alstons." They were a remarkably athletic and handsome race of men. Gideon, who was killed by Petat, is always cited as the handsomest youngster of his day. It may be said here, that the young Castillan who killed him was put into the navy as a Midshionen of the description of the week of the many as a Midshionen of the many as a Midshionen of the Malifar masser. silled him was put into the navy as a Midshio uan, and was drowned in the Mediterranean man, and was drowned in the Mediterranean. Willis Alston was a man of wonderful strength. He once shouldered a load of 800 pounds dead weight, and carried it through the streets of Sparta on a bet. His life was a stormy one. His feud with the lngrahams, a brave and powerful family, was the sensation of Georgia for the time it lasted. He always carried his "yager" with him, and escaped the whole difficulty with only one finger shot away. This feud was dramatized under the title of "The Watch," and sold largely. Its authors were never disand sold largely. Its authors were never dis-covered, or they would have been killed, as the heroes of that day did not tolerate the publica-tion of their troubles. The manuscript was dis-covered one morning in the yard of a fearless widow, who published it herself and sold it, mak-

Col. R. A. Alston was a remarkable man. Filled with all the chivalry, fearlessness, and hot-headedness of his race, he dreaded, above all other things, meeting an end like his ancestors. It was not fear, for an Alston does not know what fear is. He was as brave a man as ever lived. In the army, as one of Morgan's Licutenants, he was the most reckless and darting of them all. ing of them all. He once actually had a biscuit shot from between his teeth, but with a laugh he continued his breakfast. He said to your correspondent once: "I have a boy who is a botheaded fellow himself, and I have taken my wife's hand in mine many a time, and knelt with her by his bedside, and prayed to God that I might bequeath to him a legacy of peace and a quiet death." It was his highest ambition, as he has often said, to break the old tradition that "an Alston must die in his boots." Once again, I was with him when he was going to the field to neet Col. E. Y. Clarke, of a rival newspaper. The challenge had been issued, and he was just going to take the midnight-train. Suddenly, he turned to a dark wall, and, leaning his head on his hand, prayed aloud that God might spare him the death his people had died, and allow him to live in peace till a quiet death could claim him. He never believed, however, that this would be granted him. It made him gloomy to talk of it, but to his friends he would say that he knew his destiny was to "die the Alston death." He even had a superan Alston must die in his boots." Once again, "die the Aiston death." He even had a super-stition that a certain man was going to kill him. There had never been any trouble between them, but Alston always said, "That man is my fate." The man was his friend, and never became any-thing else. Despite these gloomy thoughts, Alston was a firm believer in the Code. After he had joined the Church, he still adhered to his belief. "It is a peacemaker," he said. In South Carolina, where the Code stood above the State law, there never was so quiet and decorous State law, there never was so quiet and decorous not show the use of the word "liar," or "scoundrel," or any similar epithets a single time. There were no street-fights or rows, and no assassinations. A high Code of Honor was established, and it made even cowards brave men. He used to tell of a Carolina Judge (Mr. Pettigreen) who having two men before him for Pettigrew), who, having two men before him for trying to fight a duel, said: "Gentlemen, it will take me an hour to write out these warrants. In the meantime there is a steamer at my wharf that can take you out of my jurisdiction, so

ng a great deal of money by it.

COL. ROBERT A. ALSTON.

YOU CAN COMPLETE YOUR WORK before I could hold you." Col. Alston never fought a duel himself, though he issued and accepted several challenges. The conservative spirit of these latter days almost always settle. these matters without the exchange of shots While Alston would have died before he would have submitted to a disbonorable compromise, I know what stubborn heroism it required to carry him into an affair of honor. He shrank with horror from such a test. His whole life was overshadowed by the memory of his ancestors and their bloody ends. He was a recognized authority on matters of the Code, and was usually called into all prominent affairs. While he was tenacious of the honor of his principals, he never stickled for technicalities, and usually succeeded in adjusting the differences. Only once was he second in a fatal meeting. He attended young McGraw, of Charleston, and loaded the pistol that killed Tabor. There had appeared in the Charleston Mercury a communication assailing Judge McGraw, signed with a nom de plume. Contrary to the usual practice of demanding the name of the author of the offensive article, Alston demanded for McGraw satisfaction of Tabor and his two editorial associates, holding that the gravamen of the offense was in the publication. The hame of the author was offered and declined. Tabor then aunounced himself responsible. McGraw, through Alston, challenged the three editors, naming Tabor first. The parties went to the field. At the second shot Tabor jumped straight into the air, fell upon his back, shivered and died. McGraw was unhurt, and the affair stopped there.

HIS LAST MEETING. ave submitted to a disponorable compromise

upon his back, shivered and died. McGraw was unburt, and the affair stopped there.

HIS LAST MEETING.

Alston had been engaged in many personal encounters, but never had been seriously hurt. It was harder for him to take an insinuation of insult than for almost any one else; but he always repressed his anger, and, if possible, avoided trouble. He was a fine talker, a gental gentleman, of winning address, and these saved him from many difficulties that his impetuosity would have led him into. His favorite maxim, however, was the saving of Sir Boyle Roach, "The best way to avoid danger is to meet it plumply!" and his boldness often sufficed where extemporizing would have failed. In the trouble that led to his death, after he had been sent off by Cox to arm himself, his first impulse was to get a double-barrieded shotgon and go and look Cox up and kill him. He was thoroughly acquainted with the violent habits of his enemy, and knew best how to meet them. He was dissuaded from this course, however, by Gov. Colquitt and others. He was very much depressed at the idea that Cox was hunting him down, and seemed to have a premonition of what was coming. He said, throwing himself into a chair in the Treasurer's office, "It is awful hard to know that a man is dogging you, and that you have got to kill him or be killed." Instead of going off to arm himself, he went into a restaurant to get some dinere. He ate heartly, but was very much woror be killed." Instead of going off to arm himself, he went into a restaurant to get some dinner. He ate heartily, but was very much worried. At length he was persuaded to take a pistol,—getting one that he had never seen before, a self-cocking six-shooter. When he entered the Treasurer's office, he seemed relieved to think he had found a retreat from the trouble. No sort of personal fear moved him, but the idea of bloodshed seemed to sicken him. When he saw Gox enter and half-draw his pistol at a man evidently mistaken for him, he seemed to know that his time had come. He grew a shade paler, and his face hardened and grew stern. His first word, though, was an appeal. "I am not going to have any difficulty with you," he said; "you must let me alone." Cox still persisted, however, growing angrier all the time. At length, when he stepped oack and closed the door and said, "I will force you, sir," he seemed to

when he stepped back and closed the door and said, "I will force you, sir," he seemed to dive up all Hope.

Capt. John Nevins, his friend, who witnessed it ail, describes the scenes that followed: "Col. Bob rose quiet and calm, just like he was going to make a speech. There was not a tremor about him. 'All right," he says; 'we'll have it out right here. Are you armed? With that he drew his pistol. Cox's was already out. I threw myself between them and said, 'No you don't, gentlemen?' Col. Bob thrust his hand over my shoulder and fired, striking Cox in the mouth. At the same time Cox fired, and the ball went through my whiskers. Their hands nearly crossed as they fired. I still held them apart. They fired again by me, and I then turned them loose. Cox was jumping and dodging around, but Col. Bob never moved. He stood straight as a statue. After he had shot his fourth shot he turned his face to me and smiled that peculiar suile he has. As he turned he pulled the trigger again and his pistol snapped. Then Cox fired again, and I saw a red spot ooze out in Col. Bob's temple. Cox was trying to cock his pistol again when I jumped in and threw him back, catching Col. Bob. He sank in my arms. When I turned Cox was sitting in a chair spitting blood, with his pistol on a table. He said, "I am a dead man." I cut Col. Bob's shirt open." State-Treasurer Raynor says that Alston put both his hands on Cox's breast, and said, "Ed, for God's sake, let us have no difficulty. I don't want to kill you; you shouldn't want to kill me."

THE ALSTON DESTINY.

Alston had a peculiarly winning and hand-

some face, and a semi-military mapper. He stood like a statue white shooting, his handsome face set and stern, with the old Aiston fire blazing from his eyes, turning his erect figure by military half-wheels to present his side always to his sbifting enemy. After he had been shot down, Mr. Ed Mercer, who knew of his forebodings about dying with his boots on, said, "He shall not die in his boots, by God!" and tenderly took them off. The scene at the death bedside was affecting in the extreme. Only the most intimate friends and the family were admitted, a force of police beating back the host that surged against the doors. As it was erident that he must die in a few moments, Mrs. Alston asked Gov. Colquitt, who was kneeling by the bedside, and who was devotedly attached to the dwing man, to pray. With a voice broken with emotion, holding Aiston's hand, the Governor prayed aloud, white every head in the room was bowed and every every eye streamed with tears. And thus, without a shudder, with hardly a moan, his face peaceful and half-smilling, he died in his bed; his wife and friends about him, prayers going to God with his fleeting soul and only the ghastly him-red hole in some face, and a semi-military manner. He stood like a statue while shooting, his handsmiling, he died in his bed; his wife and friends about him, prayers going to God with his fleeting soul, and only the ghastly biue-red hole in his temple to tell that the old Alston destiny his temple to tell that the had left the had overtaken him, and that he had left the

old Alston heritage to his son. both most excellent gentlemen. He leaves a wife and four children,—a devoted and admir-able family. They have a fine plantation; but the noble generosity of Col. Alston's life leaves little else. He was a true man, a gallant friend, a rising statesman. The whole city and thousands of friends throughout the Union mourn his death. Cox is getting better, but will be sent to jail to await his trial.

## THE RAILROADS.

GENERAL TICKET AND PASSENGER AGENTS.
Considerable work was done at the first day's

ession of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Convention, which met in New York last Friday. Business was begun by the election of . C. Boylston, of the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, as President for the ensuing year, and Mr. William A. Thrail, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as Vice-President for the same time. A long debate was brought up by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Powell, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as Secretary of the Association. Mr. Powell was finally prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, and he was re-elected. Mr. J. R. Macmerdo, of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, was elected a member of the Executive Committee in of Mr. S. W. Cummings, whose term of office has expired. Mr. W. B. Shattuc, of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, delivered the annual address. The speaker's paper was upon the value of fixed principles and rules in a de-

liberative body.

It was resolved that the next semi-annual convention should be held in New York on the 12th of September.

Mr. W. A. Thrall, from the Committee ap-

Mr. W. A. Thrall, from the Committee appointed at the Chicago meeting to prepare a report on the best form of coupon tickets, reported that they had been unable to come to any conclusion, and his request that the Committee be discharged was acceded to.

The question of stop-over privileges then came up, but the Executive Committee reported that they had been unable to prepare a report on the subject. The whole matter was indefinitely postsoned.

Gen. F. E. Myers, from the Committee of Gen. F. E. Myers, from the Committee of Twenty appointed under authority of a resolu-tion adopted in Chicago last fall, then submit-ted a report, which empowered the Committee to consider what changes, if any, of organiza-tion are necessary to render this Association of greater permanent value to the passenger trans-portation interests of the United States and Canada. Mr. Myers stated that the report presented was the result of two days of hard work on the part of the Committee, and embraced material changes to the constitution and bylaws, the most important of which was the formation for six years of a Committee on Precedents, to decide questions of order and appeal. Other alterations provide for changing the name of the organization from the "General Ticket and Passenger Accepted Association" to the organization from the "General Ticket and Passenger Accepted Association" to the organization from the "General Ticket and Passenger Accepted Association" to the organization from the "General Ticket and Passenger Accepted Association" to the organization from the organization from the organization of the organization from the organization from the organization of the organization from the organization of the organization from the organization from the organization of the organization of the organization from the organization of the organization o Agents' Association" to that of the "Nat Agents' Association "to that of the "National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents"; also that special representatives shall be admitted to the deliberations of the Convention on a day designated, and that the semi-annual meetings shall be held either at New York, Chicago, Louisville, or St. Louis; that the annual election of officers shall be held at the appropriate time. These agreedments to the

Committee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which made a settlement of the Anspach matter, has begun an inquiry into the transaction in acco ance with the instruction from the stockhold ers. Anspach was before them to-day for hours, and reiterated his statement that Vice-President Smith got two bonds of the Pennsylvania Canal Company on account of the pur-chase of the Nicholas Ropes tract of land. Smith has declined to say anygoing before the Board, but seems very easy in his mind. Anspach admits that the receipts from Smith were signed by him as Vice-Presi dent of the Company. The matter is further complicated by a statement from Rhoads, deny ing Parker's statement that he had ever offer to sell for less then \$40,000, and that he was not a party to any bargain or with any one by which the price was to be increased on account of the corporation being the purchaser. Roberts, an old engineer and surveyor, who is spoken of contemptuously in the charges made by Parker, as a man willing to locate coal wherever he was paid for it, also rushes into print in a most savage manner, and pleads his well-earned reputation in the profession; also repeating the statement that the land is valuable, and that there is coal on it in great abundance. The Finance Committee will continue the into sell for less than \$40,000, and that he was no

The Finance Committee will continue the in

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ONARA, Neb., March 17.—It is stated on good authority that, although the Union Pacific has assumed general management and control of the Kansas Pacific, the general offices of the latter road will not be taken to Omaha, but remain at Kansas City. The Union Pacific will this season extend the St. Joe & Denver from Hastings to Grand Island, thus giving them through connections East via St. Joe, and also to St. Louis, over the lines controlled by them-

The new summer tariff to Mississippi Rive points, which goes into effect March 20, 1879, has just been published. The new rates are about 30 per cent below those in force during the

winter. Mr. Thomas J. Anderson has been appointed General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at Denver, Col. He will have especial charge of the passenger business of this Company in Colorado and the territory west and south of this State, and of the freight business n Colorado and territory north and west of Pueblo and Canon City.

Mr. F. Broughton, General Manager, and G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, Alfred White, ssistant to the General Manager, and T. Dandy, Assistant to the General Manager, and I. Dandy,
Assistant General Freight Agent of the Detroit
& Milwaukee, which is now a branch of the
Great Western, were in session at the Company's office in the Superior Block all day yesterday, making arrangement for the summer
traffic over their lines. They all left for Detroit
on the 9 o'clock train of the Michigan Central

on the 9 o'clock train of the Michigan Central last evening.

The East-bound freight troubles are getting more intensified every day, and rates are still going downward. It was claimed yesterday that the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad had reduced the rates on grain to 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York. The cause assigned for this action was that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad had made during the last few days contracts for foreign business on the above basis. The shippers are taking advantage of the prevailing low rates, and the roads have all the business they can possibly do. It is no object for shippers at present to wait for the opening of navigation, for the vessels will not be able to make better rates than are now charged by the railroads.

The General Managers and General Freight

charged by the railroads.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the roads belonging to the Southwestern Railway Association will leave for St. Louis to-day, to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Association, which will be held there to-morrow. This meeting will be of more than ordinary importance, as from its action will depend the further continuance of the Wisconsin River pool. Owing to the extension of the Chicago & Alton to Kansas City, and the consequent change in the route by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, there will be neces-

sitated a redivision of the percentages allotted to the various roads. It will require hard work to conciliate the various conflicting interests.

## CASUALTIES.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 17.—Last Thursday James Ryan, a farmer living near Hanover, Rock County, came to this city on business, and started home in the evening. When about two miles from home he called at a farmer's house, complaining that his head troubled him, and he could not tell the way home. A boy was sent could not tell the way home. A boy was sent with him, who accombanied him some distance, and then left him. Byan did not reach home, and search was made for him. Yesterday afternoon his body was found in the edge of a mill-pond near Hanover. He tad evidently lost his way and failen into the water. When found he was lying on his back, his head and chest above water, and bore the appearance of having frozen to death. His brain had troubled him at times for some years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
TERRE HAUTE, March 17.—Yesterday a family named Stanley, living in Sugar Creek Township, near here, were all dangerously poisoned by a nistake in cooking a poisonous plant in their food. The father. Thomas Stanley, died to-day. The others, six in number, are very ill.

· collision.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17 .- Two freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad came in collision this morning near Cumberland. Both engines were wrecked and thirty cars thrown into the Susquehanna River. Charles Delvaney, fireman, had a leg torn off. One conductor was

KILLED AT LAST. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—John S. Kimball. for forty years a railroader, was run over and cut in two on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway this morning. He leaves a

DEADWOOD, March 17.—Thomas Holton, for-merly of Sioux City, yesterday fell fifty feet

POOR HIRAM CURTIS. JANESVILLE, Wis., March 17.—Hiram Curtis, the brakeman who was run over at Barrington last week, died from the effects of his injuried

### THE MENARD ROBBERY.

Capture of Joseph Gorman John Joseph Gorman, the partner of Joseph Bertrand in the bold robbery attempted and partially carried out last Wednesday morning at the house of Mr. T. Menard, No. 30 Winthrop place, was yesterday turned over to the police by his father, who is bridge-tender at Adams street, and gave \$600 bail for trial on the 27th The young man states that at about 8 o'clock last Wednesday morning Bertrand came to him while he was working with his father at the bridge, and asked him to take a ride. He did so. They went first to the Palmer House, where Bertrand got a satchel for which he had a check. Then they had a "swig" of whisky out of a bottle which his companion had provided. At the corner of Franklin and Jackson streets they had another "swig." Crossing Harrison street bridge, they drank the bottle dry, but replenished it at a saloon on the corner of Clinton street. Bertrand then asked him if he would like to play a joke upon an old French lady, his aunt, and Gorman said he did not care. Then he asked him if he would like to put on a mask, and Gorman says he objected. However, he finally consented, and the two planned the robbery. How it was executed has already been published. After the house had been surrounded by the neighbors Bertrand left by the rear door, saying they would shoot whoever dared to stop them. They ran across the prairie, pursued by the crowd, and did not stop until they reached a saloon on Sixteenth street, and thence they went to Grand Crossing, and at this point Bertrand let Gorman know what a dupe he had made of him. He toid him that it was not only his intention to see his autoit was not only his intention to scare his aunt but to actually rob her, and that he had made full preparations when leaving town for a pro-tracted stay in Indiana. He wanted Gorman to go with him, but the latter refused. Bertrand cursed him, but finally shared with him \$3 in cash and the two put my for the night at the cursed him, but finally shared with him \$3 in cash, and the two put up for the night at the hotel. In the morning Bertrand started for Indiana, and Gorman came to a relative's bouse on Sixteenth street, and asked to be allowed to remain there for a few days, as he had got into some trouble in town. Sunday he sent word to his father where he was concealed, and the latter promptly notified the police, and caused his arrest. Gorman says he is perfectly willing to stand up to his punishment, only he maintains that he was not so much to blame as might appear.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17.—Ex-United States Senator George Goldthwaite died sud-

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 17.—Mrs. Alice Tobey
Knight, wife of Lieut. Austin J. Knight, United
States navy, and daughter of Mrs. Gov. Ludington, died at a late hour last night.

In African Deserts—An Egyptian Army Of-ficer's Talk Before the American Geo-

In African Deserts—An Egyptian Army Officer's Talk Before the American Geographical Society.

See York Times, March 13.

Gen. R. E. Colstou, late of the general staff, Egyptian army, delivered a lecture last evening at Chickering Hall before a very large and enthusiastic audience on "Life in the Eastern and Western Deserts of Egypt and the Soudan." The lecture was given under the auspices of the American Geographical Society. Gen. Colston said that the first thing to be obtained before entering a land which was without rivers, creeks, rivulets, or springs was a good supply of water, which in primitive times was carried in goatskins, and was suspended from the camel's pack saddles. It was sometimes necessary to draw water from wells 200 feet deep, by means of a leather pouch attached to a rope, and on a march a guard was placed over the water both day and night. Gen. Colston spoke at length concerning the manner of locomotion in the desert by means of camels. The burden camel carried a load of 400 pounds, and would never travel faster than a walk, or at a rate of about two and a half miles an hour. The riding camel or dromedary, which corresponded to the saddle horse, would travel at the rate of five miles an hour, provided he was never allowed to walk, and could occasionally cover a distance of 100 miles a day. Camels live on almost nothing, and can exist, even in the heat of summer, for five or six days without water. The Bedouins eat their camels when they have no further use for them. These Bedouins were probably of a purer blood than any of the other tribes, as they were descendants of the Ishmeelites who crossed from Arabia years before the Uhristian Era. The principal tribes in the Eastern desert were the Abadden and Bisharcens, who are the same designated by Priny 1,900 years ago as Gebedir. Their color ranges from bronze to black, but their features are straight and aquiline, like the best Egyptian types, and their hair is straight. They are above medium hight and well formed, and some of their young wo

How California Farmers Sow Grain. How California Farmers Sow Grain.

Sun Francisco Builetin, Marché.

The farmers around Woodbridge have given up drilling in their grain. Some sow broadcast, in the time-honored way. Others, and among them not a few of the most progressive farmers, rig a seed-sower behind their plows in such a way that, although they plow from eight to ten inches deep, yet the grains of wheat fall just in time to be caught by about two inches in depth of the lap of the furrows. The writer saw some large fields near Woodbridge which had been treated in this way, and it was the prettiest sight imaginable. The long rows extended in straight lines across the fields, evenly and in a fine state of growth. In ordinary seasons it is not considered necessary to harrow after sowing in this way if it is on summer ERIN'S SA

The General Hono Birthday.

Fine Turn-Out of Societies in the cession.

First Day's Meeti Trish Colonizat sociation

Banquet of the Se iment---Toasts Speeches

St. Patrick's Society Part in the Gen bilation.

And the Irish Literary

Unmindful of the

Day. Celebrations in Cana United Stat

ST. PATRIC A fig for St. Denis of Fran He's a trumpery fellow t A fig for St. George and hi Which spitted a heathen And the saints of the Weis Are a couple of pitful p Both of whom hav just tra St. Patrick of Ireland, my just where St. Patrick was

with regard to the exact s

was buried. There is this favor of the patron saint of the great leader of Israel: scene later in the day of the and the stories, legends, an cerning him have been hande eration to generation of the if any, variation from the ori of authority is in favor of l place near the site of Kilpati of the River Clyde, in Scotla of his birth has been figure 872, A. D. In his youth he tive to Ireland by a ba He managed to escape returned to Scotland, and w away, and again escaped. I away, and again escaped. If formed the resolve to become the Irish, who may have a about that time. The futu dained in Scotland, and Bishop after a long course of said that prior to this time hand Italy. In the year 432 hand preached the Gospel with and success that to him swarded the merit of converthat isle, although he was first to introduce the Christif country. The Kings of Dub the seven sons of Connaugh part of their subjects were a he baptized, and before his of 464, he had converted almost to the new fath.

According to St. Bernard, h politan see at Armagh, and other Bishops, with whom he the purpose of settling the Church which he had planted is supposed to have written is "Confession," although its authenticity. The lege which his made him the gli the revered of the faithful concerning his alleged cri

the revered of the faithful e concerning his alleged cri snakes which infested the la said to have done was, very his stick at them, or, more his croster or staff. Irogs, however, and to this day. Possibly this had something to do with phrase, "more'n you can shal on this, too, the authorities d not to be too positive about it did exterminate the reptile true son of Ireland believes, a been known to assert that if ous creatures wriggles him

true son of Ireland believes, a been known to assert that if ous creatures wriggles him frish soil it is sure and sud and a terrible warping to all cont to try it for themselves. He was long ago taken as the island, and all who ca origin to its green shores, an been honored for years—as it processions, banquets, balls, in which saints of all times supposed to take delight. Sances of the day have, how use. It was once the custon on the Saint's day, but sin of the weather by the Signal has been abolished. It was East for small American-thoreverence for "the chose Chief." and who knew no Saturday, to sing at any In might meet, a beautiful lyr Paddy got drunk on fish the orthodox reply to whit that interesting ceremony oblivion, and while it is Shannon alone who do the I Hudson and from Rhine around the festal board, with the carth, and join in comemory of the man who will conqueror of Ireland. It is proper to state, lest these feastings and waltzing there is a dispensation if things with a sincere and honoring the Saint,—not be fieshly desires of stomach a those who are fond of me that it will always grace there will be more there there leg of mutton, he sent up it, and requested it to con and the leg most politicly c

THE PROC Oh, the sight entrancing.
When morning's beam is a
O'er files arrayed
With belm and blade,
And plumes in the gay with

When her Kings, with stand Led the Red-Cross Knigh The great and attractive

was the procession, and for time announced for the gather at the place of ren and Monroe streets, unithrong swelled to thousand and roadways were filled w all ages, sexes, and cond of course, the predomina multitude, and it was amid the hum of voices ones of men engaged in 'All the rage and all t of the weather was compitusing thusing Celts said the Patrick's Day." The mowomen, and children, the and civic organizations, and of the gavly-decorated attred up clouds of du whirled about and rende for sole to the host of hur Standing in the middle of St. Patrick's Courch.

green colors, and anin ecure it to the out thrown in without extr an atmospheric condition the celebrants any, for or of the weather was compl NATE MAN.

7.- Yesterday a family ugar Creek Township, as Stanley, died to-day.

SION. arch 17.—Two freight. Central Railroad came in ar Cumberland. Both and thirty cars thrown ver. Charles Delvaney,

to The Tribune. r, was run over and mapolis, Bloomington & morning. He leaves a

CIDENT.

.—Thomas Holton, foresterday fell fifty feet mestake Mine, and was

M CURTIS.
to The Tribuns.
arch 17.—Hiram Curtis,
run over at Barrington
he effects of his injuries

# D ROBBERY.

the partner of Joseph robbery attempted and mard, No. 30 Winthrop arned over to the police bridge-tender at Adams all for trial on the 27th. Bertrand came to his to take a ride. He did the Palmer House, where for which he had a check-g" of whisky out of a panion had provided. At and Jackson streets they Crossing Harrison stre ottle dry, but replenished the corner of Clinton n asked him it he would on an old French lady, his d he did not care. Then uld like to put on a mask, uted has already been house had been surround-Bertrand left by the rear aid shoot whoever dared to na snoot whoever dared to n across the prairie, pur-and did not stop until they on Sixteenth street, and o Grand Crossing, and at let Gorman know what a t him. He told him that utention to scare his aunt her, and that he had made her, and that he had made en leaving town for a proa. He wanted Gorman to latter refused. Bertrand ly shared with him \$3 in but up for the night at the hig Bertrand started for came to a relative's house et, and asked to be in there for a few had got into some nday he sent word to his a concealed, and the latter a police, and caused his arhe is perfectly willing to himent, only he maintains uch to blame as might ap-

. March 17 .- Ex-United ge Goldthwaite died sud-

March 17.—Mrs. Alice Tobey t. Austin J. Knight, United aughter of Mrs. Gov. Lud-e hour last night.

-An Egyptian Army Of-ore the American Geo-

Times. March 13.

Iste of the general staff, rered a lecture last evenall before a very large and on "Life in the Eastern s of Egypt and the Souse was given, under the rican Geographical Society, at the first thing to be oby a land which was without lets, or springs was a r, which in primitive times skins, and was suspended it saddles. It was sometaw water from wells 200 of a leather pouch attached narch a guard was placed day and night. Gen. Colston erring the manner of locoby means of camels. The is a load of 400 pounds, and faster than a walk, or at a and a half miles an hour, dromedary, which correlle horse, would travel at s an hour, provided he was alk, and could occasionally 100 miles a day. Camels ling, and can exist, even in mer, for five or six days a Bedouins eat their camels to further use for them, and their hair is straight, me the Christian Era. The season of their young women the Christian Era. The season of their young women ine. Their Sheikh, who are the same design and can dulline, like the and their hair is straight, medium hight and well to of their young women ine. Their Sheikh, who woo hop to be a for young women ine. Their Sheikh, who woo hop to their young women ine. Their Sheikh, who woo hop to their young women ine. Their Sheikh, who woo hop to their young women ine. Their Sheikh, who hop to their young women ine. Their Sheikh who hop to summer, the therek of summer, the therek of

a Farmers Sow Grain.

Son Builetia, Marche.

Ind Woodbridge have given

grain. Some sow broadhonored way. Others, and
few of the most progressive
sower behind their plows in
buugh they plow from eight
yet the grains of wheat fall
augnt ov about two inches
of the furrows. The writer
ids near Woodbridge which
in this way, and it was the
ginable. The long rows exmes across the fields, evenly
if growth. In ordinary seatidered necessary to harrow
la way if it is on summer-

ERIN'S SAINT.

The General Honor Paid His Birthday.

Fine Turn-Out of the Irish Societies in the Procession.

First Day's Meeting of the Irish Colonization Association.

Banquet of the Second Regiment---Toasts and Speeches.

St. Patrick's Society Takes Its Part in the General Jubilation.

And the Irish Literary Society Is Not Unmindful of the Eventful Day.

Celebrations in Canada and the United States.

> ST. PATRICK. A fig for St. Denis of France,
> He's a trumpery fellow to brag on;
> A fig for St. George and his lance,
> Which spitted a heathenish dragon.
> And the saints of the Weishman and Scot
> Are a couple of pittful pipers,
> Both of whom may justravel to pot.
> Compared with the patron of surpers,
> St. Patrick of Ireland, my dear.

There is about as much uncertainty as towith regard to the exact spot in which Moses was buried. There is this point, however, in favor of the patron saint of Ireland as against the great leader of Israel: he came on the scene later in the day of the world's history, and the stories, legends, and traditions concerning him have been handed down from generation to generation of the faithful with little, if any, variation from the originals. The weight of authority is in favor of locating his birthplace near the site of Kilpatrick, at the mouth the River Clyde, in Scotland, and the date of his birth has been figured down to the year 372, A. D. In his youth he was carried a captive to Ireland by a band of marauders. He managed to escape shortly afterwards, returned to Scotland, and was again carried sway, and again escaped. It was then that he formed the resolve to become a missionary to the Irish, who may have needed reforming about that time. The future saint was dained in Scotland, and was consecrated Bishop after a long course of preparation. It is said that prior to this time he had visited Gaul and Italy. In the year 432 he went to Ireland, and preached the Gospol with such zeal, fervor. and preached the Gospel with such zeal, fervor, and success that to him has always been awarded the merit of converting the people of that isle, although he was not absolutely the first to introduce the Christian religion into the country. The Kings of Dublin and Munster, the seven sons of Connaught, and the greater rest of their subject were aways, these whom

he baptized, and before his death, in the year 464, he had converted almost the entire island to the new fatth. According to St. Bernard, he fixed his metro-politan see at Armagh and converted According to St. Bernard, he fixed his metropolitan see at Armazh, and appointed several other Bishops, with whom he held councils for the purpose of settling the discipline of the Church which he had planted. In his old age he is supposed to have written what is known as his "Confession," although some authors doubt its authenticity. The legend of all others which has made him the glory of Ireland and the reversed of the faithful everywhere is that concerning his alleged crusade against the snakes which infested the land. The way he is said to have done was, very simple: he shook one was very simple: he shook

art of their subjects were among those whom he baptized, and before his death, in the year

snakes which infested the land. The way he is said to have done was, very simple: he shook his stick at them, or, more properly speaking, his croster or staff. He spared the frogs, however, and they are there to this day. Possibly this little circumstance had something to do with the origin of the phrase, "more'n you can shake a stick at," but on this, too, the authorities differ, and it is best not to be too positive about it. That St. Patrick did exterminate the reptiles, however, every true son of Ireland believes, and some have even been known to assert that if one of the venomous creatures wriggles himself into a clod of frish soil it is sure and sudden death to him, and a terrible warring to all of the crawling kind not to try it for themselves.

He was long ago taken as the patron saint of the island, and all who can trace back their origin to its green shores, and his membry has open honored for years—as it was yesterday—by processions, banquets, balls, and the other ways in which saints of all times and all climes are supposed to take delight. Some of the observances of the day have, however, gone out of use. It was once the custom that it should rain on the Saint's day, but since the reformation of the weather by the Signal Service Bureau that has been abolished. It was also usual at the East for small American-born boys, who had no reverence for "the chosen leaf, of Bard and Chief," and who knew no saint except Saint Saturday, to sing at any Irishman whom they might meet, a beautiful lyric about

Paddy got drank on fish and potatoes, the orthodox reply to which was a rock. But that interesting ceremony has also faded into

which has made him the glory of Ireland and momerating his alleged crassed against the makes which infested the land. The way he is the makes which infested the land. The way he is the makes which infested the land. The way he is the makes which infested the land. The way he is the makes which infested the land. The way he is the makes of the content of the state of the content of the state

Memorial Addition," would be gratefully re-ceived. The donations were very numerous, for persons of both sexes handed over coins and paper money, and a large sum must have been realized.

realized.

At 10 o'clock the customary religious services were held in St. Patrick's Church, which was filled with people. The sermon was preached by Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who gave a most interesting account of the life of St. Patrick, his labors for Christianity, and his sufferings in the cause, concluding by giving his hearers some admirable advice as to their duties as parents and citizens.

and citizens.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set down in the

admirable advice as to their duties as parents and citizens.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set down in the programme for the militarly and the civic societies to assemble at the rendezvous, and the Grand Marshal, James P. Ivory,—who, by the way, is a veteran of the Crimean War, and of the War of the Renellion,—was promptly on hand with his numerous aids to assign the coming organizations their respective places.

On the balcony of the Rev. Father Conway's residence, adjoining St. Patrick's Church, Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., and a number of ciercymen of the Roman Catholic Church, and Mayor Heath, Justice Scully, several Aldermen and other officials assembled for the purpose of reviewing the procession as it passed.

The hour sixed for the start was 12:30 p. m., but it was nearly a half hour after that time when the word was given. Desplaines street, between Madison and Van Buren, was packed with a surging mass of humanity, eager to witness the pageant. The order to march was given by the Grand Marshal at three minutes of 1 o'clock, when Lieut. Hayes, with a platoon of twenty-five patrolmen, moved southward on Desplaines street, starting from Monroe. Closely following were the Grand Marshal and Assistant Marshals. Next came the Second Regiment, marching by fours, with Col. Quirk and staff at its head. Mounted on horses, and with the national and the green colors flying, the gay Knights of St. Patrick appeared next in order, and after them a line of carriages containing venerable members and officers of societies, all wearing green regallas. Then the Horseshoers' Benevolent and Protective Union, with a large green banner mounted on a wagon drawn by six horses, flied into line from Monroe after. The Father Mathew Total Absunence and Benevolent Societies, the Emeralds, the Ancient Order of Hibermans, land the Clan-na-fiael Guards, Hibermans, land there above the heads of the marthal of pool order and presented agay sight in their green regalia and showy uniforns. Some of the societies had their oanners mount

civic and military societies dispersed. It is estimated that there were 3,000 men in line.

IRISH COLONIZATION. There came to the beach a poor exite of Erin; The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill. Happy the man who, far from city's hum, Ut prises gens mortalium. Whistles his team afield with glee, Solutus omni fenore.

On the 9th of February last, the St. Patrick Society, of Chicago, acting at the request of the leading organizations devoted to the interests of Irish colonization, and by the advice and con currence of several of the Rt.-Rev. Catholic Bishops of the West, of the Rev. Thomas Am Board of Colonization, I. C. B. U., of Mr. Dillon O'Brien, and others prominently connected with the cause, called a meeting o duly accredited representatives of the different societies and organizations in the United States, having for their object in whole or in part the promotion of Irish colonization, to assemble in the Grand Pacific Hotel, this city, March 17, 1879, at 3 o'clock p. m. The objects for v this national conference was summoned briefly outlined as follows:

I Onahan, B. G. Callaghan, T. A. Moran, J. F. Bonfiela, Charles C. Copeland, John Enright, W. J. Maskell, Thomas McMahon, John Flaherty, Sylvester Artley, Nicolas B. Schmitz.

Dakota—Charles Cellins.
Wisconsin—Gen. John Lawler, Col. Thomas Reynolds, Capt. William P. O'Connor.

Massachusetta—Gen. M. T. Donohne.
Mississipi—Josenh E. Rider, of Chicago, for Bishop Elder, of Natchez.

New York—The Rev. F. P. Schwemberg.

SECOND REGIMENT. Far from the halls of Innisfail
We meet in love to-night
Some of the scattered Clan-na-Gael
With spirits warm and bright.

-We'll proudly plant the Irish green
Above the English red.

The brave men of the Second Regiment, and fair women in the persons of wives and sweethearts, together with "their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts," wound up the festivi-ties of the day with a banquet and ball at the Palmer House. The entertainment of this mili-tary organization proved a marked feature of St. Patrick's Day last year, and the gathering of last night, while, perhaps in point of numbers, it did not equal the one of 1878, was fully up to its high standard of excellence in all other essential points. The tables were laid for about 300 guests, and something like 200 entered the ing-room and partook of the edibles which had been prepared under direction of the hotel steward.

The tables were located in the main dining-

hall, which magnificent saloon was unadorned save at its southern erd, where was ranged the save st its southern erd, where was ranged the table occupied by the master of ceremonies, Lieut.-Col. W. P. Rend, of the Second Regiment, and officers of other military organizations, the clergy, and the several gentlemen upon whom devolved the honor of responding to the toasts. It was 10 o'clock when the guests, who had gathered in the parlors and broad halls of the hotel, moved to the dininghall, and, without preliminary ceremony, the pleasant task of partaking of the several courses, and creating havoe amongst the fragile pyramids of pastry, was begun. For an hour there was naught to distract the attention of the hungry escorts ave the pleasant importunings of the fair sex for another "kiss," or an additional "spoonful of that chicken salad." It was in the main a very temperate party, too, for, with the exception of the few who occupied the table of honor, and who were given a "wee sup" of effervescing Krugg with which to brace up for the postprandial exercises, there was naught drank but prandial exercises, there was naught drank but ruddy coffee and uninebriating tea. At 11 o'clock

LIEUT.-COL. REND,
after a vocal selection by the Post-Office quartette, and a few strains of instrumental music
by Found's orchestre, announced the first toast,
"The Day We Celebrate," and made response the following effect:
It was nis agreeable duty to extend to the inregiment warmly welcomed the members of the Judiciary, the representatives of the press, and the members of the City Government. They all rejoiced to see there so many of their military friends and acquaintances, between whom and the Second Regiment there existed a bond of frainties feating sowing out of the keyledge. the Second Regiment there existed a bond of fraierual feeling, growing out of the knowledge of the fact that they were engaged in the common cause of furnishing their services whenever called on by the State civil or military authorities, in sustaining the laws and putting down armed insurrection and violence. In our militia organizations a friendly, goodnatured spirit of rivalry might exist, but the public can depend upon it that this rivalry should always be of a most honorable character, and that, whenever the emergency arose, the and that, whenever the emergency arose, the First, and the Second, and the other regiments and organizations of our State militia could be relied upon to act as one regiment and as one organization in perfect accord, in perfect unity and determination.

It was a high honor to be a citizen of this country, but a higher honor—the position in country, but a higher honor—the position in

country, but a higher honor—the position involving greater obligations—to be a citizensoldier, for in the latter case a man volunteered
his services, and even gave his life, it necessary, to sustain those laws, to defend that Government, and uphold that social system to
which as a citizen, he gave his adhesion and his

consent.

As the laws by which we are governed are made by our own voice, by our own acts, or by the acts of those delegated as our agents, it is the highest duty and the most sacred obligation the highest duty and the most sacred obligation of citizenship that those laws and that Government be maintained in all their integrity, and whenever any armed attack is made upon them by misguided, fanatical, or dishonest men, such attack or such insurrection must be put down and crushed out with all the force and speedy effectiveness of military strength and power. No man should feel a greater interest or have a No man should feel a greater interest or have a greater price in sustaining the laws and in supporting the Government and our institutions of liberty than the man who comes here from the monarchical countries of the Old World, having fied from misrule and knightly tyranny, and who receives here hospitality and a friendly who receives here hospitality and a friendly greeting, and who is clothed with the rights and privileges of free American citizenship. He should feel, above all men, a patriotic interest in the protection and perpetuation of the American Government and American freedom. should feel, above all men, a patrictic interest in the protection and perpetuation of the American Government and American freedom. When such a man plots for the destruction of this Government or for the overthrow of society, without his or any other form of Government is impossible, he becomes the basest of ingrates and the most periidious traitor to his sworn obligations of citizenship, to the rites of hospitality, and to even the sacred interests of humanity. He is but the ville viper that attempts to sting to death the kind benefactor who has given him warmth, and kindness, and protection. The Irish people have their faults, but they have the virtue of gratitude and the virtue of honesty inculcated by their religion, and they will never join in any uorising or conspiracy that has anarchy, the overthrow of the Christian social system, or the robbery of property for its object. The Irish people have been robbed for centuries, but never have been robbers. In the time of danger and the time of need the Irish people in America will prove an effective element of the strength and defense of the country."

The speaker then referred to the longing with which Irishmen had looked forward to America as a place where they would not be ground down by servile and despotic laws, and where they could enjoy the rights to which freemen were entitled. That they appreciated fully the privileges which they obtained here was shown by their gallantry during the late Rebellion, by the death of Mulligan and the gallant conduct of the Irish regiments at Fair Oaks, Gettysburg, and on a score of other battlefields. That same sense of duty had caused the formation of the Second Regiment, and those sentiments would animate its members in the time of need to perform their duty with loyalty and fidelity.

In no place, not even in Ireland, was St. Patrick's Day more heartily celebrated than in America, because the wakened in the Irish soul the holiest and graudest of sentiments. Religion, love for their native land, and attachment for the

ment for the land of their adoption, all warranted them in the joyful celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

After referring to the wonderful work which had been accomplished by St. Patrick, and the unselfish devotion and holy zeal he displayed, the speaker said that this anniversary was to be loved, respected, and honored on account of these religious recollections, and also because it had become a day of historic and patriotic associations. When the Irish people recalled all they had suffered, and remembered all of which they had been decrived,—of the outrages and robberies committed upon them, of the penal laws of England, of the brutal statutory enactments which branded their religion and drove them from their native land, and which seemed to aim at the entire extermination of their race, and that made it an act of treason to raise the voice in denunciation of these legal outrages,—was it any wonder that Irishmen should have been discontented and rebellious, and have yearned and struggled for liberty and Irish independence! But a brighter day seemed to be now dawning upon Ireland. Intellectual and material progress was being rapidly made, to be now cawming upon freiant. Interectual and material progress was being rapidly made, and internal dissensions, bigotry, and prejudices were being obliterated, and the people becoming more intelligent and united. When all sectional and religious lines were wiped out. Ireland could assert her rights and maintain them. When Ireland was united, Ireland would be

when Ireland was united, Ireland would be free.

OTHER TOASTS.

The second toast, "The President of the United States," was set down to ex-Senator James Shields, of Missouri, but the General, being now busily engaged in Washington pulling the wires for an appointment at the hands of the Senate as an officer of that body, felt constrained to telegraph his recrets that, however much he would like to pay his compliments to the President, he could not at this juncture leave the National Capital, and the panquet managers would therefore be compelled to look elsewhere for an orator in his stead. The choice fell upon Mr. W. J. Hynes, of this city, and that gentleman made a very happy response, which was warmly received.

"The Army and Navy" found their champion in the person of Gen. W. E. Strong, while the last sentiment, and the inveitable one,—"The Ladies,"—was felicitously handled to the satisfaction of every female present, and the sentiments of the speech gallantly and emphatically indorsed by all the sterner sex.

When the speech-making had been concluded, the guests withdrew, and shortly afterwards the terpsichorean festivities, which finished the night's gayeties, were begun. The dances cov-

ered fourteen numbers, and it was moderately late when the last strains of the music died away upon the last figure of the last quadrille. There were at the table occupied by distinguished guests the following: Lieut.-Col. W. P. Rend, Mrs. Rend, Gen. Ducat, Gen. and Mrs. Torrence, Col. and Mrs. Swain, Col. and Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Sergt. and Mrs. Miller, Mai. and Mrs. De Young, Col. Whitehouse, Geo. Strong, Father Cashman, Chaplain Second Regiment; Father Koles, Judge Booth, Judge Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hynes, Col. and Mrs. Quirk, Miss Sadie Quirk, Dr. Miller, Dr. W. P. Dunn.

Amongst the officers of the Second Regiment

Mrs. Quirk, Miss Sadie Quirk, Dr. Miller, Dr. W. P. Dunm.
Amongst the officers of the Second Regiment present were: Maj. P. J. Hennessy, Quartermaster George Glassbrook, Adjt. John McKeogh, Caps. Donlin, Foley, Punch, Cunnff, Quirk, Doyle, Lieuts. Foley, Fogarty, McQuaide and Mrs. McQuaide, Miller, Mrs. Miller, O'Brien.
Of the ladies the following were conspicuous: Miss Hannah McMabon, Miss Smith. Miss Fannie Malloy, Miss Nellie Madden, Miss Maggie Phillippi, Miss Kate M. Trainor, Miss Kate M. Buckley, Miss Nellie Gavigan, Miss Mary A. Quine. Miss Cochran, Miss Mary Gould, Miss Belle Broughton.
There were also persent: Mr. and Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. McQuaide, P. J. Sexton and lady, County Commissioner Bradley and Mrs. Bradley, James Healey, James E. Burke and Miss May Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh inseguire, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. English, Mr. and Mrs. Squiers, T. Echardt, Capt. Ed Gale, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Ward.
The officers of the regiment who officiated as

Eckardt, Capt. Ed Gale.

Ward.

The officers of the regiment who officiated as Floor Committeewere: Capt. J. H. Donlin, Capt. J. B. Foley, Adjt. John McKeough, Lieut. E. F. McQuaid, Lieut. William H. O'Brien, Capt. J. E. Doyle, Lieut. Augustus Newman, Lieut. W. W. Miller, Lieut. R. V. Johnson.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Wreathe the bowl with flowers of soul.

The brightest wit can find us:

We'll take a flight towards heaven to night,
And leave dull earth behind us.

St. Patrick's Day has too many associations

onnected with it, too many memories bound ap with it, to permit that it shall ever willingly e let die. Those memories, like the sod of 'ould Ireland," will ever be kept green so long as love of country, race, and religion shall sway the human breast. Not the least noteworthy in the annualty recurring celebrations of the day in this city are the anniversary dinners of he St. Patrick's Society of Chicago, and in the long list of these pleasurable events that of last evening at the Grand Pacific will compare most favorably with any of its predecessors of hon-ored memory. The attendance included nu-merous and distinguished representatives of he Bar, the pulpit, and some of the less public but equally busy walks of life; the banquet was worthy of the occasion and the reputation of the house in which it was furnished forth; and the toasts and responses constituted a general "feast of reason and flo f soul." In every essential feature, in short the anniversary dinner was an admitted, an un ualified, highly-gratifying success.

The members of the Society and the distin guished guests, including a number of Chicago's nost prominent men, and a large representa tion of the delegates in attendance on the Na tional Colonization Conference, began arriving snortly after 8 o'clock, and repaired to th large and elegant parlors, where an opportunity was given for a social interchange of thought. was given for a social interchange of thought. It was about 9 o'clock when the majority of the expected banqueters had arrived, and the little procession, numbering some 150 persons, took up its march to the ladies' ordinary and disposed itself in long lines about the main table and in little groups about the smaller ones, each table being decorated with a wealth of flowers, and the coum itself, the walls, the mirrors, and the chandeliers rated with a wealth of flowers, and the room itself, the walls, the mirrors, and the chandeliers being heavily hung and draped with flags, shields, nictures, and hanging baskets. The main table was placed lengthwise across the east end of the large room, while back of it and against the wall were supended a large silk United States flag and a silken banner of one of the Irish total abstinence and benevolent societies, while between the two, and in the centre of the window, appeared a full length view of St. Patrick himself clad in his priestly robes, mitre on his head, crozier in hand, his boot on the solid rock, and his left hand pointing to the abyss at his feet, while a couple of croughing, hissing reptiles fell back into their proper; element at the powerful mandate of the venerable saint.

The centre seat at the main table was occupled by the Hon. W. J. Ohahah, President of St. Patrick's. On his right were the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Gen. Jehn Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., Judge Booth, Dr. Walker, and ex-Justice McDonnell; and on his left the Rev. Father Miles, of the Jesuits'

du Chien, Wis., Judge Booth, Dr. Walker, and ex-Justice McDonneil: and on his left the Rev. Father Miles, of the Jesuits' College, Judge Rogers, Daniel C. Cameron. Ald. Murray F. Tuley. Ald. Smyth the Rev. Thomas Ambrose Batler, of St. Louis; Mr. Dillon O'Brien; the Rev. Joseph Perrier, Emporia, Kan.; the Rev. F. P. Swemberg, of Newton, Kan.; and Mr. B. G. Callaghan. Among the other guests present were Messrs. Joseph F. Bonfield. L. B. Cleaveland, Charley Kern, 'Thomas Brenan, George C. Clarke, John Enright, John Naghton, Dr. V. A. Turpin, W. F. Condon, Thomas A. Moran, Thomas Nelson, W. J. Hypes, P. McHugh, Brock Mc-Vickar, Dr. J. B. McVickar, M. C. Hickey, Col. James B. Raymond, Maj. Armsby, all of Chicago; the Rev. James McGolrick, Minneapolis; the Hon. John F. Meagher, Mankato, Minn.; Senator Rabilly, Wabasha, Minn.; the Hon. Michael Doran, Minnesota; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul; and others.

Ample justice was done the banquet, and, when the courses were removed, the assembled guests were called to order by the Chairman, who, in behalf of the Society, bade them thrice welcome, and who eloquently responded to the first regular toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull responded to the toast, "The United States of America," who acknowledged the debt which this country owed to Irish brawn and muscle, Irish patriot-

toast, "The United States of America," who acknowledged the debt which this country owed to Irish brains, and muscle, Irish patriotism, and Irish brains, and eulogized the national character and the Irish nation for its manifold achievements in the history of the world. As emigrants, he bade them welcome to the broat, teeming plains of the West, where there were homes and possessions for all, and a safe asylum for the oppressed and down-trodden of other lands. If the people of this country, he said, would remain steadfast in their support of the principles laid down in the Constitution, the time was not distant when the great Republic would be the leading power among the nations, and

main steadiast in their support of the principles laid down in the Constitution, the time was not distant when the great Republic would be the leading power among the nations, and the example of the United States would stir the spirit of liberty implanted in the breast of every man and every people which, sooner or later, would overthrow tyranny and leave the limbs and the minds of men free as their maker made them. [Applause.]

Gen. Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, Wis., made a fitting and most eloquent response to the next regular toast, "Ireland," It was sometimes given to nations, be said, to be sublime, and old Ireland, in the preservation of the faith which had been planted by her patron saint, had ever beef sublime from the first moment of her existence. Speaking of Irish emigration, he expressed the fervent hope that the Conference now in session might result in an organization whose beneficent results would be known throughout all time, and would do honor to the nation and its earnest Irish-American citizens. [Applause.] The lesson of the hour was to unite and organize, and he hailed with delight the spirit of union and brotherhood between America and the land of the shamrock. [Applause.] The Rev. James McGlorick, of Minneapolis. responded to the toast, "The Hierarchy and Ciergy of Ireland and America"; and Judge Booth to "The Judiciary and the Bar."

The remaining toasts were: "The Irish Race in America," response by Mr. Thomas A. Moran; "The City of Chicago," response by Mr. J. F. Bonfield; "The Poets and Orators of Ireland," response in verse by Mr. Brock L. Mc-Vickar; "The Press," Mr. Joseph R. Dunlop, of the Times; "Irish Colonization," Mr. Dillon O'Brien; "Our Sister Societies." President Cook, of St. George's, and President Claussenius, of the Germanta Maennerchor; "The Ladies," Mr. P. McHugh.

Messrs. Nelson and McCarthy contributed to the pleasures of the entertainment by the singing of "The Irishman," and "The Star-Spaning of "The Irishman," and "The Star-Spaning of "The Irishman," and "The Star-

measrs. Neison and mecariny contributed to the pleasures of the entertainment by the sing-ing of "The Irisnman," and "The Star-Span-gled Banner" (in Irish). The banquet broke up at a late hour, and there was a unanimous ver-dict that it had been a most complete success, and a fervent hope for many a happy return of the day.

And feasted long on flesh, and fowl, and fish, Nor missed the glass that glorifies the dish, And, Ireland's worthies tonated o'er and o'er, Dance on till dawn upon the ball-room's floor. One of the most enjoyable of the entertainments of last evening was the elaborate banquet of the Irish Literary Association, which was given at the Sherman House. It was nearly half-past 9 o'clock before the company as-sembled in the parlors, but shortly thereafter some 200 laufes and gentlemen sat down to a weil-prepared and well-served supper, to which ample justice was done. The large dining tables were elaborately decorated, the most notable of

covered with flowers.

Among the best known of the guests were Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, Arthur Dixon, Justice Scully, Justice Summerfield, John Prindiville,

Scully, Justice Summerfield, John Prindiville, the Hon. L. L. Bond, Thomas Barrett, the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, Col. Abner Taylor, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, ex-Ald. Reidy. the Hon. W. K. Sullivan, ex-Ald. Quirk, Prof. Barrett, Joseph Dixon, John E. Dalton, P. C. Feeney, Prof. W. C. Lyman, J. G. McCarthy, David Thornton, M. E. Dickson, and many others.

After the supper has been disposed of, the Hon. A. L. Morrison rapped to order and gave the first toast: "The Day We Celebrate." Mr. Morrison refused to make a speech, saying that the Blaney Quartette would sing "On, Gallant Company" instead, and the song was given very acceptably.

the Blaney Quartette would sing "On, Gallant Company" instead, and the song was given very acceptably.

The second toast was "The United States," which was given by the Chair in a neat and very brief speech.

"Our Native Land: a Nation Once Again," was responded to by Mr. P. T. McElherne.

"The State of Illinois" called forth Lieut.-Gov. Shuman. Mr. Shuman said that the Irish people had done more to develop the resources of Illinois than any other race. They were to be found everywhere throughout the State, engaged in every kind of industry. It was a fact that no American citizen, whatever his origin, has no reason to quarrel with this State or this Nation. Here was a home for every man who had the ambitton to strive and work and the will to succeed.

The Hon. Arthur Dixon was announced on the programme to resond to the toast of "The City of Chicago," but his native modesty overcame him, and the speech went by default.

The Chair, in announcing the next toast, "The men of '98," said that it was one which he could scarcely trust himself to mention without making a speech thereafter. But he had oromised the Society to Tefrain from speech-making and would keep his promise.

Mrs. Anna Cowell Hobbirk, one of the oldest

the Society to refrain from speech-making and would keep his promise.

Mrs. Anna Cowell Hobkirk, one of the oldest friends of the Society, recited "Who fears to speak of '98"! in very good style, and was loudly applauded.

In reply to the toast "The Union of Irishmen," Prof. William McFarland recited, "Shane's Head." "The Indies God, bless them!" was responded to by Mr. Leffler, who gave "Old Simon the Cellarer" in first-class style, and received due meed of applause. In response to an encore he gave "The Lazy Man."

"The Press" was the last toast, and was

Man."

"The Press" was the last tonst, and was given by the Chairman in his usual felicitous style. He considered the press a great instrument of civilization, and held that no free nation could exist without a free and unrammeled press. It had come to this that the people had gotten so accustomed to their morning paper that they could not enjoy their breakfast without it.

without it.

Mr. Adoloh Rudolph followed with "The Birth of Venus" and "That Baby of Mine." This ended the speech-making, and at midnight the tables were removed and the dining-hail was transformed into a ball-room.

THE BALLS. On with the Dance.

But the Second Regiment and the Irish Lit-erary and St. Patrick's Societies did not have the exclusive charge of the celebration of the Saint's great day, or of the grea Saint's day. There were other organizations whose members, as Christians and as Irishmen took an interest in St. Patrick, and took notice of him also, in a somewhat more exclusive fashion, however, there being much more of dancing, and much less of eating, and no

speech-making.
The Hibernian Benevolent Society gave its hall at the West Side Turner-Hall. It was numerously attended, as usual, and the dancing was kept up until the ordinary early hour. At Martine's Hall, the Knights of St. Patrick Martine's Hall, the Knights of St. Fatrick danced away the hours, while at Central Hall, on the South Side, St. John's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, which is an Irisa organization, did the observances for that section. The unfortunate Irishmen of the North Division, who are mainly concentrated in one ward, had no celebration on their side of the river, and were compelled to seek entertainment and a dancing floor either to the south or the west of them.

CANADA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The Irish citizens celbrated St. Patrick's Day by attending mass in St. Patrick's Church, and holding a grand procession, in which 10,000 people took part. The weather was very uninviting, snow falling heavily since early morning. However, it did not deter the cuthusiastic nationalists from turning out. The point of rendezvous was at Union Hall, Craig street, from which the procession proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where mass was celebrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Father Dowd and other cler gymen. The same edifice was handsomely dec-orated in honor of Ireland's national Saint, and the picture presented by the assembled throng when the service commenced was very imposing. Several beautiful arches were erected on the

Several beautiful arches were erected on the line of march in the western section of the city. Following is the order of the procession:

Marshal-in-Chief, Aid. Patrick Kennedy; Citizens' Band, thirty-five pieces; congregation of St. Bridget's Christian Brotners' School, with banner; St. Bridget's Christian Brotners' School, with banner; St. Bridget's Total-Abstinence and Beneft Society, led by Mr. John Halloran, President; O'Connell banner; carriage, drawn by two white horses, containing Fathers Whittier and Lonergan; Villo-Marie Band, tweety-six pieces; Society of the Sacred Heart; boysof St. Ann's Christian Brothers' School, with banners; congregation of St. Ann's Church, wearing ribbons; band of the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, twenty-five pieces; Shamrock Lacrosse Club, with a champion flag of silk, flagstaff surmounted with silver Lacrosse sticks; MacMahon flag; MacMahon Guards, about sixty strong; City Band, thirty-five pieces; Young Irishmen's Literary and Benedt Society; Christian Brothers' School, St. Lawrence suburbs; St. Patrick's congregation, not members of any society; band of the Sixth Fusileers; students of St. Marry's College; citizens from St. Henri and St. Gabriel; St. Henri band; officers and members of St. Patrick's National Society; green banner representing tower in back-ground guarded by a watch-dog; Wilson's Band, twenty-five pieces; Irish Catholic Beneft Society, with banner; Irish Young Men's Society: St. Jean Baptiste Village Band, twenty-four pieces; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; Marshals wearing regalia; Father Matthew banner; Prince of Wales' Band; St. Patrick's Total-Abstinence and Beneft Society; Shamrock Band; St. Bridget's banner; invited guests; officers of the Irish Protestant Societies; Montreal College Band.

A feature in the procession which excited a good deal of comment was the presence of the Prince of Wales Band, most of the members of

good deal of comment was the presence of the Prince of Wales Band, most of the members of which belong to the Orange Society. Yet they joined in playing "Wearing of the Green" with apparently as much zest and enthusiasm as any of the Catholic bands.

To-night St. Patrick's Society hold a grand

musical concert in Mechanics' Hall. Quenzo, March 17.—The morning opened fine, but cold, and by 8 a. m. alarge number of members of the different Irish societies and congregated in the vicinity of the Champiain Market, where the start took place soon after 9 a. m. The procession was a very gay one, and was enlivened with numerous banners and bands of music. Among the societies taking part were the Sons of St. Patrick, Total-Abstince Society and Cadets, Shamrock, Lacrosse Club, Hibernian Benevolent Society, and Irish Catholic Union. An address was presented on the way to St. Patrick's Church to the Archbishop, who made an appropriate reply in church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. V. G. Hamel, Superior of the Seminary. After services, at which the church was crowded, the procession wended its way through the principal streets of the city flavore to The Tribusa.

St. John, N. B., March 17.—A panic took place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-day. While High Mass was being celebrated in honor of St. Patrick's Day, a drunken man raised a disturbance. Cries of "Murder!" and "Fire!" were raised, and the 5,000 people in the church jumped to their feet. Women and children screamed and rushed to the doors, but the men retained their presence of mind, the service went on, and the choir began to sing, and order was restored. Noswithstanding the great crushing about the doors, and the great excitement that prevailed, noticely was restored. Noswithstanding the great crushing about the doors and the great excitement that prevailed, not be subjected to the form the public buildings. His Excellency the Giventore-General and H. R. H. the Erineess Louise were present at the concert this event of the St. Particks.

Toronyro, March 17.—Canadians of Irish origin and Irish origin and Irish concerts.

Toronyro, March 17.—Canadians of Irish origin and Irish or congestitulated on the exemplary manner in which the celebration of St. Partick has been conducted in this city. Second Armet in July, 1851.

Toronyro, March 17.—Canadians of Irish origin and Irish men in pr Special Dispatch to The Tribune. QUEBEC, March 17 .- The morning opened fine,

ous Catholic societies to-day made a grand street parade in honor of St. Patrick. The weather was very cold in the morning, but cleared off warm, and the turnout was quite large and creditable, making a fine display, excelling anything of the kind for several years past.

ceiling anything of the kind for several years past.

cinecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Dubuque, Ia., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was dully observed in this city by the loyal sons of Erin. At half-past 2 o'clock the procession started from the rooms of the Benovent Society. The procession made a fine and creditable appearance, and our citizens lined the streets on either side to gaze upon the Irishmen.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The memory of Ireland's patron saint was duly honored to-day by a procession, including Irish societies, not only of Indianapolis, but of Greencastic, Brazil, and other points, and suitable addresses by Bishop Chatard and others.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAKKEE, Wis., March 17.—There was no street parade to-day in honor of Ireland's patron

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

brated by a banquet at St. Gall's Hall, arranged under the auspices of young members of St. Gall's Church.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 17.—The Irish societies paraded the streets in honor of St. Patrick, after which high mass was celebrated at the Cathedral. To-night a lecture is being delivered, after which a banquet will take place.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., March 17.—The members of St. Thomas' Temperance Society of Belois celebrated St. Patrick's Day with a grand parade this afternoon and a ball this evening. The demonstration was not as great as some previous years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribu.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in big style Yo-day, a large delegation from Whitewater and other surrounding towns being present. The parade was over a mile in length.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was very quietly observed in this city. A party was given in Town's Hall this evening by the Knights of St. Patrick.

Danville, Ill., March 17.—The Hiberolans here celebrated St. Patrick's Day with a grand street parade this morning, and a ball at Hiberolan Hall this evening.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day

berulan Hall this evening.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day
was duly observed by a procession in the morning and banquets and balls in the evening.

THE EAST. NEW YORK, March 17 .- Notwithstanding the mud, fog, and occasional showers, there was the customary observance of St. Patrick's Day, only the procession lacked the numbers of a few

only the procession lacked the humbers of a few years ago.

In Brooklyn, apparently not more than 1,000 men were in line. The exercises in the Catholic churches in both cities were well attended.

In the evening banquets, balls, panegyrics and private parties will take place.

President Hayes reviewed the procession in Washington. A snow-storm in the East marred the pleasure of the marchers.

LONDON, March 17 .- At Belfast to-day the police were stoned while endeavoring to pre-vent the Nationalists from entering the prohib-ited district, and several of the police were in-

jured. The police finally fired on the procession.

During the celebration a fight occurred bethe police and Nationalists. Fire-arms were
used and a number wounded.

Agree in stating that the day was observed in a processions, as in this clin plent disposed with processions, as in this clin plent disposed with processions, as in this clin plent disposed with processions of the procession of the control of the clin procession of the clin procession formed, and marched through the principal streets. It consisted of elergy and officials in carriages, bands of music Pressul process of St. Patrict. It consisted of elergy and officials in carriages, bands of music Pressul procession formed, and street the procession of the patrict. The procession formed and street the procession of the patrict. Patrict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—United States Shipping-Commissioner Stevenson to-day met a large assemblage of elipmasters and consignees, when an agreethent was entered into to repress the collection of blood-money by sailor boarding-housekeepers which has recently been revived. The Chief of Police has taken stone to cause the arrest of all runners attended. steps to cause the arrest of all runners attempting to board ships on entering the harbor. MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Disperion to The Tribuna.

MILWAURE, March 17.—Munkwitz's large building on Broadway, until recently occupied by Matthews Bruthers, has been leased by the Chamber of Commerce for one year, or until such time as the new Produce Exchange quilding is completed, at an annual reptal of \$2,000.

street parade to-day in honor of Ireland's patron saint. To-night the anniversary is being celebrated by a banquet at St. Gall's Hall, arranged under the suspices of young members of St. Gall's Church. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

This (Tuesday) Evening, March 18, Faust. Faust. Faust.

Admission, \$1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and \$1 extra according to location. Gailery, 50 cents. Seats can now be secured at Box Office. Doors open at 7. Opera begins at 8 o'clock. Next Week-H. M. S. PINAFORE Grand Chorus and Orchestra, MAX MARETZEK, Conductor. M'CORMICK HALL. LAST NIGHT IMMENSE AUDIENCE

of AMUSEMENTS.

SUCCESS 25 cents 50. PICTURES EURYSCOPE JUDGE W. F. BICK'S

Month's Tour, illustrated by over 2, 200 Views of England, Ireland, Europe, Palestine, India,
TOUR FOR THIS WEEK. TO-NIGHT—Westminster Abbey. WEDNESDAY—Houses of Parliament, Cathedral of WEDNESDAY - House of Canterbury.

THURSDAY - Modern Londoh.
FRIDAY - Ancient London; The Tower of London.
SATURDAY - Tour to Windsor Castle, Frogmore, etc.
SATURDAY MATINEE - Special Tour for scholars and teachers, including the chief scenes in English history.

Ticketa, 25 and 50 cents, at Root & Son's, 156 Statest., or at Box Office in evening.

St., or at Box Office in evening.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, for a brief engagement, the Celebrated Tragedian.

JOHN McCULLOUGH!

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

H. M. S. PINAFORE: Hundreds Unable to Gain Admittance.
THE BEST OLIO YET.
Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matines Wednesday.

HAMBLEN'S THELATRE.
87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

GREAT OLIO THE PIRATES OF THE CHESAPRAKE! HAVERLY'S THEATER.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

The Hon. J. Russell Jones is quite ill. Gov. George W. Emery. Utah, is at the Pacific. The Hon. H. D. Dement, Dixon, is at the

Gen. M. T. Donohoe, Boston, is registered at The Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, Fond du Lac,

Wis., is a guest of the Sherman. The Rev. J. T. Osgood, New Haven, Conn., is one of the guests of the Pacific. The Hon. A. D. Worthington, Hartford, Conn., is stopping at the Palmer. The Hop. George C. Langdon, Mayor of Detroit, is a guest of the Palmer.

John McCullough and the principal members of his company are domiciled at the Tremont. The clothing-cutters held an unimportant routine meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening. Bishop John Sharpe, President of the Utah Central & Southern Railroad, is stopping at the

G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, is at the

The Hon. J. H. Pearson, proprietor of The People, Concord, N. H., is among the guests of

The Union Club has moved into its new quar-ters, No. 1 Lafayette place, the late residence of Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden, and was opened for mem-

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m. 16 dez.; 10 a. m., 21; 12 m., 26; 3 p. m., 31; 8 p. m., 27. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.57. The West Park Board of Commissioners held a meeting last evening, and would have elected officers but for the absence of Messrs. McCrea. Brenock, and Wilcox. It was therefore decided to adjourn until Friday evening.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren vill visit the Church of the Ascension, corner of North La-salle and Elm streets, Thursday evening at 7:30 'clock, for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation to a large class.

Apostolic Rite of Confirmation to a large class.

Early vesterday morning a little girl named Emma Kipel, living at No. 1272 Butterfield atreet, found the body of a female infant in a cigar-box wrapped in a newspaper, and lying in a vacant lot at No. 1264 Arnold street. There are cuts upon the arms and legs, which would indicate it had passed under the scalpel of some medical student. It was taken to the Morgue close by and the Coroner notified.

The Alumni of Monticello Seminary held a meeting at the Tremont House vesterday aftermoon, Mrs. R. W. Patterson in the chair. A Committee was appointed to make all the arrangements for the annual banquet and reunion of the present and former pupils of the Seminary. Communications are to be addressed to Mrs. R. W. Patterson, No. 424 Fullerton avenue, or to Mrs. H. O. Collins, No. 601 North LaSalie street. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

all of the Chairman.

At a meeting of the Deak Society held on the lith inst., the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit donations from the benevolent citizens of Chicago toward ameliorating the aufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants of Secretin, Hungary, overwhelmed by the disastrous floods of the Theiss: Mr. I Rubovita, H. Claussenius, I. J. Kadish, H. Low, J. Kune, J. Weinfeld, M. Markovita, S. Kunstatter, I. D. Guthmao, F. Kiss.

Dennit Cormer Sawyer vesterday held ap in-

Runstadter, I. D. Guthman, F. Kiss.

Deputy Corner Sawyer yesterday held an inquest upon James Rinn, who fell down a flight of steps in the rear of his home, No. 387 Division street, and died several hours later of concession of the brain. Deceased was an Irishman, 53 years of see, and was a lamplighter by occupation. Also upon John Baine, a labouer, 55 years of see, who died suddenly of heart diesase at No. 737 State street; and upon Fred Leverents, who fell from the front steps of his residence, No. 908 West Twentieth street, and died shortly after of concussion of the brain-

ceased's friends. The funeral will be held morrow at 2 p. m.

morrow at 2 p. m.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Colonization Society was held at No. 7 Clark street last evening. Mr. A. A. Jacobs amounced that he had purchased 120 acres of land at the headquarters of the branch society in Garden City, Ala., where he has established himself in the business of breeding silk-worms. He also reported that he was building a factory for ailk manufacture. Several of the members amounced their intention of settling in the the same place, with a view of engaging in the manufacture of silk. The meeting adjourned, after continuing the discussion of the advantages of trarden City as a place for colonization, and transacting the usual routine business.

Work on the interior of the new Custom-House is going on as rapidly as possible, and as satisfactory as might be wished. The huge piles of sand and dirt in the basement are being removed with the greatest dispatch. When fully removed the concrete floor will be laid in the basement, and the place made ready for the reception of the Post-Office. It is expected, as has heretofore been announced, that all will be ready for occupancy between the 1st and 15th day of next month. The bids for the work of plumbing and gas-fitting have been received and opened, and the award will doubtless be made this morning after the necessary calculations have been made to determine who is the lowest bidder. There are about twenty-five bids.

The Chicago Medical Society held a regular

bave been made to determine who is the lowest bidder. There are about twenty-five bids.

The Chicago Medical Society held a regular meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening, Dr. E. Ingale in the chair. The first paper was read by Dr. E. L. Holmes, who discussed the various phases of stroplue, duboisine, eserine, pilocarpine, and muscarine. Dr. R. G. Bogne then described two cases that had come under his observation, one of tumor of the glottis, and another of gangrene of the leg from phlegmasis dolens. Dr. Park then exhibited to his delighted audience a specimen of a fractured radius, and the Secretary, Dr. D. W. Graham, triumphantly displayed a fractured femur. The meeting then discussed several proposed amendments to the law relating to the collection of vital statistics, after which they adjourned.

The annual Convention of the District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel met again resterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Knights of Pythias Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, with the following result: Grand Master, H. Newland, of St. Louis; Deputy Grand Master, H. Newland, of St. Louis: Deputy Grand Master, Joseph E. Levy, of Chicago; Secretary, William Deutsch, of St. Louis; Treasurer. S. Herman, of Milwaukee; Grand Tyler, Henry Goldsmith; member of Executive Committee to Grand Lodge, M. Munchweiler, of St. Louis; General Committee, H. Haas, M. Munchweiler and Theodore Bloch, of St. Louis, George Bernstein, of Chicago, and T. J. Lit, of Milwaukee. The rest of the session was taken up by the disposal of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the late Grand Master, and the transaction of some unimportant business.

The Auxiliary Board of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary held an adjourned

The Auxiliary Board of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensary held an adjourned meeting in the Tremont Eduse parlors yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sabin Smits occupied the chair, and amounced the object of the meeting to be to discuss the propriety of bringing out what is known as the "Frok Opera." This extravaganza has been brought out successfully in M. Iwaukee and other citles, and is described as a musical sensation for amateurs based upon the well-known tale of the frog who persisted in going a-wooing. A great feature of the opera is the pollywog chorus. The ladies have received the promise of Haverly's Theatre for three days during May, atthough the date has not yet been definitely decided upon. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that they had made a visit to Miwaukee, and were favorably impressed with the representation. The date was finally settled, after much discussion, for May 16 and 17,—one matince and two evening performances. After discussing some minor details and appointing Committees to torward various parts of the work, the meeting adjourned to Friday at 2:30 p. m.

There can no longer be any doubt that The

There can no longer be any doubt that THE MBUNE'S predictions of better times have come true. Last Sunday an aged tramp approached the house of a newly-married couple on Michigan avenue, and shaped his course towards the basement-door. The coid, dreary day and the tramp's gray hairs 'touched the tender heart of the lady of the house, and she instructed her man servant to wait upon him; if he wanted money, to say him may; if food was his desire, to give him a good lunch. The tramp rang the bell, and, being saked by the servant to state his mission, gravely replied that he

would like some lunch, and some "tea soup." The waiter left him in the hall, and hastened to get him a plate of warm roast beef, potatoes, bread, etc., and gave him a fork to est with. Expecting profuse thanks from the pilgrim, the servant was startled by his reception of the edibles. "What!" said he disdainful, "no tea! and no soup!" The waiter apologized for the omission of the coveted articles, saying, that they did not have soup that day, and seldom had tea for lunch on Sunday. So the tramp munched the rich food in a discontented way, sandwiched the fragments in a newspaper, and marched loftily off.

MILWALKER VISITORS.

MILWAUKEB VISITORS. A party of Milwaukee officials reached this city yesterday morning on a sight-seeing tour. Their names are: Gen. H. C. Hobart, President of the Council; Aldermen W. H. Wolf, Sam M. Dixon, John Hlokforth, A. T. Riddle, A. W. Coie; L. Trimboro, Aug. Krueger, Joseph Dixter; L. M. Ellswörth, County Treasurer; George C. Trumpff, City Treasurer; D. H. Johnson, City Attorney; J. Weckerlberg, Clerk of the County Court; J. Billinghauser, Deputy Clerk; Joseph S. White, City Comptroller; George Paschen, City Clerk; P. Van Vechten, Sheriff; T. O. Hartman, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors; O. W. Hartman, County Clerk; M. Engel, Assistant City Engineer; Charles J. Trapchut, Water Department; J. F. Hinckley, Mayor's Secretary; L. W. Johnson, Water Commissioner. They were accompanied by E. W. Jones, John M. Furlong, George A. Abert, John G. George, and Thomas Shea, merchants, and the following newspaper men: George W. Peck, Sun; Luke Neoman, Sentinel; Michael C. Krouse, Seebote; Otto Roch, and L. Schoyer, Jr. Mr. Hurlbut, of the Sherman House, where they are stopping, escorted them over to the Board of Trade, and introduced them to many of the members. Half an hour in the busy hive gave them some ideas about Chicago's business men. They then called on Mayor Heath, and spent a few models. A party of Milwaukee officials reached this Half an hour in the busy hive gave them some ideas about Chicago's business men. They then called on Mayor Heath, and spent a few moments in conversation with him and Comptroller Farwell. The object of their visit seems to be more for pleasure than to vain information. After dinner a small number went over to the Water-Works, the others having scattered so as to call on friends. In the evening most of them dropped into the theatres. The visitors will leave for home this morning.

### THE CITY-HALL.

The scrip clerk paid out \$250. No scrip was presented for redemption.

The license-receipts were \$52,-a new saloon Three cases of diphtheria and three of scarlet ever were reported to the Health authorities. The Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$1.407: Comptroller, \$139; total, \$2,747. He

paid out \$200. paid out \$200.

The Health Officer's report for last week shows that 212 notices were served to abate nuisances, 212 nuisances were abated, and 9,598 pounds of bad meat condemned.

The cierks and other employes are growling on account of the poor outlook for pay, the Mavor's veto of the Appropriation bill having covered up the money and paper so that no one can see it.

can see it.

There were 145 deaths last week, a decrease of twenty from the preceding one, but an increase of twenty-three over the number in the corresponding week last year. Of the decedents, fifty-one were under 2 years of age. Convulsions carried off 10, froup 7, diphtheria 15, fevers 7, consumption 18, and pneumonia 15.

Among the building permits issued were the following: Joseph Mann, two-story brick dwelling, 21x50, No. 478 Sedgwek street, \$2,000; Griffin Connelly, two-story brick barn, 16xx30, and blacksmita-shop, 24x48, Halsted street and South Branch, \$3,600; Charles Miller, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 22x40, No. 9 West Nineteenth street, \$2,200.

The city did a good thing in putting up at

The city did a good thing in putting up at auction Lots 17 to 26, in Block 90,—corner of Franklin and Congress,—105x112 feet. The highest bid obtained, when sealed proposals were asked for, was \$11,000. There was a disposition to sell at this figure, but a disappointed bidder was anxious to give more, so the Council ordered the sale, to be made at auction. The

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department calling the attention of the public to the 4 per cent refunding certificates of the denomination of \$10. These certificates will be sold at the various Sub-Treasuries at par and accrued interest:

All Collectors of the Customs, Surveyors of the Customs acting also as Collectors, Receivers of Public Noneys, Postmasters of money-order offices, and all other public officers of whatsoever character, are invited to become agents for the sale of, these certificates. Any such officer who may request to be thus employed will be promptly designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depositary for that purposes, under the provisions of Sec. 3,639, Revised Statutes of the United States, and, upon his fiting a satisfactory bond, he will receive from the Department a supply of the certificates for sale, not to exceed in amount at any one time the penalty of the bond, which should not be less than \$1,000. A blank bond to be executed will be transmitted with the letter of designation. All National banks, upon complying with Sec. 5,153, Revised Statues of the United States, are also invited to become financial agents of the Government, and depositaries of public moneys accruing from the sale of these certificates. The money received by depositary banks for such certificates will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and calls for the redemption of bonds will issue from time to time as the secretary may direct. A commission of one-cighth of 1 per cent will be allowed on the sale of these certificates to officers other bant the Treasurer and Assistant-Treasurers, and a like commission to banks and others perchasing them directly of the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, provided such sales or barrohases by the parties claiming the commission shall aggregate not iess than \$1,000 within any one calendar month, and a party purchasing at one time \$1,000 or more of the ce

# THE COUNTY BUILDING.

About \$5,500 worth of county bonds were sold resterday, mostly of the denomination of \$1,000 The regular meeting of the County Board was

postponed until this afternoon on account of St. Patrick's Day. The collectors of the towns of Bremen, Niles, and Bloom turned over their books to the County Treasurer yesterday.

The Committee on Finance got together yesterday and spent the afternoon in checking coupons in the Treasurer's office. About a dozen new voters were added to Cook County yesterday through the instrumentality of the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

Can it be that the Germans are forming a coalition with the Irish this spring! Every man in the Sheriff's office wore a green ribbon yester-

the Sheriff's office wore a green ribbon yesterday.

Jailer Currier and several assistants took Frank Donahue, the insane murderer of Martin Eustace, to the railway depot vesterday morning, with the intention of going to Elgin and placing him in the Insane Asylum, but he resisted so violently on the way that they were too late for the train, and they returned with him to the jail. The transfer will probably be made in a few days.

Louis Lochbehler, a citizen of Vermillion County, came into the County Court vesterday and scheduled the amount of his assets and liabilities, and formal entry was made of the same. His Assignee was William A. Stanton, and he submitted his bond for \$43,530, which was approved. The total liabilities of Lochbehler amounted to \$31,909.20; his assets are \$21,790. Of the former, about \$5,000 is owing by him to parties in this city in small debts. The remainder of the debts are distributed among the following business men in this city for merchandise: Field, Leiter & Co., \$10,250; J. V. Farwell & Co., \$3,750; Eisenstaat Brothers, \$1,890.12; Elmer & Hoyt, \$20; C. E. Rolo, \$125; Elemer & Hoyt, \$270; H. L. Pervere & Co., \$200; G. H. Foster & Co., \$300.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday, John Meeney was tried on a charge of assaulting Officer Frederick Howe with intent to kill. The evidence showed that the prisoner was detected

in the act of forcing an entrance into the house of Edward Smith, at the corner of Fulton and Curtis streets, with intent to commit burglary, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of February. Officer Howe attempted to arrest him, when Meeney turned and fired a revolver directly at him. The officer only escaped the fate of Officer Race by being close enough to Meeney to seize his arm and ward off the shot. With all this evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty of "assault with attempt to do bodily injury." Lewis Johnson pleaded guilty to burglary, and was remanded. Michael Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny; Hugh Kennan pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny; Albert Cooney pleaded guilty to larceny; and was sentenced to two years in the Reform School.

was feeling pretty blue yesterday. He still asserts his innocence, however, and appears to think that he will have a new trial and get clear. He said he felt confident that he would not hang, as he thought he could prove himself innocent. He said that if he had done as Trude told him to do he would have been a free man to-day. And he told the old story about swearing the murder on He said some of the detectives and police officers knew he was innocent and might clear him if they would, but they were afraid they would be discharged if they did, as there seemed to be a determination on the part of some to hang if they would, but they were afraid they would be discharged if they did, as there seemed to be a determination on the part of some to hang him. He said there was a communication in THE TRIBUNE Sunday morning purporting to come from ex-Gov. Palmer, concerning him, which he did not believe Mr. Palmer ever wrote. He did not think that he would bother his head about such a small fish as himself, anyhow. Lamb professed to think that the whole thing was a put-up job from beginning to end, and they were determined to give him no show. He admitted that he had been bad, but he said that he had been been bad, but he said that he had been severely punished for all his misdemeanors. As soon as he got out once he was run right in again without any charges. If he succeeded in getting off with a whole neck this time he would never come to this city again. He said it would come out some time that he was innocent of the murder of Race, although they might hang him; it looked pretty dark, now, but he still had hope. "Sheeny George" had virtually admitted that he committed the murder himself, and he had told parties in the jail that he expected to be howe feet to would never to be howe feet treet. told parties in the jail that he expected to be

# CRIMINAL.

Constable Philip Koehler, charged with "putting a head on "J. Silversmith, editor of the Occi-dent, was discharged yesterday by Justice Haines for want of prosecution.

Arrests: John Whitecraft, hitting R. Rosen aum, of No. 33 Fig street, over the head with brick; Patrick Murphy, larceny of a couple of norse blankets from Sam Wolf, hackman. About \$200 worth of cutlery found in the possession of two thieves named Frank Wyman and John Morrissey, alias "Texas Jack," arrested a few nights ago by Officers Madigan and rnstein, was yesterday identified as a por tion of the plunder stolen by burglars several days ago from B. W. Smith, of Jacksonville. The isoners, and that portion of the plunder recovered in this city, will be sent to Jackson-

ville to-day. Early yesterday morning Officer Tim M. Early yesterday morning Officer Tim Mahoney, standing at the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, heard three shots fired in quick succession, and, thinking the row was at the east end of the Washington-street tunnel, he ran to the western end just in time to capture a fellow who was running swiftly along the roadway. He walked into the tunnel with his prisoner until he met Officer James Lennon, who explained that the prisoner had endeavored to hold up and rob John Cromer, of No. 35 Townsend street, as he was passing through. At the West Mauison Street Station the prisoner was identified as Bob Kelley, a notorious thief who has served several terms in Joliet.

There is nothing but trouble in the Webb

were asked for, was \$11,000. There was a disposition to sell at this figure, but a disappointed bidder was anxious to give more, so the Council ordered the sale to be made at auction. The bidding between two who wanted the property was very spirited, and it was finally knocked down to John A. Lomax for \$18,300.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The Sub-Treasury sold \$2,500 4 per cents and disbursed \$54,000 in currency yesterday.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$31,189. Whisky contributed \$25,130, cigars and tobacco \$3,279, beer \$2,183.

In a short time suit will be commenced against a large number of old estates of this are not being the server of the public. By way of advertisement for the public on the little mean, and claimed that he had given the ring away. Sunday night, a couple of pins and some articles of dress were missed from their apartments at No.289 Wabash avenue. A colored servant in their employ was Dr. Frederick Crumbaugh, an old and respected citizen, had a sudden attack of apoplexy while attending the services at the Second Prebyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenticth street. Sunday evening. He was removed to the lecture-room and attended by 1st. Merriman and others, but their efforts failed to restore him to consciousness, and he was taken to his home, No. Sea Wabash avenue, where he died during the hight in the presence of his family. The sad and sudden event has caused great sorrow to the large number of decays of the succession tax thereon. The amount involved is about \$160, once the sunday night, and the sunday night, a significant time suit will be commenced against a large number of old estates of this signify. The sad and sudden event has caused great sorrow to the large number of decays of the succession tax thereon. The amount involved is about \$160, once the succession tax the suit will be be succession tax the suit will be succession tax thereon. The amount involved is about \$160, once the succession tax the suit will be succession tax thereon. The amount involved is about \$160, once the succession tax the suit will be succession

Justice Morrison: Patrick Mangan, lare Justice Morrison: Patrick Mangan, larceny from Edward Caldwell, \$200 to the 20th; Geo. Rice, larceny of some articles from the family of the lately deceased John Henry Meyer, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Collins, the highwaman wao held up Mathew Foley and robbed him of \$10 cash, and Silas McBride, whom he robbed of 25 cents last Saturday night in the West. Twelfth street district, \$700 to the 20th, and \$200 additional upon a charge of vagrancy; Henrietta Vater, an incorrigible drunkard, \$100 fine; Clara Lee, disorderly, \$50 fine. Justice Summerheld: Dr. Henry Meyer and Ida Gelderman, charged with murder, continued to the summerheld: Dr. Henry Meyer and Ida Gelderman, charged with murder, continued to the 27th; Michael Fitzgerald, sent to the County Court to be tried for insanity; Paul Weilech, larceny of a basket-fal of notions, from Carl Schaebe, of No. 93 Sherman street, \$25 fine; Charles Glein, bootblack, larceny as bailee of nine boxes of blacking from G. P. Dalton, of No. 192 State street, \$5 fine; Willie Stevens, burglary of freight-cars on the Rock Island Railroad, \$600 to the 20th; James Dayis, disorderly, \$50 fine; Louis Mears, vagrant, \$50 fine.

James Davis, disorderly, \$50 fine; Louis Mears, vagrant, \$50 fine.

Disreputable Business.

The most unreliable of the mass of poor testimony that comes up in the Police Courts is that furnished by A. Paxton, who represents himself as agent of the Temperance League. On his corphlain't Bernard Baum, proprietor of the Wabash Pavilion, was yesterday before Justice Sammerfield upon two charges of selling liquor to minors, and of allowing minors to play pool. Two youths of 18 years named John Taylor and Charles Hobrook were brought forward to swear against and saloon-keeper. They went into the saloon in February, and were refused accommodations by the proprietor; but the next time they entered Mr. Baum was absent, and they were waited upon by the bartender, and no questions were asked. They were given the pool-balls, and played several games. Edward Taylor, a brother of one of the witnesses, testified that the boys told him they had been hired by some detectives to put up jobs on saloon-keepers about town, and that witnesses, testified that the boys told him they had been hired by some detectives to put up jobs on saloon-keepers about town, and that they were to get \$1 each for every saloon-keeper they put in the hole, and \$3 for catching Baum. A private watchman named Henderson testified that he had seen Mr. Patton, of Patton Bros., Detective Agency, at No. 37 Twenty-scoond street, giving the boys money for work they had done in making out cases against saloon-keepers. Mr. Paxton took the stand, and, after stating his charge against Mr. Baum, emphatically denied that Patton Bros. had been employed for any purpose whatsoever by either himseli or the League. Then Mr. Paxton was called to the witness stand. A close cross-examination by Mr. Rubens, attorney for the defendant, clicited the information that Patton Bros. had frequently been employed by both Mr. Paxton and the League, thus giving the lie direct to the prosecuting witness. An effort was also made to implicate the Rev. W. F. Crafts in the alleged persecution, but it did not appear that he had anything to do with the affair, although be had been a frequent visitor at the detective office. Mr. Baum was discharged upon the complaint of allowing minors to play pool, and the other charge was dismissed for lack of prosecution.

PICKPOCKETS.

latter of whom was trying to follow out instructions given him to snatch a watch and chain. The "Fagin," for such he proved to be, gave the name of Daniel Crofton, and the boy that of Eddie Doss, aged 11 years. Later in the day Daniel Doss, aged 14 years, was arrested, and John Franzen, alias "Slim," Crotton's partner, was arrested in the South Divison. The boys left Alton ten days ago, at the suggestion of the men, who offered to show them how to gain a comfortable living in a very easy manner. Since then they have visited Cornwall, Springdeld, Lincoin, and other places, and have become skillful pickprockets.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

A. Hanna, Cleve.
L. Bailey, Phila.
K. Verner, Pittsburg, J. D. Campbell, Davenp.
J. Stevens, Madison, G. F. Damon, N. Y.
G. Davis, San Fran.
W. L. Kennedy, Albany.

PALMER HOUSE.

Samuel L. Hall, N. Y. W. E. Caton, Cheyenne W. D. Adams, Marshall L. Miller, Galesburg.
A. Lathrop, Syracuse. J. W. Wainwright, Cincle E. W. Peck, Milwankee. H. D. Dunpby, N. Y. D. May, Leadville, Col. E. Whitney, Boston.

SHERMAN HOUSE. A. P. Baldwin, Akron, O. H. C. Burt, Marquette N. B. Blackston, Boston. E. M. Wilcox, Wh't'wt'r C. E. Raymond, Boston. H. G. Finkle, Mooreh'd D. K. Hall, Pittefield. J. H. Elmore, Green Bay. TREMONT HOUSE.

Charles Barrow, N. Y. A. Proudfit, Madison. W. L. Josiyn, Woodstock. C. M. Thompson. JeffCity A. R. Winfield. Detroit. G. R. Hopkins. Madison. S. R. Ayres, Phila. S. S. Munn, Elgin. D. W. Graves, New York. L. H. Gordon, Newell, Is. CHICAGO LAW-SCHOOLS.

The Christian Cynosure, of Chicago, in ite ssue of a recent date contains the following article under the caption "The Chicago Law and Medical Schools":

article under the caption "The Chicago Law and Medical Schools":

We were aware that Judge Booth and others connected with the Law-School were skeptics and unbelievers in the Bible, and that some of the medical Pra fessors were in the same predicament; but we were not aware that the students in some of these schools amused the classes by mock prayers to God, and that they are wont to speak of the necessity of a law regulating and (of course) liceusing abortion to prevent the too rapid increase of population and the nuisance of tramps. Such things are now said by one and another to be done. A medical student informs us that mock prayers are no novelty in the college where he is matriculated; and a graduate from the Law School last June undertook to prove to us that the religion of Christ had not improved, but injured, the system of law and jurisprudence among men. And that Christianity is not a part of the common law of England and the United States, or that it is so only in a remote and special sense, is said to be the doctrine taught by the law Professors. They might as well teach that there is no such book as Blackstone.

What must increase pain and astonishment is that these law Professors are in the catalogues of Chicago and Evanston (Baptist and Methodist) Universities as a part of their regular Faculties of instruction.

We hesitate not to say that, if the facts stated in

we hesitate not to say that, if the facts stated in

We hesitate not to say that, if the facts stated in this article are true and without exaggeration, the pious Baptists and Methodists in Illinois and States adjacent, who have given their hard earnings by thousands on thousands to these universities, would turn from them with loathing as nests of infidelity, where lawyers and physicians are intellectually and morally debauched and sent out to corrupt the villages where they may locate.
Will the evangelical ministers of Chicago inquire into these schools, that these abuses may be corrected or shown not to exist, at least not to the extent alleged?

A TRIBUNE representative yesterday submit ted the above savory morsel to

MARSHALL D. EWELL,
one of the Professors in the Law College. He
was asked what he had to say about it, and,
after reading the article, pronounced it "a malicious fabrication from beginning to end, almost too absurd to require denial." "But,"
he went on to say, "for the sake of putting it
on record, I deny everything therein stated. I
do not know what the religious convictions are
of either Prof. High or Judge Booth, but I believe the latter to be a Unitarian, and a genteman of much liberality in religious matters.
I can say, however, that Prof. Hurd and myself are Methodists, and, so far as I know, in
good standing. No, sir," conduned the Profossor, in answer to a question, "there are no
mock prayers to God offered up in the school.
Indeed, devotional exercises are not included in
the studies of this institution. I never heard
of a law school in this country wherein they MARSHALL D. EWELL, the studies of this institution. I never heard of a law school in this country wherein they held a place. But, while we abstain from religious exercises, the Faculty have always endeavored to inculcate a proper respect for Christian teachings. The nonsense respecting 'the rapid increase of population' needs no comment." The Professor remarked at the terminators of the unsurface for the professor remarked at the terminators of the unsurface for the professor remarked at the terminators. ment." The Professor remarked at the termination of the interview that probably owing to the Christian Cynosure's obscurity he had not seen the article until it was pointed out by THE TRIBUNE reporter.

### THE STONE CUTTERS. THEIR SIDE OF THE CASE.

There are two sides to most stories, and it ap pears that the matter of the trouble between the contractors on the new City-Hall and the stone cutters is no exception. A reporter met a committee of the latter yesterday, and they were quite bitter on the contractors, denying in toto their statement printed Sunday. They say that they have never worked more than eight that they have never worked more than eight hours a day for the last twelve years, and that the firm in question is the only one in the city now refusing to pay \$2.50 per day. They also deny that the firm paid \$2 last fall, until after their men struck, and also that the Stone cutters' Union have taken men out of their yard, and are paying them \$2.50 per day for loafing. All they are doing, they say, is paying the board of stonecutters who come here and cannot get work anywhere else, and this is all they will do. They further say that about two-thirds of the stonecutters of the city are now employed, a greater number than for several years so early in the season, and that they are getting \$2.50 per day, and that the prospects for a busy season were never better.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 17 .- In your Sunday's issue you briefly notice the trouble between the firm having the contract for the building, or rather cutting and setting, of the stone on the City-Haft building and the stonecutters. The notice would lead those who are unacquainted with the would lead those who are unacquainted with the facts to believe that Messrs. Tomlinson & Reed are being made victims of onerous conditions which did not exist when they took the contract. In regard to the number of hours per diem, ten has not been the rule in Chicago since 185° or 1868, when the eight-hour system was inaugurated, and has been practiced since without intermission. The wages during this period have risen and fallen many times, and eyen when the wages got as low as \$1.25 per diem the hours were allowed to remain the same by common consent. Will Messrs. Tomlinson & Reed say that they cannot get enough of help to cut the City-Hall building without working ten hours per diem? I think not; they have gotten up this scheme to get the men to compromise with them, but they will have to bear promise with them, but they will have to bear in mind that there is more stone being cut at this date than there has been at this season of the year for years. Necessity has perfected an organization among the stonecutters,—in fact, they are better organized than they have been for years—and while they show a disressition to organization among the stocketters, they are better organized than they have been for years,—and, while they show a disposition to be just, they will not quietly go back to the system of ten vears ago. They are not paying any of Mr. Tomlinson's men \$2 per day for staying away from their work, nor do they deem it necessary. This is simply one of those tricks which has been so successfully played to the people of Chicago. Whenever they have built a public building the contractors have always contrived to get into some sort of trouble and then ask for some means to get out of it; and it will not surprise many if these gentlemen come forward at no late day pleading the baby act and sking for an extension of time or a sum of extras. They have taken the contract and with it reasonable chances, and if reviving industry makes their profit somewhat less they must grin and bear it. Yours, respectfully,

A STONECUTTER. BURGLARS' CARNIVAL.

charge was dismissed for lack of prosecution.

PICKPOCKETS.

The police state that only a few complaints of pocket-picking, and those of the most brivial character, were made yesterday. This is remarkable when it is considered that fully three-fourths of the "kids" who were upon the streets yesterday were all upon the same "lay," as their slang has it. Stealing pocket-handkerchiefs and pocketbooks is indeed the hovish vice of the age. A few of the older hands in the profession, such as Oscar and Robert Bartells, Joseph Hennessey, Thomas Cameron, Frank Lefler, Samuel Cohn. Thomas Donoune, James Garrity, and Frank Legen, were ran in, and deposited in jail over the day and night to keep them out of mischief. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the police arrested two boys at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets picking pockets amongst the crowd that had gathered about 8t. Patrick's Church. One of them, Joseph Hennessey, 14 years of age, had just taken a red moroccopic cockebook, with a red cord and tassel attached, and containing only some small pictures. An owner is wanted for it at the station. The other, Thomas Canavan, 15 years of age, was caught with his hand in a ladies' pocket, but he did not succeed in getting anything.

At about the same hour and at the same corner the police arrested a man and a boy, the

alarmed by the racket, but the daring fellows, nothing danned, went into the yard of the house No. 289 Monroe street, occupied by Allen C. Miller, and stood for a few moments conversing under one of the windows. As it happened, Mr. Miller was one of the persons alarmed by the racket at Mr. White's house, and was up and stirring about the house when the trio entered his yard. He heard them attempting to boost one of their number up the window and heard nearly all they said. Suddenly he raised the window-sash, and stood prepared for any emergency with his revolver in hand. "I guess we have made a mistake," said one of the number. "You will find that you have," replied Mr. Miller as he exhibited his cocked revolver. The gang blurted out something that was not distinctly heard, and started on a run. Mr. Miller fired three shots at them as he pursued, and, from the fact that no marks can be found on the planking of the alley along which the burgiars ran, it is thought that he hit one or both of them. Officer C. H. Gersch, who had been attracted by the shooting, came up just in time to see a man crawl in among some old barrels in the alley, and easily effected his capture. When taken to the station he gave the name of George Farnsworth, but was identified as a notorious professional thief named Albert Filkins. It was found that one of Mr. Miller's builets had hit him on the right forearm, but had only glanced upon the skin, raising a small lump. The prisoner refused to give away his accomplices, but thought that one of them was pretty badly wounded. In Filkins' possession were found two loaded revolvers, a pair of lady's slippers, useful in doing sneak-thievery, and a pair of nippers.

Filkins has a hard reputation, although he is quite young. He was arrested with Mosely, Fletcher, and Johnson in January last for robbing a Clark street typrian. The Grand Jury failed to indict them. He was next caught at the corner of Clark and Polk streets with, burgiar's tools in his possession, but a charge of vagrancy was all that

son, and Mosely were with him in the Monroe street adventure of yesterday morning.

The location chosen was a poor one, for during the past five days burglars have made frequent visits to that vicinity. The night of the 13th, entrance was effected to the residence of G. B. Sherwood, No. 363 Monroe street, and a quantity of jewelry and clothing was carried off as plunder. The burglars pried open a wood shed, and gained access thence to the kitchen. The night of the 15th the residence of Mr. Chalmers, No. 372 West Monroe street, was entered and robbed of about \$200 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Chalmers, who is the daughter of Allan Pinkerton, the great detective. Several other places in the vicinity had also been visited.

## RUFFIANISM.

low Rowell, the English Pedestrian, Wa

Treated Early on Saturday Morning.

New York Herald, March 16.

At the hour when the battalion of police stationed in Gilmore's Garden were relieved, almost all the visitors, excepting those who had bivouscked there since the match started, had gone nome. The seats were almost deserted, and there was no more than 400 persons on the evil a collection of men as is often seen in New York. No sooner did they perceive that the respectable part of the audience, whose present had heretofore been a wholesome check upon them, had withdrawn than they disclosed their true character and their object in constantly remaining in the Garden more clearly than before. Rumors of intended foul play toward the galiant little Englishman been widely circulated within the past few days and it was reported that some deeply-dyed scamps had introduced into the Garden a gang of desperate roughs in order to cause him to give up the contest whenever it should become certain that he was the destined winner. The police force had been too strong or else the audience had been too large for it to be prac ticable to make a demonstration of violence be fore yesterday morning. Then the hour was chosen at which the police would be least likely to be upon their guard. There was a low-browed, hooked-nosed individual, wearing a long and dingy ulster, and having the look of a gambles of low degree, who had been conspicuous during several hours for his insulting behavior toward Rowell. He had called him foul names and dingy ulster, and having the look of a gambler of low degree, who had been conspicuous during several hours for his insulting behavior toward Rowell. He had called him foul names and threatened him right under the noses of Capt. Williams' police officers, who had lifted no finger to interfere. He was backed up by the worst part of the disreputable crowd that stayed in the building after daylight, and every time that he would open his mouth this mob would shake their grimy fists and utter war-whoops of which a Klowa might be envious. At 6 o'clock the ringleader, who said that he had bet very heavily on Harriman and was "bound to get square," began to dog the footsteps of Rowell, constantly hurling at him epithets as abominable as tongue could frame. He would rush up to the rail, and, leaning over shake his fist almost in the face of the pedestrian as he passed. Then the mob would yell and screech like famished harpies and rush in a body to an opposite side of the ring so as to be ready for him when he came around the turn. This outrage had progressed for half an hour in the presence of seventy or eightv policemen before they found it inconvenient no longer to ignore it. This point of time did not arrive, nowever, before the climax was capped by the gambler, who rushed upon the track and pursued Rowell for a quarter of a lap. The scene in the Garden was disgraceful to the American name. Four or five hundred men were making as much noise as they possibly could, and were running around and around near the inner rail of the track, but really in the trail of their ringleader. All manner of threats were boured upon Rowell's head, but he bravely ignored them and jogged along as unconcernedly as the British lion himself would if he were hissed at by fangless reptiles. Knowing the contemptible and cowardly character of the mob, however, and fearing that they would perform some lufamous trick upon Rowell, some gentlemen who were present urged upon the track to walk beside Rowell and Harriman, and the latter's trainer and

and ooscenity, and yet they did not arrest him.

"You English ———!" said he, "I'll cut your legs off. Win this race, G—d d—n you, and I'll cut your heart out. Boys, go for him; let's kill the ———— of a Briton!"

Finally a Herald reporter made his way through the crowd and said to an officer in uniform and wearing a shield, who stood among it:

"Why do you not arrest that man? Have you not seen what he has been doing!"

"What—what has he been doing!"

"Wat—what has he been doing!" stammered the blue coat, somewhat confused.

"Is it possible that you don't know! Have you been hustled around by this crowd for ter, minutes and brashed against that fellow's clothes without knowing what is going ou?"

von been hustled around by this crowd for ter. minutes and brashed against that fellow's clothes without knowing what is going on?"

The officer, who is tall, stout, and of a florid complexion, blushed a beautiful deep scarlet, and, linking his arm confidentially in that of the reporter's, he murmured, as he led him aside:

"See here, 1'll make this arrest if you say so. Bit—but—I know I've got my uniform and shield on—but—I'm not on duty here, and it would give me a heap of trouble. I don't want to go down to court to-day; so I would thank you if you would say no more about it."

In the meantime the riot had proceeded, and at the urgent demand of Harriman's backer the scoundrel had been expelled to the street. Even yet he had not been arrested.

By the time that this scene was over the morning influx of visitors began. The brutal crowd soon grew less demonstrative, and as an offset of their villainy the reputable people constantly applauded Rowell and assured him of their respect and admiration. In this connection the following letter, which is one of many that have been received by Mr. Atkinson, Sir John Astley's representative, is significant:

PHYATE.—Should your man, Mr. Rowell, he so far ahead Friday night, or especially Saturday morninz, as to make it impossible for him to lose, you cannot be too watchful, as there is a party contemplating some dirty work to prevent him from winning. If the attempt is made it will be done around where the grotto is situated, or else on the south side of the building, near the asloon entrances. There is where they are all likely to be. On the north or west side the game little fellow has nothing to fear. Depend upon it, sir, this in-

formation is true, and I assure you that you cannot have too many policemen in the localities above mentioned. Wishing you all success, and knowing the little fellow cannot be beat if he has only fair-play. I remain.

AN AMERICAN LOVER OF FAIR-PLAY.

Other anonymous communications which repose in his breast pocket are illustrated with the skull and cross-bones, coffins, knives, and pistols, and are full of a matignant, cowardly, and vengeful spirit.

At later periods during the day a police officer walked beside Rowell, who seemed slightly amused at the ponderous clumsiness of his companion's gat and the striking contrast in their size, for the former was a big, burly fellow, about a foot taller than he.

It was between 8 and 9 o'clock when Rowell saw put up on the blackboard the proud announcement "450 miles." The audient rose and gave three cheers for the man who had so simply and nobly won his way into their favor. The disreputable element had withdrawn its head within the depths of his own selfishness. Now and then, however, an ill-natured remark would fall upon theear of the Englishman. One man who was abusive was summarily checked in this manner:

this manner:
"Stop yer jaw! If you don't you'll get shot;
somebody'll open a battery on you, and you
won't be nowhere when that Britisher takes his

### After this there was little or no trouble. SIMON AND THE WIDOW.

Mrs. Oliver Attempts to Have Senator Camitor Arrested for Slander.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 17 .- The case of Mary 8. Oliver against Hon. Simon Cameron for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage came up in the Circuit Court to-day. The plaintiff testified that in 1875 Cameron proposed marriage to her, and she accepted. Three etters from Cameron were submitted, one of them closing with the sentence: "You will be my wife." Cameron did not come to the house where she lived, as he said that the people there did not like it. She saw him quite often in this city. He would come from Harrisburg about once in every two weeks until Congress met, and then she would see him at the committee and then she would see him at the commit tee-room. There were improper privileges taken with her by Cameron during the existence of the engagement. room. There were improper privileges taken the engagement.

Adjourned. By Telegraph to New York Herald.
WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Widow Oliver created considerable excitement to-day about the Court-House by applying to the Clerk of the Court for a warrant for the arrest of the editor of the Washington Post, and Mr. Cameron, and Col. William A. Cook, of Mr. Cameron's counsel. She declared with much spirit that Mr. Cameron and Col. Cook had been furnishing articles for publication detrimental to her character and liable to prejudice her case. She next proceeded to the Police Court, where the Clerk informed her that an application should be made in a regular form. Leaving the court-room she visited an office near by, where she prepared the following paper, which she presented to the Clerk of the Police Court:

presented to the Clerk of the Poice Court:

Washington, March 15, 1879.—I want three warrants issued—one for Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, Pa.; one for William A. Cook, now practicing law in Washington; and another for Stilson Hutchins, editor of the Washington Post. These warrants are for libel and slanderous publications which appeared in the Daity Post of Friday, March 14, 1879, as follows:

"The testimony will, no doubt, develop the fact that she was a monomaniac upon the subject of Mr. Cameron to such an extent that she was willing to marry him and live with him without intervention of law, either human or ecclesiastical, she only asking to be provided for."

The publication of the above was done to prejudice Judge, jury, and the community at large against my name and reputation on the eve of my trial with Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage. Therefore I order these warrants to be issued for said named persons, and the sum of \$100,000 for damages to be placed against them.

Mark S. Oliver.

The Clerk informed Mrs. Oliver that it would

The Clerk informed Mrs. Oliver that it wo The Clerk informed Mrs. Oliver that it would be necessary for her to produce a copy of the paper containing the article. While she was gone after the paper her attorneys got wind of her intentions and prevented her from carrying them into effect, and the matter, much to her regret, was dropped. Gen. Butler, hearing that she was endeavoring to obtain the wairants, came to the Court-House, but, before his arrival, the determination to procure them was abandoned.

DOES IT NOT STAND TO REASON that it will pay you to investigate the claim of "newest styles" and "lowest prices" for furni-ture of all kinds when made by a house like the Chicago Carpet Company, Wabash avenue and

All who have used Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes dmire them. His Lily-of-the-Valley and Meadow Flowers are delicately delightful.

Indigestion, dysoepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility reheved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Touic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

WHIPPLE-March is, Henry Eugene Martin Whip-ple, infant son of Charles and Ada Whipple, from con-gestion of the lungs, aged 2 months and is days. Funeral from the residence, SII West Madison-st., Tuesday, March 18, at 11 o'clock a. in. QUINE—At 1678 Wabash-av. March 17, after a brief illness, William. Infant son of Dr. William E. and Let-te Mason Quine Funeral services at residence, Wednesday, 12 m. Carriages to Rosehill. Carriages to Rosehill.

CRUMBAHGH.—Frederick Crumbaugh, M. D., suddenly of appoplexy, at his residence, 848 Wabash-av., March 16, at 10 b. m., aged 62 years.

Funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church Wednesdaw, March 18, at 10 clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family are fuvited. BURNS—On the 13th inst., at North Platte, Neb., from the result of injuries received on the Union Pacific Nairoad March 2. Thomas Francis Burns, cidest surviving son of Augustus and Julia Burns of 77 West Adams-st., Chicago, aged 20 years 2 months and 15

Philadelphia and New York papers please copy. A DISEASE IHAT WRECKS THE SYSTEM.

Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fibre weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its types, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stopor, delirium, convulsions, often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and cemittents are in our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the molarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disordes of the stomach, liver, and bowels, of which a vitiated, torrid atmosphere and brackish, miasma-tainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

# Political.

Political.

THE ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet to-night in Martine's Hall, on Ada-st. near Madison. Candidates and other good speakers will be present and address the Club.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD at the Grand Pacific Hotel club-rooms. Well known speakers will address the meeting.

Miscellaneous.

THE REV. JAMES POWELL LECTURES BEFORE I the members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. Friday evening next. His subject will be: "London; Its Principal Churches and Preachers." Tickets, admitting isdies and gentlemen, can be obtained free on application at the office of the Y. M. C. A. THE LADIES OF UNITY CHUICH WILL GIVE an art exhibition, consisting of "Treasures of the Louvre" and filturrations, on Tuesday evening, March 1s, at 8 o'dlock. The entertainment will be conducted by Mr. A. F. Stevenson. Admission, 75 cents. by Mr. A. F. Stevenson. Admission, 75 cents.

THE CHICAGO ELECTRICAL SOCIETY WILL
meet in Room 32 Union Building, corner of Washington and Lassile streets, this evening. Dr. Charles
A. P. Garnsey will deliver a lecture on chemistry and
make experiments.

THE LECTURE TO BE GIVEN BY MR. CHARLES
W. ELLIOTT this afternoon at the Lydian Art Gallery, 103 State st., will treat of "Household Life and
Art in England in the time of Richard I."

AUCTION SALES. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabsale av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

TUESDAY. MARCH 18, 9:30 A. M.
The Most important offering of the Season thus fac.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

70 cases Men's Calf Boots.
450 cases Men's Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and Cong.
125 cases Boys' Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and Cong.
60 cases Youths Cf. and Bf. Alex. Butt. and
Cong.
100 cases Men's and Boys' Kip and Split Boots.
200 cases Men's and Boys' Kip and Split Boots.
300 cases Woms.' Kid, Goat, Grain, and Serge Shoes.

Shoes. 180 cases Misses' and Child.'s Kid. Goat, Grain, and Serge Shoes. 80 cases Wom.'s, Miss'., and Child.'s Butt. and

Tie Newports.
50 cases Wom.'s, Miss.', and Child.'s asserted Slippers,
50 cases Wom's, Miss.', and Child 's Pegged Pol.
100 cases Men's Kip, Grain, and Russet Plow
Shoes and Brogans.
40 cases Men's Hand-Sewed Wear, being very

choice goods.

25 cases Chicago Shoe Co.'s Wom.'s and Misa.'
Kid. Goat, and Call Pol. Butt. and SideLace and Tie and Butt. Newports, every
pair of which are warranted.

Several lines of Wom.'s Hand-Made Goods,
nothing better being made.

The above goods will be sold AT AUCTION. Wednesday, March 19, at 9:30 a. m.,

And are all clean regular apring style goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Wabash-ar Thursday, March 20, 9:30 a.m.,

# TRADE SALE

Glassware, Cutlery, Tinware, and Chandeliers.

We shall sell a full assortment of English Ware, a fresh consignment just received. A Bankrupt Stock of 100 casks W. G. and C. C. Ware, as't. A full line Glassware, Tin-ware, Table Cutlery, Chandeliers, and Decorated Toilet Sets. Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

# Assignee's Sale GUSTORF & CO.'S.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, and Blinds Nos. 255 to 263 Twentieth-st., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18. AT 9 O'CLOCK.

A full set of Planing-Mill Machinery and a full set of Sash, Door, and Bind Machinery, consisting of Plan-ers and Matchers, Surfacers, Molding Machines, Sash and Door Stickers, Shapers, Turning Lathes, Pickes Machine, Mortising Machines, Scroll Saws, Rip and Cross-Cut Saws, Relishing Machines, Slat Machines, Sash and Door Clamps, Tools, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

8 Horses, 8 Wagons, 6 sets of Harness, A quantity of assorted Lumber. Sash, Doors, and Billuds, Window-Glass, Office Furniture, Safe, and other articles of Materials and Machinery found in such easted ishments. uch establishments.
Sale without reserve for cash.
Sold by order of John B. Mayo, Esq., Assignes.
ELISON, POMEROY & Co., Auctiones

TUESDAY'S SALE March 18, at 9:30 o'clock,

FURNITURE Carpeta, Stoves, General Household Goods, Blankets Comforters, Office Furniture, Cigara, General Mer chandise, etc. \*\*XLISON, POMEROY & CO... 78 and 80 Kandolph-st., Auctioneers.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO. REMOVAL. BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION
Will be held at our NEW STORE, NOS. 130 AND 132 WABASH-AV. TUESDAY. MARCH 18, at 10 o'clock. We will off in this Sale full lines of spring Goods, Men's, Women' and Children's Wear, of the best Eastern, New York

Wednesday, March 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of one Square Grand Piano, fine Plush Parior Sets, ene elegant marble-top Sideboard with natural flowers large French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, fine Easy-Chairs, Library and Marble-Top Centre Tables, Israel of of Brussels Carpeta, Gas Fixures, Chairs, Curtains, Lambrequins, etc. Also a handsome collection doriginal Photographs of the original Oil Paintings of King Maximilian's Art Gallery, together with a fine Assortment of Silver Plated Ware, Crockery, Glazware, etc. Notice of the sale of the restaurant and bar fixtures will be given hereafter.

D. LONG, Salesman.

RAILBOAD LANDS. in great abundance. An always after the first state of the first state

& Co., Chicago, Western Agents.

AN RLEGANT SILK VELVET FRAME AND CABINET PHOTO-GRAPH will be given to every consorer this week at STEVENS studio, 85 and 87 East Madison-st.

W. EGLIOTT this afternoon at the Lydian Art Gallery, 103 State st., will treat of "Household Life and Art ib England in the time of Richard I."

THE NOON MEETING WILL BE HELD IN LOWER Elderkin.

Elderkin.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

# ROYAL BAKING Absolutely Pure.

RELIGIOU

The Methodist Minister Chinese Quest

And the Baptists Are App Michigan Avenue

Meeting of Presbytery-

Annual Election of the Y teresting Statist

THE METHOD
The Methodists held then meeting yesterday morning, Willing in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Wheaton present the case of the church and stated that Mr. W. S. John had agreed to give them a

whenever they were ready to worth \$2,000: The church worth \$2,000. The church
very good, but the present,
school-house—were entirely in
needs, and what they wanted
the effort to secure the am
tup the building. While it
ascussing the advisability of
at Maplewood, and several subject could not be sufficiently eubject could not be sufficiently
the same time do instice to
day, the Rev. Mr. Clendenning
for a paper giving a review
work on Vicarious Sacrifice, ar
that, in his haste to catch the
his manuscript at home. The
received with some merriment
the gent leman was requested
with him hext Monday mornin
The consideration of the chi
again taken up, and, after
tharious views as to the matte

again taken up, and, after the various views as to the matter Thomas and Elder Boring i matter of planting; churches most important things a religible had to consider, the whole sut to an advisory commutee consteller Willing, Elder Boring, M. Parkilurst.

A leter was read from Otis (nia, introducing H. C. Hanst for Chan Pak Kwai's lecture onese Question." The letter was a Christian Chinanian.—

the mission to the Chinese in was a Christian Chinarian,—ithe mission to the Chinese in that he was desirous of "def against the many false charge made by anti-Chinese advocate Mr. Hansbro explained that to Chicago to lecture in som the would be accompanied by had been slandered by the burned in edity, and he was in the question with a good dethe Chinese standpoint. As charged for admission, in orde expenses, but he desired it us was no money-making scheme. The Rey. Mr. Parknurst thopportunity to get at the true weepaper slanders of the pase went on to say that the paper.

newspaper standers of the pas went on to say that the paper the charge that the Six Compa Chinamen in a condition of tade, when every publisher statement knew it was false, if he was properly informe Having uttered the lie, howes it, depending on their dignity. The Rev. Dr. Edwards rea Transune about a week ago to esting interview between C Moines correspondent, in white given what the speaker constructful statement of the now before the peo on which the politicians and had been having their say, side, with few exceptions, be had been having their say, side, with few exceptions, be sented. He was in layor of trusted that they would be we who desired to be informed of After some further talk it mittee was appointed to marrangements for the delivery in some of the churches: So Dr. Williamson and the R West Side, the Rev. Mr. Cal H. Adams, and the Rev. H. Vide, the Rev. M. M. Parkha Bobert D. Sheppard.

The meeting then adjourned

The meeting then adjour THE BAPTE The Baptist ministers me at No 71. Randolph street, itt in the chair. The Rev. C. H. Kimball an bart sketched the sermon

preached Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Hewitt read

that the article was priginally livery before the Liberal Lea

most perfect and the purest of distinguishing characteristics lifes were their grandeurs his words were few but they reached the sounded the depths of mon formed but a small part of from the Sermon on the Mouling that assumed the propaddress. He recognized the beyond all other teachers, pure in every respect. There ing with the sins of the day, peculiarly penetrating and p sins of men as with a two-spoke with authority and reshad to stop to weigh as betwee portion, but His answer cam the positiveness of authority, pression was: "Verily, veril His words were not narrow a day, but catholic and for wonder of this was the an unlearned man. His not an elaboration nor rep Testament. It was a new out over ground not theretof master, living or dead. His law as a living man to a dead bind and confused in the O and orderly by this wonder from the Sermon on the Mot and orderly by this wonde the effect of His teaching,

pare the average believer it ings with the average follohomet, Confucius, and the teachers of the world. The to quote from the Biblioti Skepticism was declining,
vast change in the feeling in
universities. Formerly th
are rooms were crowd
religious lectures deser
reverse was true. Anoth the penetrating power of Ch the fact that His words had, been translated into 120 In ects. The teachings of the N not of a kind to flatter the a told him that he was a sint his mode of life or surely its denunciations of sin, every heart, whether Socrates and Plato, teacher

Socrates and filato, teachers long series of wars for the had sat at the feet of o traveled extensively, and to vantages of the learning of on the other hand, had be teaching His doctrines, and of His little country, nor one. Owing to a lack of touching Christ's character Mr. Midner, representing Michigan Avenue Baptist the Conference recommence appoint a committee of or pastor of the church to combers of the Michigan Avenue to the financial difficulties or equest was granted, and it the conference should be her 2:30 of clocken the Michigan The Rev. G. E. Davis, of troduced by the Rev. Mr. briefly of the work in that of The Rev. Mr. Perren, of pointed at a former maceting lowing resolutions, which idopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J.
resigned his pastoral charge
Church, and expects to leav
since at an early day;
Resolved, Teat we, his m
press on a pression of the charge.

Hesolved. That we, his mill press our appreciation of his preacher, his arduous and factured and the cause of Christianal we feel that we lose a thorther, and one who has everest in the prosperity of the properity of the present of

## CO., ADE SALE DODS 18, 9:30 A. M. of the Season thus far & CO., Auctioneers. E & CO.,

ALES.

d's Kid, Goat, Grain and Child.'s Butt. and and Child.'s assorted nd Child.'s Pegged Pol. n, and Russet Plow

ved Wear, being very o.'s Wom.'s and Miss.' Pol. Butt. and Side-Butt. Newports, every Hand-Made Goods, will be sold

CTION 19, at 9:30 a. m., h 20, 9:30 a. m. SALE

tlery. Chandeliers. ill assortment of esh consignment Bankrupt Stock and C. C. Ware, Glassware, -Tin-

ery, Chande ilet Sets. DRE & CO., Auctioneers. MEROY & CO.,

e's Sale & CO.'S. , Doors, and Blinds, 3 Twentieth-st..

ING. MARCH 18. CLOCK.

s, 6 sets of Harness. Mayo, Esq., Assignee.

Y'S SALE t 9:30 o'clock. ITURE

lolph-st., Auc RS & OO. DVAL ND SHOES

NEW STORE. WABASH-AV., at 10 o'clock. We will offer gring Goods, Men's, Women's, he best Eastern, New York. DERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ms of the Tivoil Gard

is all that is now charged so of and in the Southern where the climate is acc dry and rolling, some productive. All kinds of id vegetables, are raised ways find ready sale and lered at from 84 to 88 per lett. No taxes until peld for these advantages, no one primite home, and now it they had so the leads fall into second abled. Send for a map or P. DAGGY.

alsoner I. C. R. R. Co...

CAL

VG CARDS. NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant Styles, Shortest
Notice, Least Money,
Stationery and Fine
Engraving,
S. D. Childs & Co.,
78 Washington st.,
Cor. Dearborn.

GANT SILK VELVET IND CABINET PHOTO-il be given to every cus-il week at STEVENS' and S7 East Madison-st.

VING

RELIGIOUS. The Methodist Ministers Take Up the Chinese Question.

And the Baptists Are Appealed to by the Michigan Avenue Church.

Meeting of Presbytery --- Troubles in the Hollands Church.

Annual Election of the Y. M. C. A .- Interesting Statistics.

THE METHODISTS. meeting yesterday morning, Presiding Elder Willing in the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Wheaton was given leave to present the case of the church at Maplewood, and stated that Mr. W. S. Johnson, of this city, had agreed to give them a lot 193 feet front whenever they were ready to put up a building worth \$2,000. The church membership was very good, but the present quarters-an old school-house—were entirely inadequate to their needs, and what they wanted was financial aid the effort to secure the amount required to up the building. While the preachers were issing the advisability of locating a church Maplewood, and several regretted that the subject could not be sufficiently discussed and at

A leter was read from Otis Gibson, of Califor A leter was read from Otis Gibson, of California, introducing H. C. Hansbro, advance-agent for Chan Pak Kwai's lecture on "The Real Chinese Question." The letter stated that Chan was a Christian Chinaman,—a development of the mission to the Chinese in California,—and that he was desirous of "defending his people against the many false charges, so persistently made by anti-Chinese advocates."

Mr. Hansbro explained that Chan was coming to Chicago to lecture in some of the churches.

Mr. Hansbro explained that Chan was coming to Chicago to lecture in some of the churches. He would be accompanied by Mr. Gibson who had been slandered by the newspapers and burned in efligy, and he was prepared to present the ouestion with a good deal of ability from the Chinese standpoint. A small tee would be charged for admission, in order, to pay traveling expenses, but he desired it understood that it was no money-making scheme.

The Rey, Mr. Parkburst thought it a grand opportunity to get at the truth and silence the newspaper slanders of the past few weeks. He went on to say that the papers were harping on

newspaper standers of the past few weeks. He went on to say that the papers were harping on the charge that the Six Companies brought over Chinamen in a condition of involuntary servitude, when every publisher who printed that statement knew it was false, or ought to know if he was properly informed on the subject. Having uttered the he, however, they stuck to the study of the direction then. Having uttered the lie, however, they stuck to it, depending on their dignity to sustain them. The Rev. Dr. Edwards remarked that The Tribuse about a week ago published an interesting interview between Chan and its Des Moines correspondent, in which the former had given what the speaker considered a fair and truthful statement of the great question now before the people,—a question on which the politicians and their newspapers and been having their say, without the other side, with few exceptions, being properly represented. side, with few exceptions, being properly represented. He was in layor of the lectures, and trusted that they would be well attended by all trusted that they would be well attended by all who desired to be informed on this question.

After some further talk the following Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of Chan's lectures in some of the churches: South Side, the Rev. Dr. Williamson and the Rev. A. W. Patten; West Side, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, the Rev. S. H. Adams, and the Rev. H. W. Thomas; North Side, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst and the Rev. Robert D. Sheppard.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BAPTISTS. The Baptist ministers met yesterday morning at No 71. Randolph street, the Rev. C. E. Hew-

MURREAS. The Rev. J. W. Custis, D. D., has resigned his pastoral charge of the Michigan Avenue Church, and expects to leave our city and Confermed at an early day:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, Trat we, his ministerial brethren, expressions.

The Rev. C. H. Kimball and the Rev. Mr. Robert sketched the sermons which they had art sketched the sermons which they had breached Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Hewitt read a paper on the chings and character of Christ. He explained that the article was originally prepared for delivery before the Liberal League of Minneapo-The paper first called attention to Christ

lis. The paper first called attention to Christ as the son of poor parents, surrounded by poor and common people; yet He enunciated the most perfect and the purest of moral codes. The distinguishing characteristics of Christ's teachings were their grandeurs and simplicities. His words were few and simple, but they reached the heights and sounded the depths of morality. His words formed but a small part of the Book. Aside from the Sermon on the Mount there was nothing that assumed the proportions of a formal address. He recognized the capabilities of mea beyond all other tenchers. His teaching was pure in every respect. There was no temporizing with the sins of the day. His words were peculiarly penetrating and positive, cutting the sins of men as with a two-edged sword. He spoke with authority and readiness. He never had to the top to word has between this er that never had to the top to word has between this er that never had to the top to word has between this er that never had to the top to word and common people; yet He enunciated the method and the fer railroad men. 9, attendance at same, 15; attendance at reading-room, 5, 600; number of religious conversations held for railroad men. 9, attendance at same, 15; attendance at reading-room, 5, 600; number of religious conversations held for railroad men. 9, attendance at reading-room, 5, 600; number of religious conversations held for railroad men. 9, attendance of reading from dethings held for railroad men. 9, attendance of reading from the employes on different railroads, 500; total number of englines same, 21; the method of reading from the employes on different railroads, 500; total number of religious conversations held for railroad men. 9, attendance of reading from dethings held for railroad men. 9, attendance of reading from the tendence of english same, 21; the male for railroads, 500; total number of english same, 21; the english same, 21; the male for railroads on feetings held for railroads, 500; total number of english same, 21; the male for rai ing that assumed the proportions of a formal address. He recognized the canabilities of men beyond all other teachers. His teaching was pure in every respect. There was no temporizing with the sins of the day. His words were peculiarly penetrating and positive, cutting the sins of men as with a two-edged sword. He spoke with authority and readiness. He never had to stop to weigh as hely wen this are that no had to stop to weigh as between this or that proportion, but His answer came readily and with the positiveness of authority. His favorite expression was: "Verily, verily, 1 say unto vou." His words were not narrow and for the existing day, but catholic and for all time. The wonder of this was that it came from an unlearned man. His teaching was not an elaboration nor repetition of the Old Testament. It was a new creation, reaching out over ground not theretofore reached by any master, living or dead. His law was to the old law as a living man to a dead body. What was blind and confused in the Old was made plain and orderly by this wonderful teacher. As to the effect of His teaching, one need only compare the average believer, in His simple teachings with the average follower of Budha, Mahomet, Confucius, and the other great religious teachers of the world. The paper then went on had to stop to weigh as between this or that pro

The Experience of an Idaho Miner with the Hostiles—How the Boys Went for the Red-Skins—An Uppleasant Night's Attempt at a "Surprise Party."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Idaho. The original owner of the mine is a personal friend of the writer, and sends occasionally homet, Confucius, and the other great religious teachers of the world. The paper then went on to quote frem the Bibliothua Saera to show that skeptiesm was declining. There had been a vast change in the feeling in the great German universities. Formerly the skeptical lecture-rooms were crowded, and the religious lectures deserted. Now the religious lectures deserted. Now the reverse was true. Another thing showing the penetrating power of Christ's teachings was the fact that His words had, within a few years, been translated into 120 languages and dialects. The teachings of the New Testament were not of a kind to flatter the average man. They told him that he was a sinner, and must change his mode of life or surely die. Yet in spite of its denunciations of sin, it made its way to every heart, whether savage or civilized. Socrates and Plato, teachers of their time, had a long series of wars for their teachings. They etc., are generally well read, I send you a copy it a place in your columns if you are ever short of matter. The letter is not a model of composition, as a man who has been thirteen years or to correspondence, etc.; but it has the facts, and that is of more moment. Yours, truly, F. F. T.

BONAPARTE MINES, NEAR ROCKY BAR, Idaho Bonaparte Mines, Near Rocky Bar, Idaho Ter., March 10.—Friend F.: I know you think I am one of the poorest correspondents, but you know "how 'tis yourself" in the mountains. Take mining and Indian-hunting both into account and time fles. I am getting very uneasy again (ready to stampede), and long for a trip somewhere, and at the same time I know it is all foolishness. If I am ever to settle down and behave myself it is about time for me to do it, and as for mines, I have enough to keep me poor if I should live a hundred years. We are doing well here, and have got (or nearly so) some Eastern parties to put up a working capital for machinery, e.c.; but they are terribly Socrates and Plato, teachers of their time, had a long series of wars for their teachings. They had sat at the feet of other teachers, had traveled extensively, and received all the advantages of the learning of, the day. Christ, on the other hand, had but three years for teaching His doctrines, and had never been out of His little country, nor been taught by any one. Owing to a lack of time the paper as touching Christ's character was cut short.

Mr. Midner, representing a Committee of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, asked that the Conference recommend that each church appoint a committee of one layman and the paster of the Church to confer with the members of the Michigan Avenue Church in regard appoint a committee of one layman and the paster of the church to confer with the members of the Michigan Avenue Church in regard to the financial difficulties of the society. The request was granted, and it was arranged that the conference should be held Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Michigan Avenue Church. The Rev. G. E. Davis, of Cincinnati, was introduced by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt. He spoke briefly of the work in that city.

The Rev. Mr. Perren, of the Committee appointed at a former meeting, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously udopted:

Several members spoke feelingly of the pleas-are of association with Dr. Custis, of his great is trying to get his band to take the war-

trials in his carge of the Michigan Avenue Church.

Dr. Curtis responded, thanking the Conference for the kindly good-will expressed. He did not believe in resolutions, especially in those in his behalf, because he did not deserve them. trail (probably because I made love to one of the squaws, his sister). We saw fresh rign in the Lava Beds, but were unable to follow ap. I was gone only a week. If I had been footloose I would have scouted under Brenard. All the familes on the "Overland" Brenard. All the hamiles on the "Overland" and outside ranches came into the settlement. "My gal" and her family stayed at home, although all the neighbors fled. How is that for a girl? She is a splendid rider and a dead shot. I was within thirty-five miles of their

PRESBYTERY. The Chicago Presbytery held an adjourned neeting in their rooms in McCormick Block yesterday at 10:30 a. m., the Rev. W. C. Young in

The Rev. Messrs. R. V. Dodge, of the San Francisco Presbytery, Robert Beard, of Indiana Presbytery, and G. R. Folsom, of the Wisconsin River Methodist Conference, were, on motion, invited to act as corresponding members, and the Rev. J. McAllister was dismissed to the Presbytery of Dubuque.

A letter was read by the Secretary from the

Rev. J. G. Porter, of Dupage, resigning the care of the church at that place on account of de-

The question of the trouble in the Holland Church was then taken up, and a remarkable state of affairs was brought to light.

One of the elders in the Holland Church rose and begged the Presbytery to take some action which should prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last Sabbath.

Thereupon rose a deacon of the same flock, and charred the previous sheaker with being

and charged the previous speaker with being the leader of the faction which caused the disturbance. It also transpired that the former elder had threatened to kill several of his opponents, and give them immediate opportunity to test the Calvanistic doctrings before a court of last appeal. The beligners it does then proceeded to take possession ligerent elder then proceeded to take possession

subject could not be sufficiently discussed and at the same time do justice to the order of the day, the Rev. Mr. Clendenning, who was down for a paper giving a review of Dr. Bushnell's work on Vicarious Sacrificer arose and explained that, in his haste to catch the car, he had left is manuscript at home. The explanation was received with some merriment, and, on motion, the gentlemap was requested to bring his paper with him next Monday morning.

The consideration of the church project was rain taken up, and, after the enunciation of various views as to the matter of location, Dr. Thomas and Elder Boring insisting that this matter of planting churches was one of the most important things a religious denomination had to consider, the whole subject was referred to preside over the meetings of the case and report to the Presbytery at its next meeting. The Rev. J. M. Wornall was appointed a committee to inquire into the session of the church, and the Committee on Home Missions was instructed to notify the Rev. S. Rederus, who has been supplying the puloit of the church, that the Presbytery could not countenance his further preaching until the troubles were definitely settled.

The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge announced to the meeting the furning of his church at Riverside further preaching until , the troubles were definitely settled. The Rev. J. H. Trowbridge announced to the

meeting the burning of his church at Riverside Sunday morning. He believed that the insurance would fully cover the loss. The Presbytery then adjourned until the first Monday of April.

THE Y. M. C. A. The annual election of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening in the lower hall. In the absence of President Harvey, Mr. E. G. Keith was called to the chair. After the reading of a few verses from Galatians, v., and prayer, the Chair called for the report of the Board of Managers, which, not being fortncoming, was passed over. The Secretary, Mr. Hemingway, reported that the regular ticket was elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President—T. W. Harvey.
Pirst Vice-President—O. S. A. Sprague,
Second Vice-President—H. H. Forsythe.
Treasurer—L. J. Gage.
Recording Secretary—J. L. High.
Corresponding Secretary—A. T. Hemingway

where we proposed to stay until nearly daylight, then cache [hide] our horses, creep up and take a patient wait until daylight, then turn loose. I

long, bucks giving the warwhoop, and the boys popping away at everything that showed.

One brave rode out in an open glade between us and the camp, and called on his men to follow,—at the same time tauning us. Only a few of his men came out of the brush, and we

entered our breach-loaders on him, and the poo

charge and distodge them; so the majority pro-posed retiring, and, after taking the scalp of the

THE CHINESE.

The Subject Discussed from the Standpoint

of Self Protection and Established Princi-ples of Social and Political Economy.

has heretofore been encouraged for the reason

that this vast country was in great measure so

sparsely settled that a more numerous popula-

tion was necessary to the convenience, happi-

ness, safety, and prosperity of its people. The European immigrant came here for the most

part with a view to permanent settlement. He

brought with him his industry and his wealth, and the conditions of his settlement were prac-

tical homogeneousness. His wealth added to

in no degree into competition with the interests

this class and under these conditions are well settled and well understood. On the other hand, it is equally well settled that emigration is as great a loss as immigration is gain where

he conditions of nomogeneousness exist; and,

If the immigrant brings no capital and the emigrant takes capital away, the loss is proportion

. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. SANTA CLARA, Cal., Merch 8.—Immigration

Corresponding Secretary
holds over.
Managers—E. G. Keith, of the Reformed Episcopal Churchy William Deering, Methodist; George
S. Culver, Congregational; W. H. Murray, Presbyterian; John H. Dwight, Episcopal; W. H. Holden, Baptist, holds over.

The following resolution was unanimously

Resolved. That this Association carnestly and heartily appreciates the valuable services rendered by the President and the Board of Managers, dur-by the President and the Board of Managers, dur-

heartily appreciates the valuable services rendered by the President and the Board of Managers, during the year just closing; that it is our belief that treat progress has been made in all the departments of the work of the Association; that the future of this organization appears to be very bright and promising, and that we hereby give our graicful acknowledgments to these gentiemen, hoping that their services may be continued for at least another year.

The Committee on Constitution reported several amendments to the fundamental law of the Association,—admitting pastors actively engaged in this city without payment of membership dues; limiting the age of officers to 50 years instead of 45, as it is now; adding the Treasurer to the Board of Managers; to make the fiscal year correspond with the calcular year; repealing the clause requiring the Treasurer to give a bond for \$2,000; and making a few minor changes relating to the time of holding meetings, and the election of officers to succeed those who may resign.

According to the rules, the report goes over for three months.

during the past month, as follows:

Total moon meetings, 24; total strendance, 16, 440; requests for prayer, 170; evening meeting at our rooms, 8; attendance at same, 317; Gospe temperance meetings, 8; attendance at same, 8:0 personal reducts for prayer at same, 64; Bable readings by Dr. Gibson, 4; hitendance at same, 1, 900 free concert; 1; attendance at same, 600; Yoke-Fellows meetings, 4; average attendance at same, 1, 100 free concert; 1; attendance at same, 1, 100; in the property of the property of

their industry. The surplus profits of his industry were used to build up and improve this country, or were added to its capital, and aded in a multiplicity of useful enterprises. He became a citizen whose interests were identical with our interests. He was a consumer as well as a producer.

This class of immigrants were given a cordial intended to organize a Board of Council, fo welcome because they became valuable citizens, and not only strengthened business interests, but, having a practical interest in our free Govwhich provision is made in the constitution. INDIAN-FIGHTING.

ernment and the advantages possessed under it by the masses, they added to the strength of republican institutions while they were yet weak. Founded upon mutual advantages, our strength and prosperity has been largely derived from the immigration of this homogeneous pop-The benefits derived from an immigration of

CHICAGO, March 17 .- In your issue of March 5 I noticed a telegram from Cincinnati headed A Big Thing," in regard to certain mines in a letter. As mining excitements, Indian fights, of an epistic, thinking, mayhap, you might give the coast does not keep up his studies in regard

doing well here, and have got (or nearly so) some Eastern parties to put up a working capital for machinery, efc.; but they are terribly slow,—you know how it is with these "Eastern aucks,"—It takes a great deal of talk to worm a little money out of them, and, if they think that there is a highhood of a poor devil of a miner making a/en; they will hold out long enough to have him eat up all he gets. Just think offit, here I am three years' ame and out expenses besides. But there is a whale here if we can only make some one see it that is willing to out up. There are plenty to put up, but they want the lion's share! You may take an interest in what we are doing. I have my hands full, there being thirty or forty men to look after; building three miles of food; grading for a nin!; getting out mill theres, etc., besides working the mine and running a blanding-house. We will soon have a twenty-stamp mill running, with all modern improvements. Our ore is rich, and we think we have struck a "pay streak" this time.

I suppose you get all our indian-war news. It is only a few miles from here wiere the first shooting was done. The Indians manedately crossed Shake fliver, or at least the farrest portion of them did. I was with a party of eight that scouted B g Cannas and the Lavk Beds, but got nothing but one buck, three schaws, a rew paps [pacooses], and one hath breed. We sent them all into the settlement, and afterwards let them go tack to the reserve, and now the same darded indian ("Major Jan," we can him) is trying to get his shand to take the wards

olace, and at one time thought of going down rolace, and at one time thought of going down and guarding the premises until the reds had left, but thought I stood a chance to be laughed at, so went to the Lava Bees instead. I spent the glorious 4th fishing at the lakes, about eighteen miles from here, and at a great altitude; I stood on snow-banks and fished in the lakes. Think of that you proor devile that are ple under the circumstances we have endeavored to explain must be evident to every reasoning mind. This pressure is fast becoming unendurable, and the exodus has already begun, and from the places where the Chiness most do congregate the American citizen with his family and little remaining all silently and sadly takes up his line of march for more congenial localities. This pagan influx—which, from its nature, cannot properly be called an immigration, but is better characterized as an lovasion from the throngs which come in a body, and the fact that the individual residence is temporary—as a growing evil is the more startling to us when

cagneted mines from bere, and at a great aftitude; I stood on snow-banks and fished in the
lakes. Think of that, you poor devils that are
ousting and melting back East! We could not
make the trout bite last enough, so a few sticks
of giant-powder helped us out. I wish you were
here just now. I think I could promise
you plenty of sport. There is
a large cougar or mountain lion
prowling around. He has been seen once, and
last night he made a terrible screeching only a
few rods from our catin. It was so dark that
he could not be seen, and I did not dare let my
two pups loose for fear he would get away with
them. His tracks were plain this morning. I
sent after a new gun,—a centennial pattern
Winchester,—"it is chief." I had the one
(Winchester) you sent in my last Indian fight,—
not our trip to the Lava Beds, for we have been
out three times,—and the last time we brought
in "har." in "har."
The Indians on their retreat from Oregon growing evil is the more startling to us whe we consider the vast populations behind this matement; and it should alarm every one hav-ing the permanent prosperity of our country at heart, and who is capable of predicting a legiti-mate result from the most certain and positive came back through this section. A party of thirty or more camped within eight miles of our mines, and were seen by two men, who gave the alarm. Fifteen of us took the trail and fol-lowed for a ways, when live returned, and ten of us kept on. Uncle Snort (the writer) had the

causes.

It is said "We must defend our civilization or of us kept on. Uncle Snort (the writer) had the honor of being the advance scout on the trail. I tell you it was ticklish work, as the trail led up a narrow canon, where in places two reds could have whipped the whole outfit, and every few miles we would come across a placed-out Cayuse [cony or horse]. They had a day's start of us, but I set spurs to my old Cayuse terribly deep, and made their night before camp at noon. They had camped at a placer-miner's claim on South Boise, whose cabin they had completely gutted, and which hade, us more anxious to panish the devis. The boys agreed to give me inv own way if I would keep on the trail. At 4 o'clock p. m. we struck their camp with fires It is said "We must defend our civilization or eventually be forced to adopt the civilization of the Chinese." The civilization of the Chinese is one thing, and American civilization is quite another thing; but the civilization of the Chinese here is neither one nor the other; they come here for a temporary purpose, herd together in droves, and leave their civilization behind them. The effect of this invasion, however, if continued to its promised extent, will be, in all probability, to eventually force upon us many of the evils which have grown up in China, such as the "slaughter of the inaocents,"—the girl as the "slaughter of the indocents,"—the girl babies,—the desceration of woman, and, in a punish the devis. The boys agreed to give me invown way if I would keep on the trait. At 4 o'clock p. m. we struck their camp with fires still burning. They had stopped to recruit their horses before starting up a rough canon through which the trait ran. I put it up that they would not think we were d——d fools enough to follow. So I dismounted six men for the advance, the rest following with their horses. Night found us still on the trail. At about 8 o'clock p. in. we came to the head of the canon and plump on the Indian camp, but it had commenced to drizzle and rain, and so they did not see me, "you bet." I flattened myself on my horse and wheeled him back for the boys, who were only a few rods distant. We held a council and concluded to camp with the "gentlemen." So we fell back until we were about 500 yards from their camp, where we proposed to stay until nearly daylight, then cache [hide] our horses, creep up and take a dence in China and California, are convincing to us that the Chinese are utterly incapable of responding to the requirements of American civilization, and that any indulgence in sentimental humanitarianism would not be properly appreciated by them, but would involve a rumous sacrifice on our part, with no adequate

patient wait until daylight, then turn loose. I think I never passed a more miserable night. It rained and sleeted all night, and of course we did not dare make a fire. Most of us only had a saddle-blaaket wrapped around us and in our shirt-sleeves, tho. Three men were on picket between us and the Indians continually. One of the scouts during the night mistook the other for an Indian, and fired at him, but fortunately it was so dark he missed, and as it was snowing and blowing so hard we concluded the Indians did not hear and so stood to our original plan. At 3 o'clock a. m. two of the boys scouted compensation.
Our country has never before experienced pean immigration are entirely wanting in this case, and that Chinese immigration is a curse instead of a blessing. And we fully believe that true humanitarianism rests in the support and maintenance of the well known and established principles of social and political economy, and our firm and energetic protection of ourselves expired every attempt, to encouch uncourse. towards the Indians and encountered three reds on the same errand. The boys fired, and fixed one of them and wounded another. Of course all was 'up then, so we took a position on the hill and waited until daylight. If you ever heard hell on earth it was then. Squaws yellselves against every attempt to encroach upon them. In the case of which we have been speak-ing, the tendency of any other course is to es-tablish another irrepressible conflict in our land, to be overcome coly by similar sanguinary and destructive remedies. S. A. B.

ANNA DICKINSON.

devil went under. He was mounted on a white Cayure and was well known to one of our boys. We were forty miles out, no support, no grub for thirty-six hours, and not strong enough to A Reply to the New York Tribune's Aver-ments About Her Play, "Aurelian." New York, 3, 11, 1879.—To the Editor of the posed retiring, and, after taking the scalo of the only one we could reach, we struck down the canon and made the settlements the middle of the same night. The same band of Indians cut across to Timber River and corralled a train having nine tien, and fought them two days, killing one white man. I think we must have warned them up well, as they were mad. I used poor Billy up this summer, and had to get another horse. If you have had the patience to read this I know you won't want any more of my Indian experience. Yours, B. McK. Sun-Sin: On my return to the city from a ortnight's work I was assailed by an army of questions concerning certain statements in a re-cent effusion of the Tribune, which I am too ignorant to answer. As an humble seeker after both knowledge and truth, may I beg that you will do me the kindness to reprint the vexing problem, -since it is allied to an item that has appeared in your own widely-read columns,-together with the queries that fret me on account

swers! her play, entitled 'Aurelian,' to a large company at the residence of a literary friend in this city a few nights since. This piece is written in prose, and consists of a series of level dialogues, in which all the persons talk alike, and all talk like the writer. It introduces Aurelian, Zenobia, Tactus, and a few other characters. Its production, should it be produced, might, perhaps, serve a good burpose in directing attention to the eloquent, pictorial, illuminative novels of 'Aurelian' and 'Zenobia,' by William Ware, once renowned, but now almost forgotten. The statement lately circulated that John McCullough had accepted Miss Dickinson's 'Aurelian,' and would act in it, proves to have been incorrect."

As to query: Will the writer of the above add to the favor of his dispassionate criticism the information as to when, where, and under what conditions he became familiar with the play of "Aurelian"! The answer may be of some personal interest in any further, we do that the capital of the nation, and his industry came of the natives of the soil farther than was compensated by his consumption of the products of "Aurelian"! The answer may be of some personal interest in any further words that may have to be spoken upon this matter. Also, will he deign to cast some light upon the "good purpose" that would be served by its production "in directing attention to the eloquent, pictorial, illuminative novels of 'Aurelian' and 'Zenobia,' by William Ware, once r. nowned but now almost forgotten'! Is he interested, perchance, in the reissuing and frosh sale of these "once renowned but now almost forgotten" books! Or is the "good purpose" to be served that of the drawing of a vizorous contrast between the "level prose" conceded to be that of the writer of the olay and the "eloquent, pictorial, illuminative" English of Mr. Ware, or the other contrast that might easily be made—though I see not to what "purpose" good or ill—between the historical characters of the play! In the first, an Aurelian, harsh, severe, and middle-aged, chiefly engaged in the work of persecuting Christians, a Zenobia, mature and matronly, the mother of five grows-upchidiren, one of whom is the wife of the Roman Emperor. In the second, an Aurelian of eight-and-thirty, generous, ardent, free, and madly in love with a Zenobia, who is young and unmarried, and who dies in trying to save her lover foe. Exsonal interest in any further words that may ately greater.

Then, again, it is well established that every individual will flourish best when all around him are in flourishing circumstances. When all a Zenobia, who is young and unmarried, and who dies in trying to save her lover foe. Ex-

who dies in trying to save her lover foe. Explanations are in order.
Concerning the final sentence; "The statement lately circulated that John McCullough had accepted Miss Dickinson's 'Aurelian,' and would act in it, proves to have been incorrect." I will ask, How "proves"?
There is a tacit understanding in the office of every New York newspaper that I myself an responsible for the paragraph they have published embodying this same "statement." In that of the Tribune the understanding is not tacit, but absolute. Here and now, over my own name, I

individual will flourish best lymen all around him are in flourishing circumstances. When all around him are poor and miserable, whatever may be his trade or profession, his chance of prosperity is very small. Therefore, in the interest of all it should be the alm of every one to encourage and favor mutual prosperity, and to antagronize everything which operates against this principle. Every branch of human industry—agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, and professional—depends on the consumer. Production of any kind would be an absurd enterprise without consumption. The prosperity of every industry depends upon the prosperous condition of the individuals who compose the mass of consumers. It is therefore for the best interest of all rich and poor, herehant and farmer, eapitalist and laborer, that every person in the land should be placed in the best possible circumstances in view of social happiness and certainty to business. It is obvious that the equal operation of law and custom, universal education, and the general use of the same language are the principal means of approach to the desired result.

Now, what we wish to show in this connection is, that the Chinese, in their immigration to the incountry, violate every one of these

tion is, that the Chinese, in their immigration to this country, violate every one of these fixed and established principles of political economy white govern every nation, readering the people prosperous and happy, or poor and miserable, in proportion as they are carried out or contested. or neglected.

The Coinese bring no wealth, but they do The Camese bring no wealth, but they do bring industry, which would be of equal value with the inoustry of other immigrants were it not for the conditions of its use. Coming here with a view to making their pile and then returning to their own country, they exercise a rigid economy, which, however praiseworthy in itself, is in its effects disastrous to our people. they are thus enabled to work obean, and while by their numbers they overstock the labor market and produce much,—having no families,—they concurse but a mere pittabee of the troduct of their labor, and force a large the product of their labor, and force a large proportion of our own people also into the condition of non-constiners. And further, as they become acquainted with our business they get the control of our industries one after the other, to the absolute exclusion of our own citizens, and the injury of every trade they touch. The profits of this procedure, and their surplus earnings generally, are abstracted from this country and inner to the benefit of China, every Chinaman representing in his own person the immigract who brings no capital and the

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The act approved by the President, entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," under the head of distilled spirits, amends Sec. 3,246 of the Revised Statutes to read a follows:

"Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose a special tax upon yintners who sell wine of their own growth or manufacturers who wine of their own growth or manufacturers who sell wine produced from grapes grown by others at the place where the same is made or at the general business office of such vintuer or manufacturer, provided that no vintuer or manufacturer shall have more than one office for the sale of such wine that shall be exempt from special tax under this act; nor shall any special tax be imposed usen and the gries are to whose or tax be imposed upon apothecaries as to wines or spirituous liquors which they use exclusively in

the preparation or making up of medicines Sec. 3,317 is amended as follows: "That on or before the 10th day of each month every person engaged in rectifying or compounding distilled spirits shall make in such 10th as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a return to the Collector of the districts showing the quantity of spirits received for rectification and from whom received, the quantity dumped for rectincation, the quantity rectified, the quantity removed after rectification during the preceding month, and giving such other information as may be required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, such return to be made in duplicate and sworn to by the rectifier, and the Collector shall forward one of such returns to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Every person who engages in or carries on the business of a rectifier with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits rectified by him or any part thereof, or with Intent to aid, abet, or assist any person or persons in defraucing the United States of the tax on any distilled spirits, or who shall purenase or receive or rectify any, distilled spirits which have been removed from a distillery to a place other "That on or before the 10th day of each been removed from a distillery to a place other than the distillery warehouse provided by law, knowing or having reasonable grounds to be-leve that the tax on said spirits required by law has not been paid, shall, for every such offense, be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years." Various other verbal and immaterial amend-

ments are made in the law regarding distilled spirits. The following are the essential changes made with reference so tobacco. That the Re vised Statutes be amended as follows, namely: "That on and after the 1st day of May, 1879, there shall be levied and collected upon all snuff manufactured or tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions when prepared for use, and upon all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated of every description, on tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened, and on all fine-cut, shorts, and refuse scraps, elippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, a tax of 16 cents per pound and the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the alteration of dies and stamps, and such other expenses as are incident in preparing for twisted by hand, or reduced into a condition to be other expenses as are incident in preparing for the collection of the taxes on toogco and snuff

the collection of the taxes on tooacco and snuff at the reduced rates provided in this act.

"That the sixth subdivision of Sec. 3,244 be amended to read as follows:

"Sixth—Dealers in leaf tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf tobacco as hereinafter defined, shall pay \$25. Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is for himself or on commission to sellor offer for sale or consign for sale on commission leaf tobacco, and payment of a special tax as dealer in tobacco, manufacturer of tobacco, manufacturer of tobacco, manufacturer of cigars, or any other special of my inability to give them satisfactory answers?

As to statement: "Miss Anna Dickinson read of the payment of special tax, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf tobacco from the payment of special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter tobacco from the payment of special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter
or the executor or administrator of such
plater, nor the guardian of any minor, shall be
required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf
tobacco for selling tobacco produced by said
farmer or planter or by said executor, administrator, or guardian, or received by either of them
as rents from tenants who have produced the
same on the land of said farmer, planter, or
minor, provided that nothing in this section
shall be construed to exempt from a
special tax any farmer or planter who
by peddling or otherwise sells leaf tobacco at
retail directly to consumers, or who sells or
assigns, consigns, transfers, or disposes of to
persons other than those who have paid taxes as
leaf dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff,
or cigars, or to persons burchasing leaf tobacco
for export. No Sheriff or other officer acting
under order or process of any Court or Magistrate, nor trustee or other fiduciary, legally acting under the powers vested in him, shall be
liable to said tax as dealer or retail dealer in
selling tobacco under such authority; and no selling tobacco under such authority; and no purchaser at any sale by sach Sheriff, officer, trustee, or fiduciary shall be held liable to other tax or restriction as to a sale of tobacco so purchased than he would have been had such purchaser been the producer thereof on his own land. Dealers in leaf tobacco shall sell

other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person under a special contract the name, and residence, and business, or occupation of the person for whom said article is to be manufactured, or to whom it is to be delivered; and he shall shall give bond, to be approved by the Collector of the district, in the sum of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$2000 to be fived by the Collector of the some distriction of the management shows here productions the state of the control of of t

emigrant who takes capital away. Thus the Cainese from choice—baving ulteriur advantages in view—not only place themselves and are concerned, in the proper date (November). Besides, Dillo following words:

"Sec. 3,390. Every dealer in leaf tobacco and are concerned, in the condition of the pool and our people into the same state of the pool and our people into the same condition to the disadvantage of every fruits and nutre and for which there is no commensation, at the same time adding nothing to our citizent the major as special study of fruits and nutre at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the major at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the major at the major at the major at the major at the same time adding nothing to our citizent at the major at the supreme at the supreme at high preserved by the saless, which came down in a midor of the proposal time to the conditions are each in the same time and first the same time at the same by inserting in lieu of words stricken out the following words:

"Szc. 3,380. Every dealer in leaf tobacco shall make daily evtries in two books kept for that purpose, one book to be furnished by the Government under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, of the number of hogsheads, cases, and pounds of leaf tobacco purchased or received by him on assignment, consignment, transfer, or otherwise, and of whom purchased or received, and the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds sold by him, with the name and residence in each instance of the person to whom sold, and, if shipped, to whom shall be kept at his place of business, and shall be kept at his place of business, and shall be kept open at all hours to the inspection of any internal-revenue officer or agent, and the other shall, at the end of each and every year, and upon the discontinuance of any leaf dealer during any year, be handed over to the Collector of his district for the use of the Government. And every dealer in leaf tobacco who willfully neglects or refuses to keep the books herein provided for, and in the manner which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or to transfer to the Collector of his district, as herein provided, the duplicate copy containing his daily transactions, as aforesaid, shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$5,000, and imprisoned not more than one year."

WESTON.

His Walk and Failure in England.

Landon News, March 1. Weston's attempt to cover the unprecedented distance of 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours has failed. atter a gallant struggle with all the worst of luck throughout in the shape of one of the most trying winters known for many years. With all the bad roads in the Kingdom to travel over in their very worst condition, and with large crowds at every city, town, and village to conend with, Weston has just failed by twenty two and one-half miles to complete in the spec fied time an almost unparalleled task in the annals of pedestrianism. Cn his arrival at Windsor on Thursday evening he had sixty-five miles to go, and twenty hours to do it in; but the excitement of his reception playing upon his highly-strung pervous system, completely prostrated bim, and he failed just as the prize appeared within his grasp. He left the Castle Hotel at 11:35, accompanied by one of the judges, in a close conveyance, and proceeded as far as the twenty-second milestone on the Bath road, when proceeded as far as the twentysecond milestone on the Bath road, when
he dismounted, and was soon trudging away on
foot at a good pace until the fourteenth stone,
when he turned and came back to the twentyfirst, making the fifteen miles at 3:20 yesterday
morning. He then rested for fifty minutes in
the carriage. This was not sufficient, as he had
to repeat his hap directly afterwards. On resuming, he recled all over the world like a
drunken man, and had to be twice saved from
falling into a ditch, and he again lay down til
7, at which period all chance of success had
gone. He now went on slowly, and by 8:50 had
knocked off 25 miles since midnight, leaving
him 40 to do, and 6½ hours to do it in. He
rested till 10:25 for breakfast, when he started
and back; this he repeated, making 12 miles.
He then retraced his steps 2½ miles and back,
which, with an extra half mile into Slough,
made 17½ since breakfast. While resting here
time—4:05—expired, his record for the 1,000
hours being 1,977½ miles. He left at 5:15 in
order to finish his distance. About 10:30 he
passed through Hammersmith. He expected
to reach the Royal Exchange about midnight.

London News, March 1. Editoriat.

We oublish elsewhere a description of the last
day of Weston's walk. This attempt to accomplish the task he had assigned nimself of walking
2,000 miles in 1,000 hours has failed. But he

plish the task he had assigned himself of walking 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours has failed. But he 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours has failed. But he came very near to success. Except for the technical winning or losing of the bet, the few miles more or few miles less really mattered very little. The generous contempt which Mr. Mantalini expressed for halfpence may, with some justice, be shown to an odd mile or two when the total amounts to 2,000. To all intents and purposes the proposed task may be said to have been achieved, and it has been proved that a man can do his sixty miles a day over roads, and certainly very bad roads sometimes, steadily for some six weeks. The fact is not without interest, and in virtue of this interest Weston's performance may fairly be said to stand

interest, and in virtue of this interest Weston's performance may fairly be said to stand on a different basis from the senseless exhibitions which have often of late been witnessed on platforms and on walking tracks in England and in America. Weston's ground was the Queen's highway; he could take such rest, food, and sleep as he thought proper, and his attempt was in this way not an unreasonable one. It came within the limits of allowable gymnastic exercise; that is to say, it bore definite relations to the requirements which might conceivably be made on the human frame, in the actual circumstances of human life, in war or travel, sport or business, human life, in war or travel, sport or business,

proportion of the usual element of absurdity mixed up in the matter, and it was this element of absurdity precisely which jeopardized the pe-destrain's success. There can be no doubt that if Weston had taken his walk in if Weston had taken his walk to a thoroughly reasonable manner, dividing his miles by his days, and making up a short walk one day by a long one another, he would have won his wager with a great deal of time to spare. The slightest glance at his performance for the last few weeks will show this at once. But partly, it may be, for the sake of profit, and partly also for the sake of profit, and partly also for the sake of introducing the usual artificial refinements and restrictions on honest athletic exercise, a condition was added. The pedestrian was privileged or bound to deliver fifty lectures on waiking at farly different places. This arrangement made a close adherence to the time-table necessary, and it soon became apparent that to it the walking proper was to be sacrificed. A long walk in January and February, over snow-heaped and slippery roads, is not a journey which can be carried out with the precision of a mail-train. Under ordinary circumscauces that would not Chiefer ordinary circumsrances that would not have mattered; but in order to save the lecture-fixtures it became necessary for Western to depart from the plan of simple walking. He obtained leave from his backer, Sir John Astley, to travel when he liked by rail or by carriage to such purchaser been the producer thereof on his own land. Dealers in leaf tobacco shall seil only to other dealers who have pand a special tax as such and to manufacturers of tobacco, souff, or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export, provided it shall be lawful for any licensed manufacturer of cigars to purchase leaf tobacco of any licensed dealer or other heensed manufacturer in quantities less than the original package for use in his own manufactory exclusively.

"Inst Sec. 3,355 be amended so as to read:
"Every person before commencing, or if he has already commenced, before continuing the manufacture of tobacco or shuff, shall furnish, witbout previous demand therefor, to the Collector of the district where the manufacture is to be carried on a statement in duplicate, subscribed under oath, setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of street where the manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and when the same is manufactured by him as agent for any other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person for whom said article is to be manufactured for heart of the person for whom said article is to be manufactured for heart of the person for whom said article is to be manufactured for heart of the person for whom said article is to be manufactured for his described on the person for whom said article is to be manufactured for any other person for whom said article is to be manufactured for his described when the same is manufactured by him as agent for any other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person for whom said article is to be manufactured for his described when the same is manufactured by him as agent for any other person or to be sold and delivered to any other person for whom said article is to be manufactured for his described by him as agent for any other person for whom said article is to be manufactured.

wards. As it is, it is searcely wonderful that more than one of the judges who originally accompanied him failed to appreciate this curiousity "mixed" fashion of walking, and left the expedition to take care of itself. There is a well-known phrase in which the competitors in a race are said to be allowed to "make the best

INDICTED JUDGES.

A Bold Stand for the Negro's Rights-Judge Rives' Charge to the Grand Jury-Some of the Testimony on Which the Virginia County Judges Were Indicted.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

DANVILLE, Va., March 10.—The Democratic press of the country, but especially of Virginia, is just now filled with wild articles on what is termed, in Democratic parlance, "Rives" usur pa-tion," the "Radical Judicial outrage," etc. All this Democratic talk has been caused by the action of the Hon, Alexander Rives, United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, who instructed the Grand Jury, at the recent term of his Court in this place, to indict State Judges for open violation of the laws of Congress. The Grand Jury, upon the evidence before them (which was ample), indicted five of these men for open violation of the Civil Rights bill. It is under the fourth section of this act that the indictments are found.

This, then, in a nutshell, is the cause of Democratic ranting. The main points of Judge Rives' charge follow:

"It become; my duty to call your special attention to a notable instance of the way in which the neglect by the State of its own laws Constitution of the United States-necessarily leads to conflicts between Federal and State authority. By the law of the State no discrimina-tion is made on account of race or color in the liability of its citizens to jury service. All male citizens 21 years of age and not over 60, who are entitled to vote and hold office under the Constitution and laws of this State, shall be liable to serve as jurors. You are aware that the legal dity of making out jury-lists rests with the Judges of the County and Corporation Courts. (See Sec. 3, Chap. 157, Code of Virzinia.) At this point Congress properly intervenes and constrains these officers by penalties to observe their obligations under the laws and constitutions of their States and the amendments. The fourth section of the act of March 1, 1875, is in these words: 'That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be orescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall, or conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and be fined not more than \$5,000.' The offense thus declared is the exclusion by these officers from their jury lists of qualified citizens because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This motive, like all other guilty intents, may be and ought to be inferred by you from the acts or declarations of the party and all the ctreumstances of his conduct. If it should appear to you that by a long and systematic course he has never admitted to his list the names of colored men duly qualified, you would be compelled to infer his guilt and indict him for the offense, and then let him repel by proof the fair presumptions of the law against him. If, on the contrary, it shall appear that these officers have listed or offered to summon, when requested, juries without this discrimination of race, you would not be authorized to impute this offense, and then let him repel by proof the fair presume to this court has its representative on your panel, so that citizens 21 years of age and not over 60, who are entitled to vote and hold office under the Conpeculiar facilities for this inquiry. You will not go beyond these counties. I shall successively ask my other Grand Juries to prosecute the same inquisition for their counties. If it shall be, as I hope, faithfully done throughout my whole district, this agency will tend to remove one ground of interference with State Courts, and assert the just supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States. But if this be not dorie, and high inquests like yours are turned away from their oaths and their duty by shallow disquisitions on the constitutionality of these acts of Congress, you may depend upon it, you are formenting disorders while you do nothing to retard the reconstruction policy, to which you faith as a people is plighted in the most scient manner, or thwart the mission of the General

are fomenting disorders while you do nothing to retard the reconstruction policy, to which your faith as a people is plighted in the most solemn insuner, or thwort the mission of the General Government in all its departments to give the equal protection of the laws to all its critizen without distinction. Sesides, you are to take the laws of Congress as they literally stand till they are declared unconstitutional by the Federal courts."

The testimony before the Grand Jury being conclusive of the guilt of the County Judges of five counties, they found truebills against them, and since then the excitement among Democratic lawyers and unreconstructed negro-haters generally has been intense. Judge Bertyman Green, the new Circuit Judge, hastened to Richmond and laid the matter before the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Legislature, whereunou the law-making body of the State passed a rantankerous set of resolutions with a buncombe preamble, setting forth the doctrine of State rights, and characterizing the action of Judge Rives as arbitrary, outrageous, illegal, and a usurpation. These resolutions were offered and engineered through the Senate, where they originated, by a Democratic carpetbagger from Maryland. The boid and manly conduct of Judge Rives has startled and perfectly amazed the buildozing Democracy. If any one doubts for a moment the justice of the acts either of Judge Rives for the Grand Jury let him look for an instant at some of the testimony unon which these indictments were found. The evidence showed that in Franklin County a negro's name has never been upon the list of names from which juries are to be selected since Franklin has been a county. The same is true of Patrick and Charlotte Counties. In Pittsylvania County the testimony is that a negro has never been on a jury since the present Judge has been in office, and on one occasion certainly, perhaps more, a mixed jury has been asked for by interested parties and denied. The testimony in the case of the Henry County Judge was that he not

The condition of the 2.051 National banks in this country is shown by the abstract given below of their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency for Jan. 1, 1879. In the year 1878 there crease of over \$4,000,000 in circulation, and of about \$40,000,000 in individual deposits. This reverse of the movement that preceded the panic. It shows an accumulation of capital that Stocks were irregular, with a good deal of strength in spots. The fancy for Kansas &

Texas apparently palled a little on its devotees.

The first-mortgage bonds kept between the limits of 58\(\delta\) (58\(\delta\); the second-mortgage bonds were 24\(\delta\) (20. The stock declined from 10 to 9, but reacted to 9\(\delta\). St. Louis & San Francisco, preferred, was \$\(\delta\)(0,0), and the first preferred 18\(\delta\)(0.18\(\delta\). Like Kansas & Texas, the St. Louis & San Francisco is receiving a good deal of attention in the Boston market. Besides the stocks and bonds owned by the Company, there are \$22,000,000 of its securities ling. The road last year paid its interest and expenses, laid 3,000 tons of steel There are three "probabilities" on which the present rise is being worked. The Indian Territory may be opened, and then its landgrant will be valuable. The road may be extended into Kansas, and may then become Fe. The road may unite with the Southern Pacific. Here are three "points" on one stock,—interrogation points. Among the cheap stocks Northern Pacific was also cheaper, selling at 27½. St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern declined ½, to 8½. St. Joe took an upward turn, to the delight of the not small number of perwesterns were active. The common opened at 56%, got as high as 58%, and closed at 57%; the preferred went up from 83% to 87%, and closed at 88%. Rock Island, after selling at 133, closed at 182, % lower than the opening. There was an advance of % in Erie, to 25%.

The losses were: Michigan Central %, to 87%; St. Paul common 1, to 38%; the preferred %, to 82%; Union Pacific %, to 73%; Wabash %, to 19%; Delaware & Hudson %, to 40%; Lackawanna %, to 47%; Western Union %, to 104%; Atlantic & Pacific %, to 87; and Kansas Pacific

Atlantic & Pacific 16, to 87; and Kansas Pacific 14, to 21%.

A large amount of Eric second consolidated mortgages have been imported to New York from London at prices ranging from 65@66.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks are given in the table below:

Northwestern gold bonds were 106½, St. Paul stuking funds 103½, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 73½, and Chicago & Alton debentures 103% bid.

seconds ex coupon, and Great Western seconds ex coupon. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes rose Pennsylvania stock was weaker Friday, and sold at 341/2@341/4.

The new contract between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Eric Railroad gives the Western Union exclusive use of the wires of the Eric Railway, which they are to keep in tepair, and in consideration of which they are to transmit all messages of the Eric free of charge. The contract is to be for twenty-five

graph companies, or to unite with other railroad companies in the formation of an opposition telegraph line, if they should so desire.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows for the first week of March: Kansas & Texas, \$1,346 increase: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern,

Wabash bonds, but the *Indicator* is not good authority, even as to the existence of rumors. The following figures show the condition of the 2,051 National banks of this country at the

was prepared by the Co	mptroller	of the Cur-
rency from reports mad	le to him:	
All the state of t	10 Es. 20, 1877.	Jan. 1, 1879.
Loans and discounts\$ Overdrafts	876, 182, 534 3, 659, 329	\$ 820, 213, 811
Bonds for cl. culation	343, 789, 550	3, 693, 854 347, 118, 500
Honds for deposits U. S. bonds on hand	13, 438, 000	66, 501, 350
Other stocks, bonds, etc.	28, 478, 800 32, 134, 233	44, 263, 250 35, 569, 400
Due from reserve agenta.	75, 883, 088	77,916,814
Due from National banks Due from State banks	44.030, 182 11.384, 276	44, 170, 202
Real estate and fixtures.	45, 406, 872	11,881,540 47,091,964
Expenses and taxes	8, 925, 781	4.033,024
Premiums	8,834,639	6, 566, 048

	Exchanges for Clearing-House. Bills of other banks. Fractional currency Specie Legal-tender notes. U. S. certificates Redemption fund. Due from U.S. Treasurer	64, 664, 20, 280, 775, 32, 886, 70, 463, 26, 515, 15, 024, 8	415 1 413 0 398 951 951 0 964 236	00, 035, 237 19, 535, 031 475, 538 41, 500, 314 70, 561, 248 28, 315, 0.0 15, 264, 625 1, 905, 809
	Total LIAB	1.734,344,7 ILITIES.	701 \$1,8	00,502.002
	Total. Lian Capital. Lian Surplus fund. United Popular National-bank notes. State-bank notes. Dividends unpaid. Individual deposits. Deposits of U. S. disbursing officer	6,441,6	91 6	82, 081, 396 16, 200, 863 36, 836, 269 03, 506, 470 386, 603 5, 818, 113 43, 837, 745 59, 701, 222
	United States deposts Deposits of U. S. dis- bursing officer Due to other Nat'l banks Due State banks Notes rediscounted Bills payable	3, 780, 7 115, 548, 2 44, 653, 9 4, 293, 6 5, 753, 1	16 1 140 140 \ 107	3, 556, 801 18, 311, 635 44, 073, 882 2, 888, 339 3, 942, 659
1	Total	734.344.7	01 \$1.8	00, 592, 002
	The following gives leading stocks for the	the fluc	tuation	s of the
ı	Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
	N. Y. Central 1144 Michigan Central 884 Lake Shore 7144 C. & N. Western 564 Do preferred 863 M. h. C. Paul 202	1144 88% 714 58% 87%	114% 87% 71% 56% 86% 38% 82%	114% 87% 71% 57% 86% 38% 82%
	Illinois Central 81 Chicago & Alton. 7934		721/4 251/6 105/4	132 81 79% 73% 25% 19%
-	Erie 25% Wabash Railway .20% Ohio & Miss 11 C. C. & I. C5% H. & St. Jo 15% Do preferred 43% Delaware & Hud. 41 D. Lack. & West. 47% N. J. Ceutral 38% W. Union Tel 104%	16 45%	15¼ 43%	11
	Delaware & Hud. 41 D., Lack. & West. 47½ N. J. Ceutral 38½ W. Union Tel 104¾ A. & P. Tel 37½ Can. Southern 63½ Kansas & Tayas 10	47% 39¼ 104½	46% 38% 104% 60%	47% 38% 104% 37
I		631/4	9	9%
-	St. L., K.C.& N. 84/ Do preferred 344/ Kansas Pacific 22 GOVERNME	221/2	211/4	34%
	U. S. 6s of '81 U. S. 5-20s of '67 U. S. 5-20s of '68. U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.). U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. i U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.). U. S. 4 per cent coupons. U. S. currency 6s.	nt.)	Bid. 103 101% 102% 101% 104% 104% 104%	Asked. 10614 10216 10236 10144 10456 10514 10014
	Sterling	Sixt	9 days. 487% 517% 517% 517% 95% 40	81ght. 400 515 515 515 96 40½ 48 27% 27%
	COMMERCI		3.	

	France 51773	515	P
	Switzerland 5171/2	96	V
•	Germany 95% Holland 40		0
	nonand	46	B
	Anstria	27%	B
	Norway	27%	G
	Sweden	27%	F
		2178	B
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.		B
	Sterling	@484%	B
ŀ	Francs 5213	@0227 <sub>3</sub>	P
	LOCAL SECURITIES.		L
	Bid.	Asked .	B
	Chicago Municipal 78 *110	*111	D
	Chicago Water loan 78	*1111%	I.
	Chicago Municipal 6s*105%	*106%	C
	Chicago Water loan 68	*107	SH
	Chicago Lincoln Park 78 103	*104	H
	Chicago South Park 78	*10344	N
	Chicago West Park 78	*104%	P
	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) . 97%	984	C
	Cook County 78 *110	*111	H
	Cook County (short) 78*101	*102	L
		OF AREA	81
	City Railway (West Side)		P
	City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent		P
	eartificates #10414	*10514	G
	City Pailway (North Side) 110	121	E
	City Railway (North Side) 119 City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent	1-1	C
	bonds*1041/	#1051Z	B
	Chamber of Commerce	5816	D
	Chamber of Commerce	00/5	
	*And interest.	1 1 1	-5
	COIN QUOTATIONS.		ci
ı			
ı	The following are the Chicago quotati	ons for	in
	coins:		w
1	Trades	9614	
Н	Merican (full weight)	82	ca
	Mexican (full weight)	4.80	je
7	Nanoleona	3.80	-
ı	Napoleons	4.70	m
i	Austrian florins (paper).	39	11
ı	Five francs	85	
ı	Prussian thalers	65	(2
ı	Holland gnelders 381/40	39	m
ı	Kronors (Swedish)		8
ı	Kronors (Swedish)	20/1	-1
J	doubloons	15.50	ba
۱		15.60	To

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, March 17.—Governments

Railroad bonds were active.

State securities were dull. Stocks were irregular, but in the main weak, Northwest shares were comparatively firm, and St. Joe and Erie were exceptionally strong. 3,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Canada Southern, 6,500 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, 17,000 Lackawanna, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 St. Jo, 6,000 Western Union, and 6,000 Kansas & Texas.

Money market active at 4@7, closing at 6.

	GOVERNMENTS.	
	Coupons of 1881. 1061 New 4s 99%	
	Coupons, '67s 1021/ 10-40s 1015/	
	Coupons, '68s 102% 10-40s, coupon 101%	
	New 58 104% Currency 68 121%	
Н	New 41/48	
	STOCKS:	
B	W. U. Telegraph 1044 N. J. Central 38%	
IJ	Ouistrailyan 1917 Posts Island 1917	
ì	Quicksilver, pfd 35 St. Paul 38%	
ı	Quickstiver, piu 35 St. Paul 38%	
H	Pacific Mail 121/4 St. Paul, pfd 821/4	
Н	Mariposa 3 Wabash 19%	
ı	Mariposa, pfd 41/2 Fort Wayne 1051/2	
H	Adams Express 1054 Terre Haute 3 Wells, Fargo & Co 100 Terre Haute, pfd 7	
ı	Wells, Fargo & Co., 100   Terre Haute, pfd 7	-
ı	American Express. 48 Chicago & Alton 791/2	-
8	U. S. Express 471/2 C. & Alton, pfd 108	1
ı	N. Y. Central 114 % Ohio & Mississippi, 10%	١
ı	Erie 25% Del. L. & Western. 47	1
1	Erie, pfd 45% A. & P. Telegraph, 37	1
1	Erie, pfd 45% A. & P. Telegraph. 37 Harlem 150 Missouri Pacific 1%	1
1	Michigan Central 871/2 C., B. & Q 1141/2	1
1	Panama 130 Hanpibal & St. Joe. 15%	1
1	Union Pacific 73 H. & St. Joe, pfd., 45	1
1	Lake Shore 71 % Canada Southern 61	1
ı	Illinois Central 81 Cent. Pac. bonds1081/	1
I	Clev. & Pittsburg. 914 Union Pac. bonds. 108%	1
ı	Northwestern 57% U. P. Land-Grants.112	ı
1	Northwestern, pfd. 86% U. P. Sinking-F'ds.108	1
ı	Con Co C. F. Sinking P us. 108	1
ı	Q, C., C. & I 431/4	1
I	STATE BONDS.	1
п	Tennessee 6s. old. 35 Virginia 6s. new 31-	1

Tennessee 6s, new. 25 Missouri ... SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO. March 17.—Following the closing quotations at the Stock Board Alpha 20% H. & N.
Alta 5% Julia Consolidated
Belcher 9 Justice Best & Beicher ... 21 Mexican ... 40% Bullion ... 6 Northern Belle ... 11 Caledonia ... 3% Ophir ... 35% California ... 5% Overman ... 14 Chollar ... 51 Rymond & Ely ... 61% Crown Point ... 6% Sierra Nevada ... 47% Eureka Consolidat'd Virginia 6 Savage ... 15% Exchequer ... 5% Yellow Jacket ... 18% Gould & Curry ... 12% Bodie ... 63% Grand Prize ... 4% Bodie ... 63% Sax Francisco, March 17.—The Eureka Consolidated Mining Company has Jeclared a dividend of \$2 for the month of February, FOREIGN.

FORRIGN.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols, 96 11-16.

American Securities—Illinois Central, S3;
Pennsylvania Central, 36; Reading, 13; Erie, 25%; preferred, 46.
United States bonds—'67s, 103%; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 1063%; 4%s, 107%; 4s, 101%, ex. coup.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £75,000.

PARIS, March 17.—Rentes, 113f 30c.

REAL ESTATE. CITY PROPERTY.

ord Modday, March 17:

Wentworth av, 275 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 15 (M. and E. Steude to Theodors Ludes.). 3

Wentworth av, 300 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 15 (M. and E. Steude to Hubert Braun)

Franklin st, between Lake and Randolph sts, e f, 60x80 ft, dated March 15 (John Cook to David G. Swartz).

North Halsted st, 118 ft n of Washington st, e f, 20x117 ft, improved, dated March 15 (Sarah A. Albaugh to Mary A. H. Ferry).

Grove st, 164 6-10 ft n e of Twentieth st, n w f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 10 (Archibald Winne to Louis Hutt).

Fisk st, 194 ft, n of Twentieth st, w f, 26x 87½ ft, improved, dated March 6 (Patrick Brice to John Dworak).

West Harrison st, 69 ft w of Robey st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated March 1 (Charles N. Poet to E. A. Maypole).

Michigan av, 123½ ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x143 7-10 ft, dated March 14 (Henry Corwith to Hermann H. Hoffmann). 1,100

Lot on court 16414 ft e of South Fyrk av and 120 ft s of Thirty-first et. 50.2 14 14 ft. dated Feb. 28 (Gilbert Woodruft to Frederick N. Mills)

Park st. 155 ft n w of Wood st. s w f. 25 x1:20 ft. dated Feb. 25 (Edwin Maynard to Ole M. 1versen).

Park st. 130 ft n w of Wood st. s w f. 25 x1:20 ft. dated Feb. 25 (Edwin Maynard to Haivor Guddransen).

West Erie st. 124 ft w of Rucker st. n f. 21x128 ft. improved, dated March 12 (Peter J. Thomas to Charles Nelson).

Butterfield st. 175 ft s of Thirtheth st. w ft. 25x120 ft. with other property, dated Feo. 18 (Milliam Quirk to J. F. Hail).

Forest say, 175 8-40 ft n of Thirty-faith st, e f. 50x123 7-10 ft. dated March 15. (Levi D. Boone to the Enion Matual Life-Insurance Company).

West Madison st, 248% ft w of Oakley st, s f. 24x125 ft. dated March 15 (Levi D. Boone to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

West Madison st, 248% ft w of Oakley st, s f. 24x125 ft. dated March 15 (Levi D. Boone to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A HADIUS OF SEVEN Milles DF THE COURT HOUSE. Wrightwood st. bet Lincoln av and Hal-sted st. nf. 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (B. Blakeman to Isaac M. Daggett)...\$ 2,100 SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN South Dearborn st. 177 ft n of Fitty-second st. wf, 25x100 ft, dated March 11 (R. and A. Pick to Henry Beck).

Wentworthav, se cor of Fifty-fith st, wf. 48 3-10x170 ft, dated March 15 John McCaffery to the 'Catholic Bishop of Canagon.

COMMERCIAL. Latest quotations for March delivery on the saturday.
9.80 \$
6.45
9.75
4.85
1.04
89%
3144
2114
45 leading articles for the last two business days: 
 Corn
 314
 313

 Oats
 215
 215

 Rye
 45
 45

 Barkey
 75
 75

 Livelnoge
 3.50
 64.25
 3.60
 64.25

 Cattle
 2.60
 65.25
 2.60
 65.25
 The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this

city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7

o'clock on Monday morning, and for the cor-

y sonsumption: 2,952 bu corn, 3,924 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store this city vesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red nter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 25 rs No. 2 spring, 50 cars No. 3 do, 37 cars re-cted, 1 car no grade (124 wheat); 82 cars high xed corn, 21 cars new do, 10 cars new mixed, cars No. 2 corn, 1 car rejected, 2 cars no grade 37 corn); 42 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2

in existence here for a few days past. It is favored by low freight rates and stimulated by the fact of light arrivals of hogs here, with poor quality at that. There is a good deal of product on hand,-indeed, very large stocks,but, if the summer production should be as small as many anticipate, those stocks would be reduced to small dimensions within a few months.

As a consequence of this demand and the cir-cumstances causing it, provisions were stronger yesterday, the speculative articles being more sought for. Wheat was weak early, and subsequently firmer, but nervous throughout, the unsettled feeling being attributed to uncertainty about the future course of large holders. Corn steadier afterwards, and oats were quoted firmer, while there was little change in other grain. The weather was milder, with some signs of clearing off, but the chopping movements of the thermometer during the past few days were claimed to have been very bad for the winte

goods continues to show a satisfactory increase despite the fact that the weather is not of a kind to promote an active distribution of spring fabrics. In values there were no important changes, the market ruling strong. Groceries were in good request, with prices steady and un-changed. In the dried-fruit market little change was observable. There was a liberal movement in domestics and a good seasonable demand for imported varieties, and, excepting Malaga raisins, prices were firmly supported. Fish were fairly active and firm all around. The demand for butter and cheese was moderate. Fine goods, being in light supply, remained firm. Leather was quoied quiet and firm. Bagging continues dull. There was a moderate movement in paints, oils, and colors at about

Editor was quoteed question and colors at about steady figures.

Lumber was in fair demand at unchanged prices. The season of logging has been prolonged a few days by the cool weather and fresh fails of snow in the woods, but in many districts the camps have been broken up, the rodds being too poor to haul logs over. Some firms have left the timber without adding to their stock as many logs as they intended to a few months arc, but the whole supply is heavy, some estimates making it the largest ever collected in the Northwest. Little difficulty is expected in running the logs down the streams. Water is abundant, and the raffrosds and other contrivances used last year can be employed again in case the volume of the former should prove insufficient. The sales of building materials were light, chiefly on account of the scarcity of common brick. The improvement in prices noted a week ago is maintained, and indications are that the comfing season will be a more active one for building than the last. Hieles, broom-con, wool, and seeds were decided to be runder increased supplies, with advices that more were to follow. Green fruits were stead;

Wiek ending West ending West ending the complete of the four the dates named:

Wiek ending West ending the four the dates named:

Wiek ending West ending the four the four the following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

Wiek ending West ending West ending the four the complete of the complete of the following were the exports from the four feed to the complete of the four things that the comfing the four things of the four things of the dates named:

Wiek ending West ending the four the four feed to the four things of the dates named:

Wiek ending West ending the four the four feed to the four things of the four th

Peoria-Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 142,475 bu; oats, 85,350 bu; rye, 8,100 bu; barley, 19,000 bu. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: 

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. March 17.—Receipts—Flour, 30,185 brls; wheat, 190,750 bu; corn, 141,058 bu; cats, 55,925 bu; corn-meal, 410 pkgs; rye, 4.464 bu; bariey, 51,450 bu; malt, 7,089 bu; pork, 2,836 brls; beef, 2,146 tes; cut meats, 3,744 pkgs; lard, 1,596 tes; whisky, 612 brls. Exports—For forty-eight hours—Wheat, 232,-000 bu; corn, 94,800 bu.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

The following are the stocks of provisions in this city as reported to the Board of Trade by a portion of our packers. The figures for this month are of little value, as no less than nine firms made no report, and the returns from some

others are only partial: March 16, Feb. 15, March 15, 1879.

Mess pork, brls. 1915, 54 104, 584 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 104, 585 105, 384 105, 385 105, March 16, Feb. 15, March 15, The stock of lard in New York is reported as 113,000 tes, against 103,000 tes two weeks ago,

and 105,000 tes a year ago.

at Port of Chicago March 17: Rockland Bros., 500 cases maccaroni; J. T. Relling & Co., 5 cases books; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 5 cases dry goods; C. Gossage & Co., 1 case dry goods; Brown & Prior, 1 case dry goods; O. R. Kelth & Co., 6 cases artificial flowers; Louis Cleghorn, 1 case dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 bales linens and 8 cases dry goods; E. E. Eaton, 8 cases guns; Field, Leiter & Co., 8 cases gloves; Chicago Stamping Co., 205 boxes tin plate: Burley & Tyrrell, 48 crates earthenware; Neeuer, Kamps & Co., 2 cases dry goods. Collections, \$5,617.90.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were fairly active, except lard, which was in good demand, but with light offerings. Liverpool was firmer, and nogs at the Chicago Stock-Yards were quoted 5c higher, with a light supply and a not very good quality of hogs at that. Pork was actively inquired for on the morn-ing call, and the interest was sustained throughout, while meats were also reported to be wanted by exporters on increased limits. The impression that our summer production of hog stuff will be quite small as compared with last year seems to be gaining ground abroad, and, as a consequence, buyers are more anxious to take hold.

MESS PORK—Advanced 17%@20c per brl, and

closed 17%c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 15,500 brls seller April at \$9.87\(\frac{1}{4}\)\( 0.02\(\frac{1}{2}\); 18,500 brls seller May at \$9.97\(\frac{1}{2}\) @10.124; and 1,750 brls seller June at \$10.174 @10.224. Total, 35,750 brls. The market closed firm at \$10.00 for cash or seller March, \$10.00@ 10.021 for April, and \$10.10@10.121 for May, with about \$10,221/2@10.25 for June. Old pork

| Care white oats, 25 cars No. 2 | mixed, 6 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (74 oats); | S cars No. 2 | rye, 3 cars rejected; 8 cars No. 3 | barley, 4 cars extra do, 1 car feed (13 barley). | Total, 449 cars, or 195,000 bu. Inspected out: | S7,674 bu wheat, 43,244 bu corn, 3,335 bu rye, 13,279 bu barley. | It was rumored yesterday that through rates to Liverpool were down to about 36c per 100 ibs on grain, and that freights to the seaboard were also easier. This will encourage the forward movement of produce by rail, and may be the cause of a little weakness in prices at consuming points. | An active shipping demand for meats has been | An active shipping demand for meats has been | An active shipping demand for meats has been | Cars of the feet of the cause of a little weakness in prices at consuming points. | An active shipping demand for meats has been | Cars of the feet of the feet of the feet of the feet of the cars of the feet of the cars of the feet of the fe

	Shoul- ders.		L. & S. clears.	
Loose, part cured.	\$3,7214	\$4.90	\$5.00	\$5, 10
Boxed	3.85	5.05		
April, boxed	4.00	5. 10 5. 20	5.20 5.30	5, 40
same averages; gree Bacen quoted at 4 for short ribs, 5% for hams, all canvan GREASE—Was qu white! 4%@5c for g	%@414c gec for sed and oted at	for shot short c packed. \$5.00@	lders, 54 lears, 83 5.50 for	No. 1

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR-Was dull, with no special change in prices, though some quoted the market as rather weak, in sympathy with the early feeling in wheat. Shippers held off, and the local trading was light, Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at \$5.124; 610 brls spring extras, partly at \$3.70@4.00; and 100 bris superfines at \$3.00. Total, 810 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices:

easier. Sales were 150 tons at \$10.00 per ton on track, and \$10.00@10.50 free on board cars.

Minplines—Sales were reported of 10 tons at

CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.00 per ton on track. ton on track.

Shorts—Sales were 20 tons at \$10.124@10.25

Dates.

Dates.

Portion.

per ton. WHEAT SCREENINGS-Sales were 40 tons at \$10.00

local receipts were large, but the market sympathized with other grain, and cash oats were in active request for snipment. The reported shipments also were liberal, and the low freights seem to attract plenty of orders from the East and Southeast. April oats were farmer, under a good inquiry from shorts and the interior, opening at 21 %c. and selfing to 21 %c. closing at this outside. Seller May sold at 25 % 25 %c. and closed at the outside, and June at 25 % 25 %c. and closed at the outside, and June at 25 % 25 %c. Samples were firmer, and nearly all the receipts were closed out. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu rejected at 23 c. 5.400 by by sample at 25 % 25 %c. 70 on track; and 16, 200 bu at 25 %c. 25 %c. 27 on track; and 16, 200 bu at 25 %c. 25 %c. 27 on track; and 16, 200 bu at 25 %c. 25 %c. 27 on track; and 16, 200 bu at 25 %c. 25 %c. 27 on track; and 16, 200 bu at 25 %c. 25 %c. 27 %c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed higher at \$10.05@10.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April, \$10.20\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$10.30\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Sales 12,500 bris at \$10.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Lard was steady at \$8.55@6.57\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April, \$6.62\(\frac{1}{2}\) (65 for May, and \$6.70\(\frac{1}{2}\) (72\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Sales 500 tes as \$6.55\(\frac{1}{2}\) (57\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April, \$0.23\(\frac{1}{2}\) (65 for May, and \$5.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April, \$5.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) (65 for May, and \$5.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April, \$5.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) (65 for May, and \$5.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April,

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM CORN-Continues in fair retail request. Following are the quotations: Following are the quotations:

Fine green carpet brush, # D. 4 64%

Green hurl. 34,634

Red-tipped hurl. 34,634

Red-tipped do. 24,634

Red-tipped do. 24,634

Inferior 24,624

Crooked. 11,622% BUTTER-Only fine qualities were at all active. There was a scanty supply of really desirable table butter, but of the poorer sorts the offerings were in every way ample. Prices remain comparatively 

was nominal at \$8,00@8, 25,
Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9,00@9.25, and

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were rather quiet,
the scarcity of brick delaying building. The stock of common brick is light and firmly held. Lime and cements are in some request: extra prime at \$8.25@8.50. LARD—Advanced 7%c per 100 lbs from the latest 

were made at 14@15cearly, and later 13%c was accepted.

FISH—There was a well sustained activity in the demand from the city and country trade, and prices again showed positive strength. Below are the current quotations:

No. 1 whitefish, ½ ½-brl \$4.40\% 4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl \$1.0\% 4.25
Trout, ½-brl \$4.10\% 4.25
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl 16.00
Extra shore, ½-brl 17.00\% 7.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl 7.00\% 7.50
No. 2 bay, ½-brl 5.50\% 6.00
No. 2 bay, ½-brl 5.50\% 6.00
Pat family, new, ½-brl 3.00\% 3.25
No. 1 bay, ½-brl 75\% 1.00\% 1.20
Family kits 75\% 1.00
George's codfish, extra, per 100 ibs 5.00\% 5.25
Bank cod, per 100 ibs 4.15\% 4.25
Compressed cod 6
Dressed cod 7.10
Labrator herring, split, bris 6.50 Labrador herring, split, bris. 6.00@ 6.5

Labrador herring. Found, %-oris. 5.50
Holland herring 1.15© 1.20
Smoked halbut 11
Scaled herring 9 box 30© 35
California salmon, orbs 13.00
California salmon, %-brls 6.75
FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers had nothing new to report. Trade continues good and the tenor of prices remains firm. We quote:

POREIGN. 54© 644

Alden apples.... New York and Michigan 

Mendaling, Java....

Patent cut loaf. ...

O. G. Java Choice to fancy Rio. Good to prime. Common to fair.

### Additional of the contract | Dimension stuff | 20@30 ft | 11.00@13.00 | Culls | 2 in | 8.00 | Pickets, rough and select | 7.00@11.00 | Pickets, select, dressed, and headed Lath, dry | 1.65 | Shingles, 'A' standard to extra dry | 2.20@ 2.30 | Shingles, 'A' standard | 2.00@ 2.15 | Shingles, No. 1 | 1.00@ 1.10 | 1.00@ 1.10 | 1.00@ 1.10 | 1.90 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | 1.80 | Linseed, raw... Linseed, boiled. Whale, winter bleached

California sugar-loaf drips ... California silver drips ... Sugar-house strup ... New Orleans molasses, choice . Do prime ...

SEDS—Timothy was in fair request at former prices, ranging from \$1.16@1.30, Clover sold at \$1.70@3.85, and mammeth at \$4.10. Flax brought \$1.30@1.40, and sowing \$1.60@1.65, Hungarian and millet were quiet at 62%@75c, SALT—Was steady, with tair sales to the interior trade.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,705 head; same time last week, 1,849 head. The activity and firmness which marked the cattle The activity and firmness which marked the cattle trade throughout last week were features of yesterday's market. For a Monday there was a more than usually full attendance of buyers, and, although reports from the East were not particularly cheering, there was a strong demand from shippers, and a willingness on their part to pay the advanced prices of last week. The demand from the local trade also was satisfactorily active, and for low and medium grades of stock, as well as for the best qualities, former prices were firmly supported. Fair to extra steers, averaging from 1.100 to 11,500 lbs, were taken by shippers at \$4.00@5.10. Hall. Patterson & Co. sold two loads at the outside quotation. Local buyers bought chiefly at \$2.75@3.75, though in instances higher figures were paid. Stockers were nominally firm at \$2.60 (33.75 for boor to prime lots. The market closed firm, with only a few odds and ends left in the yards.

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 7,996; same time last week 12,215. The smallness of the supply gave holders a big advantage and the advance of Saturday was supplemented by a further improvement in light and heavy weights of 56,10c. There was by no means an active demand, but there was nowhere near hogs enough to satisfy even the limited requirements of the trade, and sales were quiet at \$3,7563,95 for common to prime baccon grades; at \$3,8064.05 for fair to good smooth heavy shippers. Choice Philadelpha grades would no doubt have found byers at \$4.25 (4.35. Skips and scalawag lots sold at \$3,003. 3,40. The market closed firm.

All sales are mide subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

SHEEP—The receipts amounted to just 248 head. There was a fair inquiry from the local and Eastern trade, and the feeling was firm at \$3.500 5.25 for poor to choice qualities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Breves—Receipts, 3,-500; quality net generally good; demand fair; a shade furtner advance, and all sold; extreme rands for lots, \$8.50@10.50; general sales, \$8.76@9.75, including 4 car-loads of Cherokee steers at \$9.00; about 1,000 fat steers used by boef exporters at \$9.50@10.00; shipments for the week, 5,000 quarters beef, against 4,680 last week.

SHEER—Receipts, 8,000; market quiet; rather weak at about former prices, or \$4.87%@0.25; ordinary to extra grades, with a car-load choice Ohio wethers, 134 lbs, \$6.30; 4 car-loads taken by exporters at \$5.75@6.25; shipments for the week, 1,400 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 7,300; market dull and nominal; no sales; live weight, only \$3.80 per 100 lbs offered for good corn-fed Western.

BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday. 884 head of through and 221 local; total for the week ending this day, 1, 992 through and 978 local, against 2, 499 through and 580 local last week; market fair at last week's prices.

Hoos—Receipts, 4, 180 head; total for the week; 2, 265, against 16, 940 last week; all sold; Yorkers, \$3.80@3.90;P hiladelphias. \$4.40@4.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 5,500 head; total for the week, 12, 400, against 11, 200 last week; selling slow; a quarter off from last week's.

RANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—CATTLE—The
Price Current reports, receipts, 216; shipments,
15; steady; native snippers, \$3.75@4.75; native
stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.80; native cows,
\$2.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 341; shipments, 209; firmer;
fair to choice heavy, \$3.20@3.40; light shipping,
\$3.00@3.15. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17.—CATTLE—Market slow, but 1/40/45 better; very best, 4/40/54/c; first quality, 3/40/34/c; medium, 3/4/04/4; ordinary, 3/c; most sales, 1/40/4/c; receipts, 0/2; sales, 790. Swink—Market active; a shade off; quotations, 5/65/4/c; receipts, 3, 482.

Sheep—4/4/05/4/c; receipts, 1, 913. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—Cattle—Strong and unchanged, all grades selling to the extent of the supply, which is light; receipts, 800; shipments, 300. SHEEP-Scarce; wanted at full previous prices;

receipts, 200; shipments. 600.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, March 17.—Hogs—Quiet but firm; common, \$2.75@.3.50; light, \$3.00@3.90; packing, \$3.90@4.15; butchers' \$4.15@4.35; receipts, 1,354; shipments, 297.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 17-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 7s 9d@8s 3d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@ 9s 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s 6d. Livenpool, March 17—1:30 p. m.—Pork, 50s. Lard, 33s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Special cable—Bacon— Cumberlands, 28s 6d; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 26s 6d; short clear, 27s 6d. Beef-Prime mess,

71s; India mess, 76s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 48s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow— Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 53s; Western, 49s. Hams, long cut, 20-th average, 30s.

London, March 17. — Livenpool.—Wheat steadler. Corn quiet. MARK LANE-Wheat rather easier.

Corn quiet. Cargoes off cosst—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Country markets for wheat—English, quiet; French, steady. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50,000@ 55,000 qrs. Number of cargoes of wheat off coast on sale, less than five.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Livenpool, March 17—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No.
1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

Grain—Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2,
9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d;
white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1,
9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.
Phovisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 33s 6d.

Liverpool, March 17.—Corron—Active and
firm at 5½65%d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 50s; prime mess beef, 71s. Americae lard, 33s 6d. Long clear bacon, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s 9d.

LONDON, March 17.—Spirits of Petroleum 8@8%d.

LINSEED OIL-23s 15d@26s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-22s@22s 3d. ANTWERP, March 17. - PETROLEUM-22%d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, March 17.—Grain—Winter wheat values further advanced 1/2014c per bu on restricted offerings, a sharp rise operating decidedly against free purchases, the market closing generally strong at the highest figures of the day; spring ly strong at the highest figures of the day; sprin in less demand, and quoted, as a rule, weak, with more urgency on the part of sellers to place supplies; cable advices early of heaviness, but toward the close represented indicative of rather more steadiness; 1.000 nu prime No. 3 Chicago sprins steadiness; 1.000 on prime No. 3 Chicago spring for export, at 95c; No. 2 spring, March option, quoted at \$1.03 bid and \$1.05 asked. Corn %6 % c per bu lower, on a moderate business for early delivery, and an unusually active movement in option line, closing weak on free offerings, Mixed Western ungraded at 44% 645% c; yeilow Western at 456 46c. Rye very dull, but quoted steady. Oats further declined, in most instances about 160% a bu closing heavily on more liberal and urgent a bu, closing heavily on more liberal and urgent offerings and very moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—Hog products a trifle higher on more favorable reports from Western markets, but com-paratively quiet; 1,000 brls mess for May at \$10.50 paratively quiet; 1,000 oris mess for May at \$10.50 @10.55. Cut meats in moderate request at firm prices. Bacon wanted, and quofed firm: long clear at \$5,25@5.35. Western steam lard in light demand for early delivery, but strong in price; forward delivery moderately active and higher, closing at for April \$6.67\(\chi\_0\)@6.70; May, \$6.72\(\chi\_0\)@6.75. June. \$6.80\(\chi\_0\)6.82\(\chi\_0\)

6.75; June, \$6.80@6.82%.
TALLow—In more demand; prime was quoted at the close at 6 9-18c.
Sucars—Raw inactive; Cuba muscovado quoted

WHISKY-150 brls at \$1.064.
FREIGHTS-Business comparatively tame, and rates rather firm, though no important change is noted; for Liverpool engagements by steam in clude 1,700 bris and 175 tons flour, through freight, reported at 2s 6d@2s 7½d and 25s; room for grain quoted at 6@6%4d, but very quiet.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Corron—Dull at 9%@
10c; futures strong; March, 9.98c; April, 10.04c;
May, 10.22c June, 10.38c; July, 10.50c; August.

May, 10.22c June, 10.38c; July, 10.50c; August 10.58c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 30.000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.25@3.65; common to choice extra, \$3.70@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.3c, white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.70@5.00; \$t. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 191,000 bu; rejected spring, 78@80c; No. 3 do.95c; ungraded do.82@94c; ungraded amber, \$1.11@1.14; ungraded winter red, \$1.06@1.12; No. 3 do. \$1.10@1.10%; No. 2 do, \$1.15%@1.16; No. 1 do, \$1.15%@1.16

No. 2 amber, \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.13; No. 1 angraded white, \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.15; No. 1.09; No. 2 do, \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.11; No. 21.14\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\) (1.14\(\frac{1}{ BUTTER Dull; Western, 7@29c, CREESE Nominally unchanged.
WHISRY—Steady at \$1.00%. MILWAUKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tri
MILWAUKEE. March 17.—The st Milwaukee at the opening of busi WHEAT. No. 1 spring hard.
No. 1 regular.
No. 2 regular.
No. 3 regular. Total .... Total ...

BARLEY. MILWAUKER, March 17. - FLOUR changed.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened by frm: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 99c: N 96%c: No. 2 do, 91c: March, 90 May, 95c: No. 3 Milwaukee, 70 May, 95c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72 rejected, 65c. Corn dull and easi 32%, 33c. Oats steady, with a for 2, fresh, 24c. Rye steady; No. 2 spring, 70% 471c. Paovisions—Quiet but firm. Mnew, \$9,95. Lard—Prime steam, Hoes—Live steady at \$3,40@3 Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bris; with SMIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bris; https://doi.org/10.100/10.100. BALTIMORE.

firm; Western supers, \$3,506 \$4,25@4.75; do family, \$5,00@ GRAIN-Wheat-Western | quie winter red, spot and March, \$1.14%@1.14%; May, \$1.14%@ Western dull; Western mixed, at 43%c; April, 45%d; Misteamer, 39%c. Oats firm; highe 33@34c; Western white, 32@34c 33c. Rve firm at 58@60c. HAY—Quiet; prime to cholo. \$11.00@12.00.
PROFISIONS—Steady: mess por Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3% 4\(\)c; packed, 4@5c. Bacon—Sclear rib sides, 6c; hams, 9@10c. clear rib sides, oc; hams, 97010c, therees, 74c.

Butter-Steady; prime to packed, 18620c; roll, 156416c.

Edus-Scarce and higher at 1662

Paracleum-Duil; crade, 73

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17 .- Fr

91st. Correct Very firm: Rio cargoe Whiteky—Dull at \$1,07@1.07%. Farmouts—To Liverpool, per cotton, \$d; floor, 2s 6d; grain, 7 Receipts—Floor, 2,847 orls: bu; corn, 83,600 bu; cats, 3045 b Shirments—Wheat, 127,200 bu. PHILADELPHI PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Flor per, \$2.50@3.00; Mianesota extr

fancy, \$5.25. Rye flone uncha

do, 43@43%c. Oats—Demand act.
ern, 33@33%c.
Phovisions—Steady, with a fair
mess, \$12.50@13.00. Mess por
-Smoked, \$9.00@10.00; pickle
Lard—Western tierce, \$6.75@7.0
BUTTER—Steady: New York \$1
County extras, 20@21c; Western
16@18c; do, good to choice, 12@
Edus—Easy; Western 17c.
CHEESE—Quiet; Western full
do, good to choide, 7@8c.
PETROLEUM—FARM; refined, \$
@Nig.
WHISKY—Damand active; Wes
RECEITTS—Flour, 2, 900 bris;
corn, 111, 000 bu, oats, 10, 000 t

Changed.

GRAIN- Wheat higher; No. 1.02% cash; \$1.02% GI.03% Ap May; \$1.02% June; No. 3 red. 1 higher; 31½@31½c cash; 31½@ 32½c April; 33½@33½c May; Oats lower; 26½c cash; 25c bi lower to sell; 46½c bid. Wизкү-Steady at \$1.04.

64. 87% cash: \$4.87% May: \$5 Bacon higher: clear ribs, \$6, \$5.40. Lard nominal. Hous—Demand exceeds supply Baltimores, \$3.50623.70; Bost butchers' to fancy, \$1.7564. 1, 400. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris: RECEIPTS-Flour, 7,000 bris; cora, 71,000 bg; cats, 22,000 barley, 4,000 bg.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,000 bris; rest, none.

CINCINNATI O., March 17 and higher at 9%c. GRAIN—Wheat steady, with red and white, \$1.00@1.05. mand; but at lower rates: 35@3 frm at 27@30c. Rye quiet at 5 demand; No. 2 fall, \$1.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork in good \$10.00@10.25; latter extra hes demand; steam, \$6.40 bid, \$ meats stronger; shoulders, \$ March; short ribs, \$4.85 cash; and seller April; \$5.22% butward \$5.00. Bacon quiet but firm and \$5.62%, \$ WHISKY—In good demand at Buttan—Steady and unchang Linsked Oil—Steady and frue

Tolero. O. March 17.-Michigan, spot, held at \$1.06, \$1.06%; May, \$1.08; No. 2 r March, \$1.07; April, \$1.07; March, \$1.07; April, \$1.07; April, \$1.07; 3 red, \$1.03½; rejected Weamber, \$1.06½; No. 2 ambe Corn firm; high mixed, 35%c; May. 37%c; No. 2 white, 37% unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.-Current reports: Wheat-Recent menta. 15,518 bu: firmer; March. 90%; No. 3 cash. No. 4, 75c. Corn-Receipt ments. 27,811 bu; steady; No. 24%C.

DETROIT. Mich., March 17.GRAIN-Wheat firmer; extr.
white, \$1.04%; March. \$1.06
May, \$1.06%; June, \$1.06
amber, \$1.06. Receipts, 15,
14,900 bu.

Boston, March 17. - Flou perfine, \$3, 25@3, 50; commo

\$3.855 inquiry from the local and feeling was firm at \$3,500

ch 17.—CATTLE—Receipts of through and 221 local; mg this day, 1,902 through 1,490 through and 580 local at last week's prices. O head; lotal for the week to last week; all sold; Philadelphias, 84,40@4,60,500 head; total for the week, last week; selling slow; a cek's. sas city.

March 17.—CATTLE—The receipts, 216; shipmens, ppers, \$3.75@4.75; native \$3.00@3.80; native cows, 1; shipments, 209; firmer 3,20%3,40; light shipping,

March 17.—Cattle—Market fr; very best, 4%@5%c; first nedium, 3%@4%; ordinary, gc; receipt, 972; sales, 790, er; a shade off; quotations, ints, 1,913. • rch 17.—CATTLE—Strong and selling to the extent of the receipts, 800; shipments,

ted at full previous prices; CINNATI.

ived by the Chicago Board

17.—Hoss—Quiet but firm; 0; light, \$3.00@3,90; pack-tchers \$4.15@4.35; receipts,

LEGRAPH. DREIGN.

17-11:30 a. m.-Flour, -Winter, 98@98 4d; spring, 88 11d@98 4d; club, 98 3d@ 17-1:00 p. m.—Pork, 50s. unchanged. 17.—Special cable—Bacon—

; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 27s 6d. Beef-Prime mess, s 6d. Beef-Prime mess, extra India mess, 87s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow-Lard, 33s 6d. Pork-Prime -LIVERPOOL-Wheat steadier.

LANE-Wheat rather easier.
off coast-Wheat and corn passage—Wheat neglected steady. Farmers' deliveries ing the past week, 50,000@ of cargoes of wheat off coast

atch to The Tribune. 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

nter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8 3d; No. 2, 7s 9d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, No. 2. 8s 11d; club, No. 1,
Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.
49s. Lard, 33s 6d.
1.7.—Cerron—Active—and
saics, 15,000 bales; specu600; American, 10,000;
mess pork, 50s; prime mess
a lard, 33s 6d. Long clear
clear, 27s 9d.
7.—Spinits of Petroleux—

15d@26s. httne-22s@22s 3d. 7.—Petroleum-22%d.

WYORK.

Sciente The Tribune.

1 17.—GRAIN—Winter wheat
ced 1/2 11/2 eper bu on restrictity rise operating decidedly
es, the market closing generalest figures of the day; spring
quoted, as a rule, weak, with
part of sellers to place supparly of heaviness, but toward
ed indicative of rather more
a prime No. 3 Chicago spring
to, 2 spring, March option,
and 31.05 asked. Corn 1/2
on a moderate business
ry, and an unusually
in option line, closing
offerings. Mixed Western
5/1/2; yellow Western at 45/2
1, but quoted steady. Oats

ble; yellow Western at 1.50, the but quoted steady. Oats most instances about 1/6/1/c you more liberal and urgent oderate demand. It is not compared to the business for May at \$10.50 the most contents request at firm s in moderate request at fire Western steam lard in light elivery, but strong in price; noderately active and higher, 16,67,46,70; May, \$6,721/40

demand; prime was quoted at tive: Cuba muscovado quoted

ons prices.

at \$1.06\forall\_2.

as comparatively tame, and one of the comparatively tame, and the comparatively t

scelpts, 30,000 brls; super 3,25@3,65; common to choice 200d to choice, \$3,95@4.50; 1.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3,70 & 80@5.75; Minnesota patent et; receipts, 191,000 bu; re-c; No. 3 do, 85c; ungraded do, aber, \$1.11@1.14; ungraded 12; No. 3 do, \$1.10@1.10%; 10; No. 1 do, \$1.15%@1.16\*

BOSTON. Bostox, March 17.—Flour—Dall: Western su-perâne, \$3, 25@3, 50; common extras, \$3, 75@4, 25; Wisconsin extras, \$4, 00@5, 90; Minnesota do, \$4, 59

No. 2 amber, \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\)(0.113; No. 1 amber, \$1.14; angeaded white, \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\)(1.15; No. 3 do. \$1.08\(\pi\)

1.66; No. 2 do. \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\)(21.11; No. 1 do. (sales \$9.000 bm), at \$1.13\(\pi\)(1.11; Extra do. (sales 400 bm), \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rye quiet; Western, \$60\(\pi\)(62\(\pi\))c, Barley quiet, but steady. Malt dall. Corn nominally anchanged, beceipts, 141, 000 bm; angeaded, 86; No. 3, 43\(\pi\)(44\(\pi\))c; steamer, 44\(\pi\)(44\(\pi\))c; No. 3 do. 3\(\pi\)(34\(\pi\))c; steamer, 44\(\pi\)(44\(\pi\))c; No. 3 do. 3\(\pi\)(34\(\pi\))c; No. 1 do. 35\(\pi\)
mixed Western, 3\(\pi\)(33\(\pi\))c; New York State 5\(\pi\)(14\(\pi\)). Here—Quiet and steady; yearlings, 3\(\pi\)(5\(\pi\))c; Eastern and Western, 6\(\pi\)(10\(\pi\))c; New York State 5\(\pi\)(14\(\pi\)). Other finitions, 6\(\pi\)(26\(\pi\))c. Molasses steady. Rice that firm—
Perroleum—Quiet: United, 81\(\pi\)(28\(\pi\))c; crude, \$8\(\pi\)(c; refined, 9\(\pi\)c. @5.75; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75 @5.25; illinois and Indiana, \$5.25@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats \$6.50@8.25; winter wheats, \$6.00@7.50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 47@48c. Oats scarce and firm; No. I extra white, 374@48c; white, 394@37c; No. I white and No. 2 mrced, 35@30c. Recurres—Flour, 0.000 brls; core, 39,000 bu; wheat, 20,000 bn. Sarpuents-Flour, 935 bris.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 18. -GRAIN-Market generally dull: prices nominally unchanged. Sales 900 be sample spring at \$1.02; 2 cars new corn at 39%c. OSWEGO.

Oswego, March 17. -GRAIN- Wheat firm; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.13; No. 2 Milwaukee \$1.05. Corn firm; No. 2 Western, 45@46c. PEORIA.

PEORIA, March 17. - HIGHWINES-Steady and unchanged at \$1.02%.

PETROLEUM—Quiet: United, 814@85c; crude, 838%c; refined, 9%c.

Tallow—Steady at 6%@6 9 16c.
RESIN—Quiet at \$1.40@1.45.
TENPENTINE—Dull at 23%29%c.
Eliss—Steady; Western. 19c.
PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, \$10.35@10.40 for linew; \$9.37%@5.50 for old. Beef sleady and unchanged. Cut meats stronger; long clear middles. \$5.25@5.37%; short do, \$5.50@5.62%.
Lard active and a shade higher; prims steam, \$6.2%.
BUTYER—Dull; Western, 7@29c, CREESE—Nominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.06%.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Mil. WAUKEE. March 17.—The stock of grain in

Milwankee at the opening of business to-day is re

WHEAT.

23, 124

58, 391

553,851

3,66

29, 760

1,305

31,071

393.581

423, 975

94,03

2,265 9,930

ported by the warehousemen as follows:

1879. 1 spring hard. ...... 110. 118 No. 1 regular. 2, 159, 673
No. 2 regular. 2, 159, 673
No. 3 regular. 637, 997
No. 4 269, 699
Rejected. 269, 699

Total.... 3,545,235

No. 2.... New.... Rejected.

CORN.

OATS.

BARLEY.

25,008

148, 382 4, 352 1, 311

154,045

344, 197 68, 893

11,314

420, 752

..... 153, 757 4, 836

Total...... 158, 593 97, 338

MILWAUKEE, March 17. - FLOUR -Quiet and un-

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened 14c higher; closed

arm: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 99c; No. 1 Milwaukee

96%c; No. 2 do, 91c; March, 90%c; April, 90%c;

May, 95c; No. 3 Milwankee, 79c; No. 4, 74c

May, 95c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 7bc; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 65c. Corn duli and easier: No. 2, fresh, 24c, 33c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 24c. Rye steady; No. 1, 45c. Barley easier: No. 2 spring, 70 % 271c.
Paousions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, 59.95. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.55.
Hoss—Live steady at \$3.40 (2).75.
RECEITE—Flour, 5, 000 bels; wheat 38,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bels; wheat, 24,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Baltiwork, Md., March 17.—Flour-Quiet and frm; Western supers, \$3.50@1.00; do extra, \$4.25@4.75; do family, \$5.00@5.50.

Grain Wheat - Western quiet; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, \$1.14\(\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\), April, \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\), Corp—

Western dull; Western mixed, spot, and March, 43%; April, 43%@43%q; May, 44%@44%c;

Hav-Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$11.00@12.00.

511.00@12.00.
PROVISIONS—Steady: mess pork, \$9.75@10.75.
Bilk meats—Loose shoulders, 3%c; clear rib sides, 4%c; packed, 4@5c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4%c; clear rib sides, 6c; hams, 9@10c. Lard—Refined,

BUTTER-Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 18@20c; roll, 15@16c.

Eggs-Scarce and higher at 16@17c. Perholeum-Duil; crude, 7%@8%c; refined,

916. Соргек-Very firm; Rio cargoes, 101615c. WHISKY-Dull at \$1,07@1.07%. Firkforts—To Liverpool, per steam, steady; cotton, 4d; floor, 2s 6d; grain, 7 4d. RECEIPTS—Floor, 2.847 orls; wheat, 61,800 bi; corn, 83,600 bi; cots, 3045 bi; rye, 1,330 bii., SHIMENTS—Wheat, 127,200 bi; corn, 152,100

PHILADELPHIA.

ancy, \$5.25. Rye flour unchanged.

er, \$2.50@3.00; Minnesota extra family, medium

GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; No. 2 Western red, in the devator, \$1.134. Rye steady. Corn steady;

Western rejected, on track, 42742%c; do steamer

6, 430.43%c. Oats—Demand active; mixed Western, 330.33%c.
Provisions—Steady, with a fair demand. Beef, mess, \$12.50@13.00. Mess pork, \$10.25. Hams—Smoked, \$9.000.10.00; pickled, \$7.75@8.75.
Lard—Western therce, \$6, 75@7.00.
BUTTER—Steady: New York State and Bradford County extras, 20@21c; Western Reserve extra, 10@18c; do, good to choice, 12@15c.
Buss—Easy: Western 17c.
Chrese—Quiet; Western full cream, \$4@84c; 60. good to choice, 7@8c.
Prinoleum—Firm; refined, 94@9%c; crude, \$8%4c.

Sestac.
Whiser-Demand active; Western, \$1.06%.
RECEITS-Flour, 2,900 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu;
torn, 111,000 bu, oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 2,500 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.-FLOUR-Un-

GRAIN-Wheat higher; No. 2 red. \$1.0034@

1.02% cash; \$1.02%@1.03% April; \$1.03@1.04%

Hav: \$1.02% June; No. 3 red, 98%@98%c. Cort higher; 31%@31%c cash; 31%@32c March; 31%@324c April; 33%@33%c May: 34@34%c June.

oats lower; 2614c cash; 25c bid for April. Ryclower to sell; 4614c bid.

Provisions-Pork higher; jobbing. \$10.15@

0.20. Dry salted meats higher; clear ribs, \$4.85

(4.87% cash: \$4.87% May: \$5.07% buyer May. Bacon higher: clear ribs, \$5.30@5.35; clear, \$5.40. Lard nominal.

Boss—Demand exceeds supply; light whipping to baltimores, \$3.5063.70; Bostons, \$3.75@3.90; butchers' to fancy, \$3.75@4.10; rough mixed packing, \$3.00@3.50; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 7,000 bu; rest, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., March 17. - Corron-Strong

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat steady, with a good demand:

red and white, \$1.00@1.05. Corn-Fair demand; but at lower rates: 35@37c. Oats quiet, but

frm at 27@30c. Rye quiet at 56c. Barley in good

frm at 27@30c. Rye quiet at 56c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, \$1.00. Provisions—Pork in good demand; firm at \$10.00@10.25; latter extra heavy. Lard in fair demand; steam, \$6.40 bid, \$6.50 asked. Bulk meats stronger; "shoulders, \$3.65 cash or buyer March; short ribs, \$4.85 cash; \$4.90 buyer March and seller April; \$5.22½ buyer May, short clear, \$5.00. Bacon quiet but firm at \$4.25, \$5.37½, and \$5.62½. Whisky—In good demand at full prices; \$1.02. Butter.—Steady and unchanged.
Linseed Oil—Steady and firm at 65c.

TOLEDO.

Tolero, O., March 17.—Grain—Wheat steady and arm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.04%; amber

Michigan, spot, held at \$1.06, \$1.05% bid; April, \$1.06%; May, \$1.08; No. 2 red winter, spot and

March, \$1.07; April, \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\); May, \$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 3 red, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); rejected Western, 93c; Western amber, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn firm, high mixed, 35\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 1, spot. 35\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; No. 2 white, 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Outs nominally unchanged.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—GRAIN—The Price

Current reports: Wheat-Receipts, 16, 146 bu; ship-

ments, 15,518 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 90c; March, 904c; No. 3 cash, 84c; March, 884c; No. 4, 75c. Corn—Receipts 1,605 bu; shipments, 27,811 bu; steady; No. 2, 24/4c; March, 24/4c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., March 17. FLOUR-Steady. GRAIN-Wheat firmer; extra, \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 1 white, \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\); March, \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\); April. \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\);

May, \$1.06½; June, \$1.06½; milling, \$1.01; amber, \$1.06. Receipts, 15,411 bu; shipments, 14,900 bu.

WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.

and higher at 9%c.

ST. LOUIS.

choice, \$4.50@4.80; do fancy, \$4.87%; Ohio do,

arch 17. - FLOUR-Inactive; su-

33c. Rve firm at 58@60c.

mer, 39%c Oats firm; bigber Pennsylvanis, 34c; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 31@

To the Western Associated Press

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND. O., March 17.—PETROLEUM—
Firm: standard white. 110 test, 8%c.
Patronume. Ps., March 17.—Petroleum— Quiet; crude weak, \$1.03% at Parker's for ship ment; refined, 9%c, Philadelphia delivery.
Oil City, Pa., March 17.—Patholkum—Market opened active, with sales at 84%c, declined to 81%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 46,000 brls, averaging 35,000; transactions, 250,000.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, March 17, -The jobbing trade continues fairly active; cotton goods in steady demand and firm; prints more active; apron prints selling freely; ginghams in better request; dress good doing well, and woolen goods quick. The Bulletin says: "Twenty-five hundred pieces of dressells will be sold at a action next Weanesday." Foreign goods in fair request. TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 17. - SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

MARINE.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune,

MILWAUKEE, March 17 .- The tugs Welcom and Maxon vesterday succeeded in towing the steam-barge Sparta to the Schlitz Brewing Company's coal dock, where she will discharge a cargo of coal held all winter. The prop Oconto is about to go into commis

sion again, having been thoroughly repaired, repainted, and genovated.

The prop Menomines has returned from Ludington, where she delivered a cargo of grain. She will perform no further service until placed upon her old foute to Cheboygan and the isl-

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., March 17 .- At a meeting of vessel-owners this afternoon, Capt. P. Minch, J. A. Reddington, and C. L. Russell were appointcd delegates to the Vessel Owners' Convention, which meets in this city Wednesday. The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Board-of-Trade rooms.

CLEVELAND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., March 17 .- The vessel-owners of this city met to-day and appointed delegates to the Convention to be held here on Wednes

THE FIELD AND STABLE. Influenza-Veterinary Hygiene: LXV. The

day. It is expected that the Convention will be

Pressure of the Atmosphere. From Our Own Correspondent. The following comes from Buckley, Ill., under

date of March 7: "VETERINARIAN": We are losing a great many horse in this neighborhood with what some call lang-fever, or lung-disease. Not knowing anything about it. I would like your advice, if I can make you understand whit it is. The first symptoms are a sleepy, dull appearance; well de somewhat of their feed, still will eat some whise one bons are a steepy, duli appearance; will do somethat off their feed, still will eat some; bulse onethird faster than in other horses; see at fo want
water often: some will swell on the belly, others
will not; will continue to run down in flesh slowly
for two or three months, and die generally. If
ou can make out from what I have wraten what
it is, and give a remedy, you will greatly oblige
yours respectfully.

And many other readers of Tag Trigung.

such in which the disease commences as a plainly-developed fever and shows a tendency to affect the respiratory organs, I would give, during the first stage, the following medicine: Pulv. herb. digitatis purp., half an ounce; tart. emetic, half an ounce; pulv. rad. althææ, two ounces; and water, just enough to make four pilis,-two to be given at once and two eight or ten hours later. If the catarrhal-rheumatic character is not plainly developed, as is sometimes the case, but the fever is high and inflammatory symptoms are present, I would substitute kali nitric (saltpetre), two ounces,-or, if a vellow color of the visible mucous membranes indicates an affection of the liver, hydrarg. chlor. mit. (calomel), three drachms,-for the tartar emetic. After the above medicine has been given, the fever, as a general rule, will be broken in less than twenty-four hours, and the pulse, up perhaps to sixty beats or more in a minute, will soon be down to forty-eight or forty-four, or even to normal. If such is the case, the further treatment consists in good care, in providing a comfortable, clean, and well-ventilated stable, that is neither too warm nor too cold, and in giving food easy of digestion. If the fever should not be materially reduced, the digitalis must not be repeated, and aconite extract, twenty to thirty grains, once every four hours, has to take its place. It may be given in the same combination as digitalis. Should plain symptoms of pneumonia (lung-tever) or of fleuritis develop, it will be advisable to apply on each side of the chest a good contact writing contactified oil (1.4) often ounter-irritant,—cantharidized oil (1:4), often recommended in this column, thoroughly rubbed in on a surface of ten to twelve inches in diameter, is the best,—and to give internally the following meakine: Tartar emetic, half an odnee; ammoa chlor., one ounce and a half; pulv. rad. houir, bulv. sem. fenicul., and pulv. rad. althææ, each two ounces; and water sufficient to make ten or twelve pills,—two to be given three times a day. If, nowever, the treatment is commenced with in time,—that is, during the very first stage of the disease,—the last named medicines are scarcely ever necessary, because the animal, in most cases, will be convalescent within twenty-four or thirty-six hours. To bleed an influenza patient, or to cover the same with blankets, as is sometimes done, and even recommended by persons who ought to know better, is decidedly injurious, and very often causes the disease to become fatal. Drenching, too, must be administered in the shape of pills or boil, or be mixed with the food, and taken voluntarily. The latter only very few

nd taken voluntarily. The latter only very few horses will do.

Special care is necessary while the horse is convalescent, otherwise a relapse, usually worse than the first attack, is very often the conse-The disease, as a rule, becomes fatal only if

the patients are neglected or improperly treated. Edematous swelling under the back-bone, a high puise, and a plainly-perceptible beating of the heart constitute unfavorable symptoms, and, in most cases, must be considered as indications of a termination in dropsy. It may be considered as an almost fatal symptom if the cantharidized oil, though well rubbed in, fails to produce swelling in the skin. PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

The pressure of the atmosphere is subject to a great many more or less sudden changes, connected with, or depending on, the condition of the atmospheric air as to moisture, density, electricity, motion, etc. It is airhest in warm and dry weather, and in localities that are not much elevated above the level of the sea; comparatively low in had weather and on elevated much elevated above the level of the sea; comparatively low in bad weather and on elevated ground, and lowest on high mountains. The pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of the body of a horse, equal to about forty-eight or fifty square feet, is, on an arerage, between 100,000 and 110,000 bounds. A difference of one inch in the stand of the barometer—the instrument by which the pressure of the atmosphere is ascertained—amounts to 900 pounds for each square foot.

Notwithstanding all this, under common circumstances the tremendous weight of the atmosphere is not felt at all, or experienced but very little, because its pressure is uniform everywhere; and such a uniform pressure of the atmosphere is necessary to the existence of every argunal organism. In high altitudes, where the pressure is considerably dimminished, important organic processes, necessary to life

important organic processes, necessary to life and mealth, are seriously interfered with, or cannot take a less in such a manner, as is required

to support life for any length of time. The blood expands and is drawn to the surface of the body and to the lungs, respiration and circulation are more or less disturbed or partially interrupted, and blood may even transude through the mucous membranes and through the skin. The whole body lacks the necessary support; the process of respiration, consequently the decarbonization of the blood, are not complete; and all other organic processes proceed with insufficient vigor. Hence, the thinner the air, or the less the weight of the atmosphere, the greater the pressure experienced by the animal organism.

An increased density of the atmosphere, as induced by a high stand of the barometer, produces at first the opposite effect, and animates or invigorates the whole organism; but, if much increased, it causes peculiar disorders. Still, a much increased or uncommonly high pressure does not occur under ordinary conditions, and is produced only by artificial means or under extraordinary circumstances, to which domesticated amples because

produced only by artificial means or under extraordinary circumstances, to which domesticated animals become very seldom exposed. Although slight and gradual changes in the pressure of the atmosphere do not seem to have any noticeable effect upon a healthy animal, this influence in cases of disease is frequently a great one. For instance: the mortality during great one. For instance; the mortality during an authrax-epizooty, according to the observations of Dressler, was very great while the stand of the parometer was a low one, but diminished at the rise of the same; and at a very light at the rise of the same at a very light at the rise of the igh stand of the barometer no deaths occurred at all. This perhaps can be explained, and nearly the same observations may be made in all other diseases of a similar character,—for instance, in swine-plague. Anthrax-diseases, as can scarrely any more be doubted, are caused by averaging the same observed. by exceedingly small microscopic bodies. Bacilli anthracis, which rise in the air probably high enough to do no harm when the density of the atmosphere is a great one, but come down, and are deposited upon the water and the vegetation, when the pressure (density) of the atmosphere is distincted. In others were consistent of the atmosphere is distincted. phere is diminished. In others, non-contagious pressure of the atmosphere is plain enough, too, but, maybe, more complicated and difficult of explanation. As a regulation of the density or pressure of the atmosphere is not within our power, measures of prevention, etc., against its influence are out of the question.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sing ?-Of Course Lotta Can Sing! CHICAGO, March 16 .- To the Dramatic Editor-Sin: In your notice of the performance at Hooley's Theatre in to-day's TRIBUNE, you cast reflections on Miss Lotta's singing. You say her only weakness being the singular decusion that she can sing. What do you know about singing, that you set yourself up as a judge of her singing? She can sing; she has the sweetest voice ever given to woman! Can you sing? You will sing on the other side of your mouth If you are not more respectful when you speak of her-or you will meet with an accident

Resent This, Ladies.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 17 .- There is one thing of great and momentous importance to us as business men of this city that I wish most emphatically to protest against, and one which concerns our temporal welfare at certain hours of the day. I make this one appeal in the name of weary

I make this one appeal in the name of weary manhood to a certain class of females, and that is, "Give us a rest."

When weary and oppressed with the burdens of business or labor, of whatever kind, we throw eare to the winds, and cheerfully step out from our offices and workshops, and hail a passing car for home; how doubly sweet that one word seems, as we enter said car and find every seat occupied with ladies, bundles, babies, band-poselledges. Our hearts sink withing occupied with ladies, bundles, babies, band-boxes, and poodle-dogs. Our hearts sink within us at the utter impossibility of "rest" to our weary bodies; we must stand, "grin and bear it," tired though we be. Of course, the ladies and their belongings have as much right there as we have, but if the dear creatures would only show some sign of pity, by removing a bundle, or even her lovely four-footed pet from the seat, or drawing their overflowing robes into more contracted quarters, showing us that they were making every effort to "give us a seat," we, the lords of creation, would excuse her, and help "bear each other's burdens." But alas! no sign, no recognition. "Ever!" "Hardly ever." The silks and satins expand instead, and we feel mortified and "cross."

we feel mortified and We feel mortified and "cross."

This is no picture of the imagination. It is an water often: some will swell on the belly, others will not; will continue to run down in flesh slowly for two or three months, and die generally. It is an give a remedy, you will greatly oblige fours respectfully.

And many other readers of The Thierez.

And many other readers of The Thierez.

And many other readers of the Thierez.

Answer.—The disease prevailing among the horses in your neighborhood seems to be epizootic influence. In mild attacks, a clean, well-ventilated stable, good care in general, food casy of digestion, and, maybe, a little saltoetre in the water for drinking, constitute all, the treatment required. In severer cases, or in the saltoetre in the series of the street-cars with their pots and what-not at just the very hour when weary mankind are returning to their homes. Ledies must know that this is not just. If they wish to go down town and spend their time in purchasing a paper of plus or yard of silk, or ribbon, or other things, in the name of weary humanity let them get home earlier or stay later. Their charms can be just as well displayed in church or elsewhere as in the street-cars with their pots and what-not at just the very hour when weary mankind are returning to their homes. Ledies must know that this very home of other things, in the very hour when weary mankind are returning to their homes. Ledies must know that this very mankind are returning to their homes. Ledies must know that they wish to go down town and spend their time in purchasing a paper of plus of the rapid they with all their disadvantages, in preference either to the will work or object the most useless tree grown for shade.

The cottonwood, if properly set out, and kept trimmed below for about two years is not excelled for beauty and utility by any of the rapid their time in purchasing a paper of plus of the rapid properly set out, and what-not at just the very hour when weavy mankind are returning to their homes. Ledies must know that the very hour when weavy mankind are returning to their own.

This is no pictu

The Ætna Life and Judge Van Buren.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, March 17.—We notice a letter in today's TRIBUNE from the Hon. Judge Evert Van Buren under the head of "Startling Statements about the Ætna Life-Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.," in which he no doubt in-tended to justly treat the Company in which his family have been protected by insurance for the last fourteen years. He evidently forgets to consider that the rate at the age of 46, when he insured in the Connecticut Mutual, and the rate at 60, when he insured in the Ætna, should not be the same, and that the difference in premiums is common to both companies; that dividends on a policy 30 years old should be larger than on a policy 14 years old, and that dividends are less on a high age than on a low

We think the Judge should not complain about the large surplus which the Ætna has ready for emergencies. A Chicago man, above all others, has had an opportunity to see that insurance companies are liable to be called on at any time to meet extraordinary demands, when it will be not only desirable but necessary to have a surplus exceeding such demands. This surplus is the property of the insured, but the management of the Company believes the interests of all are best served by not dividing the "mortality gains."

We are quite sure the Judge will agree with us, if this rule is observed, its low expenses maintained, and the judicious investment of its funds is continued, that his great-grandchildren will commend his wisdom in insuring his life in one of the best companies of his day, and will advise their great-grandchildren to do likewise. If the Judge or any other person will call at our office we shall be pleased to give any information that may be We think the Judge should not complain

be pleased to give any information that may be desired in regard to the Ætna Life, with the conviction that we can satisfy any reasonable person that he can make no mistake by being insured in this Company.

PAUL & MASON, General Agents, 94 Dearborn street.

The Irish and Carter Harrison.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 17 .- It is openly asserted by he friends of Mr. Harrison that he carries the reign vote in his breeches pockets, and that the Irish and Germans, wno form so large a part of our voting population, will give him their support, and when they are asked for their reasons for thinking so, they invariably answer by pointing to his record. Now, what is that cord? Irishmen, you who followed Thomas Francis Meagher on a hundred fields of danger, you who climbed with him up to the gory ridge of St. Mary's Heights and moistened its rock-crested surface with your blood; Irishmen, you crested surface with your blood; Irishmen, you who followed the gallant Corcoran on the field of Manassas, and shared with him the gloom of the dungeou and the pangs of hunger; Irishmen, you who in your patriotism gladly and heartify followed the lead of the heroic Mulligan, giving your blood as freely as if it was water for your adopted land, what is that record! When one of your own, one who had won for himself imperishable renown, who had given of his blood on Mexican fields, and had added additional lustre to the name and fame of the Irish race by reason of his gallantry and military achievements, when he was presented to additional justife to the name and fame of the Irish race by reason of his gallantry and military achievements, when he was presented to the Democratic Congress for the position of Doorkeeper he was rejected for a Rebel, for a traitor, for a man who had used his military education that he received at West Point in behalf of them that were engaged in the effort to destroy this Union. Carter H. Harrison voted for this man whose hands were red with the blood of your race and kinsmen, and in opposition to Gen. Shields. Irishmen, that is Carter Harrison's record, and for that base act of treachery and ingratitude to you who elected him to Congress, be has the effrontery to ask your votes for Mayor of this city; but that act stands charged to his account until himself and the other Northern doughfaces who aided him in crushing the Unionist and elevating the Traitor are relegated to private life.

Who of us who participated in the campaign of the Shenaudoah Valley will forget that bright summer day when Shields, with a greatly inferior force in point of numbers, met Stonewail Jackson with a large force of the Southern Democracy hear Winchester? That brilliant battle has passed into history, and the name of Shields is written therein in letters of gold.

The Southern Brigadiers who leared the old here on the battle field have never for him for the largesting who reared the old here on the battle field have never for him for the largesting who reared the old here on the battle field have never for him for the largesting who reared the old here on the battle field have never for him for the careanty of the same of the same of the same of the same of the largesting here gave them them.

longed and prayed for the time when an opportoniged and prayed for the time when an oppor-tunity should come for them to get their re-venge, and they thought they had got it when, with Harrison's zeaious support, they suc-ceeded in defeating him for the position for which he had been named by the Republican

which he had been named by the Republican minority in Congress.

But justice never sleeps. For a time those who betray the trusts confided to them may avoid the benalty of their treason, but at last they are called to an account.

The mighty people who have watched the proceedings of the Democratic Congress are being aroused to a sense of the danger that hangs over our land, and as a slight indication of what they think and feel I predict that Carter H. Harrison will not be the next Mayor of Chicago.

A Caltric Soldier.

Senator Chandler and the South. To the Editor of The Tribuns. CHICAGO, March 16 .- The recent speech of the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator from Michigan, which has called forth such universal newspaper comment, appears to have been a surprise even to some of his most inti-

mate friends and admirers, who, though knowing well that he possessed superior ability as a statesman, had believed him incapable of using language at such a critical moment so forcible in its effect as to produce a marked impression upon those who now are, and always have been, his most bitter political opponents. While we have all anticipated sooner or later to hear from the Senator, no one of us expected the battle the Senstor, no one of us expected the battle would begin the moment be arrived at the "seat of war." But Senator Chandler is not the man to sit still and listen to eulogies upon men who have taken part in the overthrow of this Government and let them pass without rebuke. He is always on the defensive side, and stands firm and true to the cherished principles for which he has so bravely battled these many years. He is a man possessed of far more ability than the average statesman of to-day, and it cannot be said that he was ever found wanting when the hour for action arrived. Possessing as he does an unimpeachable private character, and being a stanch and ardent supporter of those principles upon which this Government is founded, there is good reason to believe that, in the event of his nomination by the Republican oarty for President in 1880, he would be elected by a majority equal to that of any other man by a majority equal to that of any other man that could be named. The people of this country are just beginning to realize the situation into which they are being brought by the same class of men who once plunged them into a conflict which, for its bloodshed and devastation, stands to day without a parallel to the metallic. flict which, for its bloodshed and devastation, stands to-day without a parallel in the world's history, and unless they take time by the forelock, and guard their interests with more care and precision, the same battles, with all their terribles consequences, will have to be fought over again, and this fair land of ours will once more become the scene of strife and bloodshed. The same opinions which were rife at the South sixteen years ago are fresh in their minds to-day, and now that they have control of the Senate they are free to express the same revolutionary sentiments which brought on the Rebellion and caused such widespread desolation. And this is one of the widespread desolation. And this is one of the principal reasons why such statesmen as Senator Chandler are so badly needed in the Senate just now; statesmen that possess true courage and have the welfare of this Government at heart.

Tree-Planting.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, March 17 .- The late letters in THE

TRIBUNE on tree-planting have been very inter-

esting to me, although I cannot agree with

your correspondent's recommendations in last Sunday's paper as to the varieties of trees

suitable for this locality. Poplars are frauds, in my estimation, and I do not believe there is

one person in 500 who has had them on his

dies, unless in transplanting it is set in a liberal

quantity of rich soil (not manure), the more the better, and it is almost useless to set out trees at all unless this point is observed. I would recommend, also, to those whose ground is so

situated that it can be done, the turning up with

he plow of as many furrows as pos

in carefully, watch them tenderly, and

be truly a "thing of beauty and a joy forever.

A Jewish Emigration Scheme.

A sewish Emigration scheme.

An emigration movement that may possibly assume proportions of some importance, has recently been set on foot by Jewish residents in this city, and looks to settlement in homes in the far West either of newly-arrived indigent Jewish immigrants, or of families that have been impoverished by the hard times. At present, the movement includes only about, fifty

immigrants with whom it originated, but would be made as large and general as possible. From-inent Hebrews in this city and elsewhere, among them the Rev. Dr. Gotthiel, have been for a long time discussing and maturing plans for the benefit of the poor of their race in the larger cities in this country, and a convention has been called of prominent Jewish citizens, to meet on July 7 in this city, in order to consider the best method of carrying into execution an extensive scheme of colonization.

The Bayard-Taylor Dirge.

The Sayard Taylor Dirge.

The scene of the singing of the German societies around the coffin of Bayard Taylor in New York is thus described by the Tribune:

"The scene was wonderfully impressive, as viewed from the balcony above. The sun had set, but daylight still impresd, and the gathering gloom seemed say that the immany with

scheme of colonization.

made betweet Newfoundland and Ireland, the distances given, the probable existence of soundings quite across suggested, or the possibility of anchoring bodys without soundings, and the apparatus necessary to effect the design. The views contained in this memorial have been confirmed by the opinions of some very intelligent and experienced seamen, naval officers, and merchantmen; and, indeed, upon due reflection, there can be but hite doubt of its ultimate feasibility, stupendous as the undertaking seems. We are not so overweening as to suppose that the blan haid down in the memorial is the best that can be devised.

John HENRY SHERBURNE.

Had it not been for the sudden death of my Had it not been for the sudden death of my father, two years later, he would without doubt have been enabled to carry into execution his favorite project. have the welfare of this Government at heart, and are ready and willing to lay down their lives to preserve, and maintain, and sustain those principles for which their forefathers fought and bled. But it is high time that these old animosities were amicably adjusted, and no man will do more than Senator Chandler himself towards bringing about a beaeful reconciliation. He is exceedingly auxious to have the North and South shake hands as one, and be forever united and work in each other's interests, but, at all events, the "Union and Constitution must and shall be preserved." "United we stand; divided we fall." Frank E. Hawks. FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES. WASTING DISEASES, SUCH AS

bility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, or Loss of

Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General De-

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Letter Claiming for the Writer's Father

the Honor of Originating the Project. BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 14. To the Editor of

the New York Tribune : An article in a recent

copy of the Tribune, relating to the Atlantic Cable, gives to Mr. Cyrus W. Field the honor of

originating the work. I simply desire to place

before you a copy of one of the papers in my

possession formerly belonging to my father, the

late Col. John Henry Sherburpe, of Washing-

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

communication can be most convenient made between Newfoundland and Ireland

ton, D. C.:

NERVOUS POWER. Are positively and speedily cured by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Fellows' Hypophosphites, wherein are united nature's forces, will strengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with rude and joyous health this, then, we recommend when vitality is on the wan

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE, MANSION HOUSE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD., October 20, 1871.

premises during a term of ten years but what will agree with me. Under the most favorable circumstances they become unsightly after a few years in this climate, and are to most people the Dr. James I. Fellows:

October 20, 1871.

Dear Sir: I have just finished the tenth and last bottle of your estimable syrup of the livpophosphites. To tuse is acretic ecession of cough, sharp pains in my back and chest, and of copious expectoration; asso, return of appetite, buoyancy of spirits, increase of fiesh, and strength to perform my daily duties with a degree of pleasure unknown to me for a long time. The good have experienced from it is beyond description: and I advise all persons smilted with consumption not to oelay a day in taking it—feeling sure that were it not for your Hypophosphites, I would now belin my grave.

Yours truly,

Do not be deceived by remeales bearing a similar Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS. St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WESTERN AGENTS. J. N. HARRIS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. GREAT REDUCTION

Leaderins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

situated that it can be done, the turning up with the plow of as many furrows as possible, say five or six, for trees ten to fourteen feet high, taking off the "skin" of the ground only, and spading in the black earth around the trees, near the surface perhaps, and manuring liberally on top. I set out a line of box-elders last spring in this way; the growth was wonderful, and f do not think I shall fail to take the same course bereatter in planting in rows.

Trees set out upon our harsh, cold prairie as the average nurseryman and tree-planter sets them out; go through about the same process and run the same risks as would kernels of corn set into the ground in holes made by and about the size of a thimble. You may raise fruit, but you probably won't. The elm, although a slow grower, is unquestionably the finest shade tree that can be set out, although i have observed with much regret in some of them the presence of a worm, similar to the borer that destroys all the soft maples. If properly set out, and properly cared for, it will grow fast enough, however, for most people. The white ash and box-elder I would recommend next, the latter being quite a rapid grower. Although not so well known or so common as some others, it seems to do well, and is certainly handsome. Willows I would recommend for side or back yards; would rather wait a little longer and have a handsome tree for the front. Norway spruce, for evergreens, are the "boss." They will do well anywhere in this neighborhood, being suitable either for hedge or lawn. GRAVIES FISH his neighborhood, being suitable either for HOT & COLD hedge or lawn.

Insist upon your nurseryman bringing trees
with ample roots and ball (and you will have to
insist upon this if you want it done), put them JOINTS GAME &c

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to ost delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT

of a LETTER from a

MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his
brother at

WORCESTER, May,
1831.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce
is highly esteemed in
india, and is, in my
opinion, the inost palattalks as well as the
most wholesomesauce
that is made."

Sold and used throughout the world. TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BEN-EFIT IN RAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS 9 College-place and 1 Union-Square,

been impoverished by the hard times. At present, the movement includes only about fifty families,—in all more than 160 persons,—most of whom are recent arrivals from Hungary and from other European countries, but it is not limited to such, and any persons wishing to commence life anew are invited to join the colony. The project is to obtain suitable lands on as favorable terms as possible, and to parcel them out into farms, each emigrant acquiring the title to his property on certain easy conditions. As now composed, the colony embraces farmers, skilled artisans, carpenters, plumbers, and others who have worked at trades, but all of them very poor and decidedly in need of a helping hand. Mr. Mcirowitz, of No. 374 East Houston street, is at present acting as an agent for the colonists, and has out himself in correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, and leading Jewisn rabbis and men of wealth in Western cities, with a view to obtain accurate information and reliable counsel. BURT'S SHOES IMPROVED STYLES SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR M.WHEELER & CO.'S,

74 EAST MADISON-ST., Two Doors East of McVicker's Theatre. GROCERIES.

of wealth in Western cities, with a view to obtain accurate information and reliable counsel. Correspondence has been opened with prominent men belonging to the United Hebrew Benerolent Society, with a view to place the movement under such tutelage as will command the confidence of the community. Mr. Moriowitz said yesterdae that it would be premature to enter into detail, as everything depended upon replies to letters which he had just put in the mail. He would say, however, that the movement was not intended especially for the benefit of the poor immigrants with whom jit originated, but would be made as large and general as possible. Prom-Groceries bought at the Hong Kong Tea Co. will be delivered in Lake View on Mondays, Wednes-days and Saturdays. Wagons leave

store at 1 p.m. The most complete stock, and lowest possible prices. C. JEVNE, 110 & 112 Madison-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine,

which words and music commemorated. The heads of the singers were bared to the evening breeze, and their faces were upturned toward the darkening sky. In the centre stood the black sarcophagus, with which the white flowers surmounting it brightly contrasted. Beyond the singers stood the immovable military line, and still byond the eager multitude, who had closed in upon the plaza from the right and lett, forming half of a hollow aquare, the sides and angles of which were kept in symmetry by AVOID and angles of which were kept in symmetry by policemen stationed along the lines. The dirge occupied about fifteen minutes, and was sung with fine effect." IMPOSITION!!

Most druggists are conscientious in their dealings, but there are a few who are not. A number of cases have been reported to us recently where druggists, for this sake of gaining a smail additional profit, have sought to impose upon their customers by offering them cheap and worthless imitatious of RENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER in place of the genuine, or have tried to sell them the common Prous Plaster when Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was asked for falsely claiming that the common srticle possessed equal merit. We therefore caution all buyers of Benson's Capcine Plaster to see that the word CAPCINE is correctly spelled,—that each Plaster has the word CAPCINE to the country of the correctly spelled,—that each Plaster has the word CAPCINE.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS. POSITIVELY THE BEST.

The valuable qualities of the ordinary porous plaster are in this article increased ten fold by new and scientific medication. The manufacturers were awarded the highest and only medale given rubber plasters at both the Centen-nial and Paris Expositions. Wicely and favorably known among physicians as a great improvement on the ordinary porous plaster.

ASK ANY PHYSICIAN IN YOUR OWN VIOINITY ABOUT IT

The TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the Public Larger, Philadelphia.

What was considered, when the undersigned first announced it, as a perfect chimera, begins now to be considered as a matter of possible practicability. Since the successful execution of the telegraphic communication across the Channel from England to France, the student of the transatiantic telegraph has attracted more attention in England than it has in this country. Having been the original projectors of the idea of a transatiantic telegraph we have deemed it fadvisable at this juncture to call the attention of the unbic to the record of the fact, in order that our country may not be plagiarised of that original suggestion, as it has been so often in other cases.

The following extract is therefore made from the journal of the Senate of the United States Senate for the second session of the Thirtieth Congress, to wit: "Monday, Jan. 28, 1849.—The Vice-President presented the memorial of John Henry Sherburne and Horatio Hubbell, praying the aid of Government in the establishment of a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic Ocean, which was referred to the Committee of Commerce." This is the record showing that the petitioners have done everything in their power to secure the honor of this great undertaking to their country. Why will not Congress second the effort And will they suffer it to be taken but of our hands, as it undoubtedly will be to the English Government? In the memorial referred to the geographical points are indicated from which the communication can be most conveniently made between Newfoundland and Ireland, the distances given the propuble existence of And you will be convinced that it is so far superior to common porous plasters, lluiments, and the so-called chean electrical appliances that it cannot be compared with them. Therefore do not take a common or inferior plaster at the same or less price. ASK FOR BENSON'S CAPCINE PUROUS PLASPER And ineset on getting it. Observe above caution in This article is specially recommended for Lame and Weak Back, Coughs, Weak

Lungs, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, and

all Local Aches and Pains.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 25 CTS OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York London Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for Southambton and Breinen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lower trates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Breinen, first cabin, \$400; secend cabin, \$500; steerage, \$50. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINEMAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Meb 22, 3 pm | DEVONIA... April 5, 3 pm | CIRCASSIA, Meb 22, 10 am | ETHOPIA, April 12, 10 am | New York to London direct.

AUSTRALIA M'b 22, 10 am | ALSATIA, April 5, 3 pm | Cabins \$55 to \$80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

SECRETAR, EASTER SECRETAR, EAST WHITE STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail between New York and Liverbool. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clark-st. ALFRED LAGERGIEN, Gen'I Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VEKNET. General Western Agent.

MEETINGS. JOLIET & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, March 17, 1879. ANNUAL MEETING. The Stockholders of the Joilet & Chicago Railrond Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company. For the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the general office of the Chicago & Aton Railroad Company. In Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, at the close of business hours on that day, and reopened on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ANNUAL MEETING.

The Stockholders and Voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alion Kallroad Company are nereby notified that the Annual secting of said Company for the election of the Annual secting of said Company, for the election of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the Company's Office in Chicago, Hilmois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 100 clock a. m.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st instant and respende on the 8th day of April next.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HIVADOUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, CHEEN PROBLEMSTER'S OFFICE, FOUR OWARDA, NED. MATCH. 13, 1878.—Scaled Propossis, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock m., on a uesday. April 13, 1879. or at the same hour (allowing for difference in time) at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at Cheyenne and Ogden, at which places and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the Transportation of Military Supplies on the following described routes in the Department of the Platte, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1880, viz.: From Cheyenne Debot, Wyo. Ty.. to Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, new, Wyo. Ty.

From Bright, Careek Station, or other stations on U. P. R. R., to Fort Setterman and McKinney, Wyo. Ty.

From Southern terminus of Utan Southern Kallroad, to Fort Cameron, Utah.

From Sidney, Neb., to Fort Robinson and Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Payment for the purpose by Congress.

Proposals.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Heink proposals, form of contract, and printed cir-The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars, stating the estimated quantities of supplies to be transported, and giving tuli information as to the manner of hidding, conditions to be observed by hidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office or to the offices of the Deposit of the proposals about the marked:

"Proposals for transportation from the proposals about the marked:

M. I. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster.

ROPOSALS FOR MILITARY
SUPPLIES.
Headquatters Department of the Platte,
Chief Quanternas Department of the Platte,
March 10, 1879.—Sealed progosals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this
office, until 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 12 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 18 o'clock, un. on Thursday, April 17, 1879,
or an intil 18 o'clock, un. on the same of the will
be occued in presence of bidders, for the furnishing
and delivery of Military Supplies during the year commegaing July 1, 1879, and ending June 30, 1880, as follow? Wood, Hay, and Charcoal, or such of said supplice as may be required at Omaha Depot, Fort Omaha,
Fort Hartsuff, Fort McPherson, Fort Sidele, Fort
Hall, Fort Douglas, Fort Cameron, Fort Kolmey, Careyenne
Depot, Fort Kussoll, Fort Sanders, Fort Steele, Fort
Hall, Fort Douglas, Fort Cameron, Fort Robinson,
Carm Sheridan, Fort Laramie, Fort Fetterman, Fort
McKinney, and Fort Washakie.

Procosals will also be received at this office to the
day and hour above named, for the delivery on the cars
at the point hearest to the mines on the line of the Unon Facilie Kaliroad, of five thousand tons of Cosi, of
2,24 soounds to the ton. Also ton line Pacific Raliroad,
corn and one million pounds Oats. Bids for grain
cast from Kearney Junction, of two million pounds.

Corn and one million pounds Oats. Bids for grain
should state the rate per 199 pounds—not per bushel.
Payment for the supplies depends upon a tuture appropriation for the purpose by Congress.

Proposals for either class of the stores megtioned,
or or quantities less than the whole, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or
all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic
production. DROPOSALS FOR MILITARY 

at and addressed to the undersigned or the respective Post and Depot Quartermasters. M. 1. LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster. NOTICE.

NOTICE. VALUABLE MILL-LOTS, WATER-POWER, CITY LOTS, CANAL FRANCHISES, ETC., to be sold at Auction.

The saic of the property of the Kankakee Company, pursuant to order of the Circuit Court of Will County, it mois, commenced on the 9th 42 January 181, will be continued on the 9th 42 January 181, will be continued to the City of Will Ministen, Illinois, at 2 p. m., on the same terms as previously advertised.

EDWARD ATPLETON, CHAS. ADAM. Jun., A. I. BENYOS., BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1879.

FINANCIAL TO STOCK DEALERS. The old banking-house of Howes &

The old banking-house of Howes & Company,

6 Wall-st., New York,
Has a stock department, and a member of the Stock Exchange in constant attention to execute any orders for the purchase or sale of stocks on a margin of 5 per cent. Opportunities for handsome profits are constantly occurring. Our senior, Mr. R. W. Howes, has had twenty-five year's experience in the business, ten years as President of the Park Bank, ten years in the old firm of Howes & Macey, and five years with Howes & Company. He will give his careful and personal attention to all orders, and if desired will use his discretion when and what to buy and sell. ORDERS SOLICITED.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C. bec. 24, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National dank of Chicago liait the same must be presented to Janica M. Flower, Receiver, at Calcago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS .- + Saturda scepted. \*Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Leave. | Arriv e b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)... 9 9:00 p m 5 6 Green Bay Express. Express 19:00 a m 5 8 5 Paul & Minneapolia Express 19:00 a m 5 1 Paul & Minneapolia Express 19:00 p in 5 La Crosse Express 19:00 p m 5 Winona & New Ulm 10:00 a m 9 8 Winona & New Ulm 10:00 m 10:0 Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30a. "No other rond runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago." a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sis. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-at. and at depots.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Davenport Express. 7:50 am 7:55 pm
Omaha Express. 10:30 am 3:40 pm
Leavenworth & Atchison Express 10:30 am 3:40 pm
Peru Accommodation. 5:00 pm 10:20 am
Night Express. 10:00 pm 6:20 am
Blue Island Accommodation. 6:35 am 6:40 am
Blue Island Accommodation. 8:40 am 7:43 am
Blue Island Accommodation. 4:15 pm 1:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 4:15 pm 1:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 6:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 1:10 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 6:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 6:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 7:10 pm 6:30 pm
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Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 7:10 pm 6:30 pm
Blue Island Accommodation. 7:10 pm 7:10 pm 6:30 pm · Saturdays and Thursdays only. † Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... \*12:30 p m \* 3:35 p m 85, Louis, Springfield & Texas... \*9:00 a m \* 7:55 p m Mobile & New Oricans Express ... 9:00 a m \* 7:55 p m 85, Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p m 7:00 a m Peoria, Buringtou f Fast Express ... 9:00 p m 7:00 a m & Keckuk f Express ... 9:00 p m 7:00 a m Streator, Lacon, Washingfu Ex. \*12:30 p m 5:40 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingfu Ex. \*12:30 p m 8:10 a m 8:10 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Uniou Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticked Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. 

Wisconsin & Minnesota, tercen
Eay, and Menasha through Day
Express. 10:10 a m 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & 10:10 a m 4:00 p m
Misconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashlaud through Night Express. 19:00 p m 7:00 a m
All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotia Green
Misconsin & Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotia Green
Misconsin & Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotia Green
Under Misconsin Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minnesotia Green
Misconsin & Milwaukee. Misconsin Mis

TLLINOIS CENTRAL RATLEGAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-accond-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph. Grand Pacine Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (via Mam and Air Line).... • 7:00 a m • 6:55 a m
Day Express. • 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Aecommodation... • 4:00 p m • 10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (dally)... • 5:15 p m § 8:00 a m
Night Express. • • 9:00 p m • 76:45 a m PITTSRIERG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. epot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monrosst. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Paintor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. | Arrive. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisviile, Columbus & East Day
Express. 8:40 am 8:70 pm
7:10 a m KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Cincinnsti, Judianapo'is & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a m \* 8:00 p m
Night Express. 9:500 p m 4 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. A. G. OLIN 26 S. Clark Street, Chicago Everybody from Atlantic to skill in treating all Chronic, Nervous and Special Diseases of men and women. Every means used known to the profession, including Electricity, Send two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office hours, 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all thronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss Manhood, and all disorders brought on or inducer-tion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients, JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixta-st., Cincinnast, Otio.

true of a tax on cotton. As for a tax on the few millions of our finished products which get to English markets, it is puerile to speak of it as a weapon of retaliation.

The Killing of Col. Alston, and Its Lesson.

Atlanta (G2.) Constitution (Dem.).

The first thought of those at a distance who

are likely to read the horrible details of the kill-

ing of Col. Alston will be that there is some-

thing radically wrong in the public sentiment

of a coummunity, a State, or a section, where

such crimes are possible. In this instance can-

dor compels the humiliating confession that

Tuesday's desperate deed affords a broad, deep,

and bloody foundation for any criticism in this

direction that our enemies may choose to make.

We deem it our duty to be perfectly candid in

this matter; we deem it a duty we owe to our-

selves and to the community to press home to our people a few facts which, however unpalata-ble they may be, demand their serious attention. In parsuance of this duty, therefore, we do not

hesitate to say that such crimes as that which occurred last Tuesday are directly due to the public sentiment, not only in Atlanta and in Georgia, but throughout the whole South, that permits the

carrying of concealed weapons,—to the public sentiment that tolerates a sort of pretentious ruflianism among us. It will not do to say that the laws are either insufficient or inefficient. They are neither. But public sentiment is more

powerful than the law, and public sentiment re

powerful than the law, and public sentiment regards with an indifferent cyc the presence among us of a class of men who, with pistols on their hips, bad whisky in their heads, and totally false conception of what they call by honor" in their minds, go about from barroom to barroom, beasting (Heaven help us all!) of their chivalry and otheir courage, ready to misconstrue a word, a tone, or a gesture, and to "draw" their weapons and fire. But, it may be answered, this condition of things is not the outgrowth of public sentiment. We answer that public sentiment tolerates it.

outgrowth of public sentiment. We answer that public sentiment tolerates it. The braggarts and bullies are all over the South. They would not exists if they were not tolerated. Our young

men are growing up subject to these malign in-fluences. They should be taught that the shed-ding of blood is not chivalry; that the carrying of concealed deadly weapons is the outgrowth of an overpowering instinct of cowardice, and that no really brave man ever seeks to cover himself with the tarrible discrete of mander.

himself with the terrible disgrace of murder

They should be taught by an aggressive publi

sentiment that the truest chivairy has the greatest horror of crime. When public sentiment makes the profession of the bully a disgrace,

and when society refuses to recognize the semi respectable ruflianism which arms itself to attend the church, the theatre, and the social gathering, and wears upon his hip at a lady's side the weapons it flourishes in a whisky-shop, then we will have no more such unhappy occur-

rences as that of last Tuesday. The law is pow

erful enough after justice has been outraged but it remains for public sentiment to prevent as well as correct. In this business, we of the

A TEXAS JENKINS.

How He Describes the Bride and Brides

maids at a Wedding.

At the hour of 8 a hush told that the bri-

dal party were approaching, and in a moment, leaning on the arm of J. D. Q., £sq., like a

pale, soft shadow from dreamland, with hair

flowing down in dazzling confusion, like the

faintest rays of a summer sunset, eyes like the

violets, lips like the coral, and brow like the lil-

es came Miss M. I. She wore blue and white.

and looked the Hyacinthe Pale as she took

her position on the left of the entrance.

Then came with Capt. W. M. R. Miss M.
McK., beautiful like Miss I., and if she were
thought less fair you would forget it in watch-

loving eyes, as with womanly dignity and grace she moved toward her place, on the right, oppo-site Miss I., dressed also in blue and white, to

epresent a wood violet. Next came, with W. R. N., Esq., Miss A. G.,

rith sparkling eyes and cheeks arlow with a reshness of health and perfect beauty such as

few earth-born people possess, and that Diana herself might have envied, as she took up her

position on the left, dressed in white trimmed with pink, and represented (what she was) a dark-eyed beauty of the South.

Now came with Dr. J. McK. Miss K. B., floating in like Titania, queen of the fairies, such a picture of diminutive loveliness as haunts the clear of the fairies, and the control of the same of th

the sleep of "wild, dreaming boys," and she

moved to her piace on the right, and as our eye caught a glimpse of the dainty little foot that for a moment peeped from her traffing garments, we whispered, "This is the veritable Cinderella." She was clothed upon with white trimmed with pink, and was a Humming Bird of the Andes.

of the Andes.

Next came with J. C. D., Esq., Miss B. H.
J., the sister of the bride, with her great
dreamy eyes half hinden beneath the long,

soft, drooping lashes, moving timidly, like a bashful child, to her place on the left, dressed

in green and white to represent her purity and the jealousy of all the other young lades, and leaving the beholder in wonder as to where the boundary was betwixt perfect artlessness

Next came with Mr. F. J. Miss I., who, as

she moved to her place on the right, made one think that it was of her Byron wrote:

Dressed in white, trimmed in green, a Lotus

A Pleasant Response from Mr. Longfellow

The children of Cambridge commemorated Mr. Longfellow's 72d birthday—on the 27th of February last—by presenting to him a beautifularm-chair, made from the wood of the Village Blacksmith's chestnut-tree. This pretty and appropriate tribute has drawn from the beloved

poet the following exquisite response, which appears in the Cambridge Tribune of Friday's date, under the title, "From My Arm-chair;"

Am I a king, that I should call my own

This splendid abon throac?
Or by what reason, or what right divine,
Can I proclaim it mine?

Only, perhaps, by right divine of song

Only because the spreading chestnut tree
Of old was sung by me.

When in the summer-time The affluent foliage of its branches made

Its blossoms white and sweet Enticed the nees, until it seemed alive, And murmured like a hive.

There by the blacksmith's forge, beside the street

Tossed its great arms about.

The shining chestnuts, bursting from the sheath.

Dropped to the ground beneath.

And when the winds of autumn, with a shout.

And now some fragments of its branches bare,

Shaped as a stately chair,

Have by my hearthstone found a home at last,

And whisper of the Past.

The Danish King could not in all his pride

But, seated in this chair. I can in rhyme Roll back the tide of Time.

The clossoms and the bees.

And hear the children's voices shout and call.

And the brown chestnuts fall.

And thus, dear children, have ye made for me

This day a justice.

And to my more than threescore years and ten
Brought back my youth again.

The heart hath its own memory, like the mind, And in it are enshrined The precious keepsakes, into which are wrough. The giver's loving thought.

Only your love and your remembrance could Give life to this dead wood. And make these branches, leaders now so long, Blossom again to soon.

FEB. 27, 1879. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

I see again, as one in vision sees.

I see the smithy with its fires aglow. And the shrill hammers on the anvil beat The iron white with heat!

Well I remember it in all its prime,

A cavern of cool shad

She walks in beauty like the night

And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes. Thus mellowed to that tenduer light That Heaven to gaudy day denies.

nd quiet brow the gentle and

San Antonio Express.

as well as correct. In this business, we South must have a far-reaching reform.

THE ZULU WAR.

THE SOUTH-AFRICAN ELEPHANT—WHAT WILL JOHN BUILL DO ABOUT IT?

London Spectator, March 1.

We do not wonder at the irritation, or even at the sort of despair, with which political society in England regards the crisis in South Africa. It is not merely the war which is annoving, inopportune as it is, and foolishly rash, if not adically unjust, as the policy has been which brought it on; for the war is sure to be won, and its expense, both in treasure and in life, will be only too soon forgotten. There is a difficulty beyond the war, and that is the difficulty of governing South Africa at all, without undertaking a burden too heavy for a country without conscription. We have never possessed a dependcated and so unfortunate. British South Africa presents all the difficulties of a tropical dominion. except indeed climate, without the usual advantage of tropical dominion, namely, a sufficient revenue; and all the difficulties of a European colony without its usual advantage, namely, that the inhabitants are as fit for self-government as we are. It is impossible to govern it as we govern Canada, by leaving it to itself; as we govern Canada, by leaving it to itself, and impossible to govern it as we govern India, through a Department of the State armed with despotic powers. The country requires to be garrisoned like India, yet produces no revenue to pay the garrison; and the ruling class is as impatient of Imperial control as if it paid its own way, and needed no defense. The present system, involving as it does a war every tew years for objects of no interest to Great Britain, which does not need or wish for a great South-African Empire, is aimost intolerable, and no which does not need or wish for a great South-Affean Emire, is aimost intolerable, and no alternative as yet suggested seems to promise much hope of relief. The British Government, to begin with, could not quit South Africa, or reduce its dominion there to the Cape Colony alone, without long notice to the colonists tempted to Natal and the Diamond Fields by promises of protection, without surrendering enormous regions to barbarism, or without a bitter sense that in one important division of her work Great Britain Mat failed,—a sense which would diminish energy for every similar enterprise. Whether the British Government could intrust their task, or any portion of it, to other Powers is extremely doubtful. We do not absolutely reject that plan, holding that we might, under certain circumstances, secure valuable alliances with States like Holland or Sweden, which need room to expand, yet are not powerful enough to obto expanif, yet are not powerful enough to obtain colonies by force. Holland stationed behind us at the Cape, with Port Natal as her entrance, might be an invaluable ally, making our civilizing task far easier, and interposing a final barrier to our greatest danger, indefinite trance, might be an invaluable ally, making our civilizing task far easier, and interposing a final barrier to our greatest danger, indefinite extension northwards. That idea, however, has never yet been seriously considered, and might be repulsive to the British people; while the tage which has been considered and almost adopted. Confederation has become since this last outbreak less attractive? Could the Dominion of South Africa, defend itself? That is donotful, even if it would give its strength to the task; but it is quite certain that if it did, it would be by shaking off the Northern Previnces, the Transvaal and Natal, and by settling the native question in astyle which this country in bound not to endure. The colonists would war down the natives, then disarm them, and then place them under labor laws indistinguishable from slavery. The colonists would, of course, agree to British policy, if Britain paid for their military defense; but, left to their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own way, and carry out their own their own way, and carry out their own devices, they would organize their army in their own of a complete own of the American Far West. Is it possible, again, to make of South Africa an India, tax whites and blacks alike to support an army, introduce a consecution in the form of a computation of the whites, who would not bear the taxation, and whe have a distrust and an insurrection of the whites, who would not an insurrection of the whites, who would not bear the taxation, and who have a distrust and dislike of English policy not met with it any other colony; and, secondly, the expense of a heavy garrison, to be maintained for many years. It is only when supported by irresistible power that a Government can be just to whites and natives alike, br, at all events, to natives who have not, like the Maoris, acquired a certain amount of white respect. South Africa is but a poor land, and the Indian experiment, even if possible, would be too costly.

THE VATICAN. THE POPE'S SPEECH TO THE CATHOLIC PRESS REPRESENTATIVES—HE REASSERTS THE PAPAL CLAIM TO POLITICAL POWER.

ROME, Feb. 28.—In the discourse delivered by the Pope yesterday to the representatives of the e country we have. explicit, utterance Lee XIII. has yet pro-nounced. Above all things, it contains an assertion of the necessity or the temporal power, and an expression of his determination to regain it, altogether devoid of that ambiguity with which he has hitherto spoken on this allimportant point. After what he has now declared, it will be impossible for any one to suppose that his references to the earthly dominion are only made pro forms. Tremarkable as the first sovereign Pontiff has made of the power of the press, and of his intention of using it as an organized arm in the Church's service, accompanied by instructions delivered to a thousand editors and correspondents standing before him as to the course they are to follow, and injunctions, in the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "that they all speak the same thing, that there be no divisions among them, that they de perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." The Pope commenced his discourse by telling them how much his soul was filled with joy at the public testimony of fidelity and sincere attachment to him thier presence afforded, and the greater motive for rejoicing he derived from a knowledge of the need there now is for the help such courageous champions can give as a counterpoise to the infinity of journais published with the object of throwing doubt upon the truth and of calumniating the Church. Universal custom having in a certain way made, the daily press a necessity, Catholic writers should as one man study to turn to the well-being of society and the defense of the Church that which their enemies employed for the injury of both the one and the other. It was certainly not fitting for good writers to avail themselves of the artifices adopted by their adversaries, but they could compete with them in variety and elegance of style and in diligent narration of recent facts; they could excel<sup>2</sup>them in fullness of useful knowledge, and, what is more, in that truthfulness which would convince even the most pose that his references to the earthly dominion are only made pro forma. His speech is further

ful knowledge, and, what is more, in that truth-fulness which would convince even the most unwilling. Their manner of writing should be grave and temperate, in order not to offend the reader by inopportune asperities. Having then enjoined them to be of one mind, the Pope continued as follows: ntinued as follows:
"And this concord is now the more necessary, "And this concord is now the more necessary, inasmuch as in the midst of those who count themselyes Catholics there are not wanting persons who presume to lamit and define in their own fashion public controversies of even the greatest insportance regarding the condution of the Apostolic See, and seem to opine differently as to what the dignity and liberty of the Roman Pontiff require. To remove, therefore, any possibility of mistake, it is of the greatest importance once more to remaind Catholics that the supreme power of the Church divinely conferred on St. Peter and his successors to hold the whole Catholic family in the faith and lead them to eternal blessedness, according to the divine teachings of Jésus Christ Himself, must enjoy the fullest liberty, and that in order, therefore, that this authority might be freely exercised over the whole earth, Divine Providence, after the perflows vicissitudes of the first ages, disposed that the whole earth, Divine Providence, after the perflous vicissitudes of the first ages, disposed that
the temporar dominion should be added to the
Church of Rome, and that it should be preserved
for a long series of centuries amid the infinite
mitations of peoples and overthrow of kingdoms. For this certainly most grave reason, as
we have already frequently said, the Roman
Pontiffs, not for ambition of reigning or greed
of power, have esteemed it the duty of the
Apostolic Ministry to watch over the preservation and custody of the sacred rights of the
Church every time they saw their States disturbed and attacked; and we ourselves, following the example of our predecessors, have not turbed and attacked; and we ourselves, following the example of our predecessors, have not neglected to assert and revind cate these same rights, nor shall we ever cease to do so. For the which, therefore, you, my beloved sons, show yourselves most promet in supporting the liberty and honor of the Apostoic Sec. With strength and unanimity, by word and by writing, fight for the necessity of temporal sovereignty, for the free exercise of our supreme power."

YOUNG LOUIS NAPOLEON. COMMENTS OF THE PARIS PAPERS ON HIS VOL-

UNTEERING TO FIGHT THE ZULUS.

Paris, March 1.—The Ordre, M. Rouber's organ, dwells on Prince Louis Napoleon's fellowfeeling for his comrades at Woolwich, his desire to share in active service, and learn to quality himself for serving France when she will eed bim and to study a great military problem. It adds that he leaves instructions and

in his father's admirers and friends; that he will come back stronger with the glorious English army, where his father's companions in arms shake hands with his own comrades; and that on stopping at St. Helena he should go that on stopping at St. Helena he should go to the willow to meditate on the spots where the Emperor rested, and ask his great shale for inspiration and counsel, and "show his giorious manes to those English soldiers who accompany you and love you, England reconciled with the Empire, and the future prepared by industry, study, and the soldier's lite for the destines which await you." M. de Cassagnac, in the Paus, declares the Prince's absence quite safe for his party in the present comparatively unsfor his party in the present comparatively unaportant transitional phase; for though the stupidities, nothing serious can happen just yet. The expedition it describes as more important than the Syrian, Chinese, or even at the outset the Mexican one, for the Zulus are well armed and drilled; but the French law forbids and drilled, but the French law forbust him to go as a soldier; he only seeks his share of study, observation, and danger. Weighty polit-ical reasons prevented him from repairing to the scene of the Russo-Turkish war, but his activity demanded scope. The English Princes have set an example of devotion to the duties involved in rank and rights. He is voung, polished, and brave; he has chivalrously acknowledged England's generous hospitality; he will afterwards resume into attitude of observation, awaiting action, and this step increases confidence in his resolute and energetic character, which would no more hesitate before the red Coffees of France than before the black the red Caffres of France than before the black Caffres of the Cape. The Legitimist Union frontically comments on the Prince's patriotic disinterestedness in serving England, declares that he really abdicates in favor of M. Rouher, a Vice-Emperor, whose caprices his party have with difficulty borne, and winds up by saving, "The Imperial illusions take the route of the Cape of Good Hope." The Republican papers mostly publish the letter without comment.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT. TIRNOVA, Feb. 27 .- The first regular session of the Bulgarian Constituante was held to-da at half-past 10. M. Loukianoff, who represents Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, announced to the Bulgarian Exarch that the latter had been nom inated by the Prince President of the Constit uante. The venerable prelate took the chair and addressed a few words to the Deputies recommending them to be prudent in their discussions, to remember that the eyes of Europe were upon them, and to preserve kindly relations with each other, in order to accomplish their difficult task in such a manner as to merit the approbation of the whole civilized world.

Monsignor Sincona, of Prislava, was appointed Vice-President: Archimandrine Gorstantine, First Secretary; and Deputy Ecohomoff, Inspector of Schools at Varna, Second Secretary. spector of Schools at Varia, Second Secretary,
These appointments were made by the President. The Second Secretary then called the roll
of the Deputies. Most of the members were
present. Some of the persons originally appointed as Deputies have been superseded by
others. The changes have only occurred among
the ex-officio members.

M. Bolobanoff made the first speech in a Bul-

the credentials of all Deputies be examined, and those found improperly accredited excluded. The examination of credentials was then commenced. None of the Deputies from Roumeia, or Macedonia were present either as members or spectators. The Russian was the only Consul present.

The Constituante is orderly, and the members The Constituente is orderly, and the members are intelligent in general appearance. Excellent facilities are afforded to correspondents. There are two Russian, two Bulgarian, and two English journals, besides the Havas agent, represented in it. Tou Turkish members were present. Tri-weekly sessions will be held, in order to give secretaries time to write down the proceedings, there being no stenographers here. The air is full of reports as to the probable action of the Constituente and of various political connections therewith. As, however, the members themselves have no clear idea of their fulpers themselves have no clear idea of their ture labors, it is useless for outsiders to specialte on the present confused condition of affair at Tirnova.

## CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE

Claim-Agent Complaints—Delay and Diffi-culty in Getting Money Out of the Treas-

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15 .- The machinery of government is becoming, if not more complex, at least more unmanageable and less efficient; and, if the difficulty continues to increase, we shall soon furnish a complete parallel to the Circumlocution Office so happily described by the great English novelist.

While listening, the other day, to a clerk in the Second Auditor's office, hearing him describe, in his lucid manner, the situation of certain business in his department,—how long it had been in a certain office, what formalities were still requisite before it could be sent to another, how from there it must go to a third, then back again, and so on,—one could not but recall the description of the satirist; and, though our clerk was not at all like number four, but was not only respectful and courteous, but portly and comfortable withal, one could easily imagine him using the very words of the airy

young barnacle:
"It must be entered in that Department. "It must be entered in that Department, sent to be registered in this Department, sent back to be signed in that Department, sent back to be countersigned by this Department, and then it will begin to be regularly before that Department. You will find out when the business passes through each of these stages by asking at both Departments till they till you. When the business is regularly before that Department, whatever it is, then you can watch it from time to time, through that Department. When it comes regularly before this Department, then you must watch it from time to time, through this Department. time to time, through this Department. time to time, through this Department. We shall have to refer it right and left; and, when we refer it anywhere, then you'll have to look it up. When it comes back to us at any time, then you had better look us up. When it sticks anywhere, you'll have to try to give it a jog. When you write to another Department about it, and then to this Department about it, and don't hear anything satisfactory about it, why, then you had better—keep on writing."

All his machinery one could easily put up with as, perhaps, partially pecessary, if the with, as, perhaps, partially pecessary, if the business could be transacted within a reasonable time. But when it takes six to twelve months to do what ought to be done in a week or ten days, and two to five years what should be accomplished in a month, the evil becomes intolerable.

There is a lady in Chicago, widow of an officer of the army, who died in September last. She had been for months trying to draw nearly \$2,000 of pay lue her husband, not a claim, in \$2,000 of pay due her husband,—not a claim, in the ordinary sense of the word,—simply money which her husband had neglected to draw. The lady, after months of delay, received a receipt to lady, after months of delay, received a receipt to sign. She signed and returned it with alacrity, thinking now the money was surely coming. But if she could get into the recesses of the Department she would find that the matter is now only fairly started. The first thing required is that receipt, and her business is now "regularly before that Department." Though the lady and her friends were in regular correspondence with the Department for months, the business was not regularly and fairly started. respondence with the Department for months, the business was not regularly and fairly started till six months after the officer's death. It is now in the Examiner's office; thence it will go, after awhile, to the Auditing Clerk's office; thence after awhile to the Paymaster's office; etc., etc. Even the receipt is, or was a day or two ago, typing around loose in the mails or in the Department. It had not turned up at the proper desk. Technically, it had hot been "received," though it left Chicago about a week previous.

But the most outrageous délays are at the Pension Office, Lucky is that man or woman who obtains a pension inside of two or three years. To my complaint in one case, that it had been pending over two vears through no fault of the claimant, the Chief Clerk replied, that was nothing. A case two years old he considéred a new one. He had cases which had been pending fourteen years.

fourteen years.

A lady applied to have the Chief Clerk send A lady applied to have the Chief Clerk send to the Surgeon-General's office for a transcript of a record, apon which she relied for a pension as widow of an officer. The Clerk would send, but the Surgeon-General's office was hine months behind. Here this widow must wait nine months for information which should be furnished her in nine bours. Are not such things a burning shame and disgrace upon our nation! The Government pretends, by acts of Congress, to come to the relief of the families of deceased officers and soldiers who have fought valiantly for their country, and then by ought valiantly for their country, and the such foolery as this tires them out with waiting,

such foolery as this tires them out with waiting, until, in many cases, they drop into their graves victims of the duplicity or gross carelessness and indifference of the Government which had promised to aid them.

Unfortunately, carelessness and indifference are not the only charges to be made. The Government places itself in actual antagonism to its own critizens, even its widows and orphans, by a rule adopted in the Departments that no information will be furnished upon which can be based a claim against the Government. Now this rule is the essence of tyranny. These are

his four months' absence; that he can confide the people, under proper regulations, have the the people under proper regulations, have the right of access to them, or at least to copies. To deny this is for the agent to withhold from the principal his own property, and is a transparent fraud. The humblest widow in the land as a right to a copy of the record showing her husband's services in behalf of his country.

Though not, perhaps, strictly germane to the subject, I cannot retrain, while speaking of the injustice manifested by the Government toward its citizens, from alluding to the practice of discharging from the Departments, clerks, not only without cause, but without the slightest notice.

without cause, but without the slightest notice This is another wrong, perpetrated almost daily. These people, in many cases, have families to support, and they find themselves, without any fault on their part, suddenly deprived of all means of subsistence. Being entirely inoccupied, they brood over the injustice done them, and not infrequently until the mind loses its balance. I am personally comizant of three cases in which that has been the result within the past eighteen months. There must be a fearful responsibility somewhere for the continuance of a practice by the Government which is driving its citizers into insanity.

I speak plainly, Mr. Editor, of things which I have seen and heard, hoping that this communication will fail under the eye of some member of Congress who, finding it corroborated by

his own experience, will devise some method of preventing these wrongful practices, and of enabling those intrusted with the public business, especially in the Pension Office, to find some way how to do it. Yours truly,

C. B. WAITE.

### CURRENT OPINION.

Mobile Register (Dem.). It was an Ohio man who forwarded to the President an application for the position left vacant by the death of the Ameer of Atghan-

Easy but Dangerous

Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

It would be an easy matter to break up the Solid South; let them have everything they want, and in a little while they would quarrel over the spoils,—but the Nation would be bank-

A Threat of Revolution.

Dayton Journal (Rep.).
The Confederate Bridadiers have served notice on the country that they will stop the wheels of the Government if they are not permitted to have their own way. They tried that in 1861, nd the North has not forgotten it. It is a Not Deserving of Such Treatment.

ward the name of Abram S. Hewitt as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Hewitt may have made some mistakes in his recent political career, but he is not deserving of kind of treatment.

Some of the Southern papers are bringing for

Would Like to Know, You Know. Ohn State Journal (Rep.).

If there is anything which the late Demo ratic Congress did not try to do to injure and break down the credit of the Government, suspend specie payments, destroy confidence in the business future, and bring on another money pame, we should be pleased to have our atten-tion called to it.

Give the Old Man a Chance.

It seems to have been forgotten that Juff Davis seceded; that he did it voluntarily; that he said he didn't want to and never should come back. Now should this firm and decided man be coerced into pensions, citizenship, and that sort of thing? It wouldn't do. It would

Jeff's Last Bill.

be cruel and unjust.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).
The last bill introduced by Jeff Davis in the United States Senate was one reducing th army. He might now return and comm voting just where he left off. As his object then was to weaken the Government and accomplish by peaceable means what he afterward at empted by force, he would be in perfect has nony with the present Democratic idea.

Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal (Dem.).

If St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Louisville repea their attempts to assassinate the character by Memphis and murder her reputation, would it not be patriotic in the merchants of Memphis to give their trade to Eastern cities? This persistence in a lie, when it is officially proven to be so, looks as if there was a concerted effort to ruin a city whose sufferings entitle her to sym-pathy, and not a cold-blooded and calculating

The Dog Should Wag the Tail.

The Dog Should Wag the Tall.

Membhs (Tenn.) Mentanche (Ind.).

The South is crowding for supremacy at Washington in a manner and with a greediness that does not at all please the Democrats of the North. The Southern members, and many Southern men at home who intend to be members, want everything in the way of offices in the House, and only give the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate to the North, as represented by Thurman, and that grudgingly.—Louisville Commercial (Ren.).

Why not? The South furnishes the numbers that metals the Democratic materials in Commercial (Ren.). hat make the Democratic majority in Congress. Before the Southern Democrats re-entered Congress the opposition to the Republicans was without either numbers or respectability. It was down in the dust and despised, for it chiefly represented what was known and loathed in the North during the War as the Copperhead element, true to neither side. If the majority should rule—and that is the theory of political parties as well as Republican givernment—why should not the South—take—the hon's share of good things on the official table? The Southern resubters are not in the Congress on products. members are not in the Congress on probation. They stand as the equals of their Northern brethren; and if they happen to possess the majority they should courted in the management of the party's affairs. The dog should wag the tail.

Eachs' Jetty Swindle.

Concinuate Commercial Ind. Ren.).

In his speech in favor of the change of the jetty contract, Senator Widdon said:

The aggregate of expenditures, without taking into account any excessive amounts paid for interest, is \$2,304,635,22; and he is debtor for money borrowed from banks and individuals \$134,000, and to James Andrews & Co. \$1,560,622,21; making an actual banance over and above the amounts received from the Government of \$1,715,566,23.

Did the Senator take pains to ascertain how great the interest of Capt. Eads is in James Andrews & Co.; how much he owed to himself? Did he figure the proportion of this money used for stone—on which the contractors have a profit of \$5.60 per cubic yard?

of \$5.60 per cubic yard?

The beauty of the jetty job is certainly in the sweet stone contract of Mr. James Andrews &-The cost of stone delivered at the jetties is Co. The cost of stone deflyered at the jettles is \$3.40 per cubic yard, which is enough surely, as the river carries it down free. The happy contractors got \$9 per cubic yard a clear profit of \$5.60. The business men, who are complaining of hard times, should study this matter. It is an illustration of frugality of the Government when engaged in improvements.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, fully exposed the change in the Eads contract when it was up in the Senate, but it had to go through as an improvement.

> English Commercial Retaliation New York Times.

The English advocates of reciprocity say: What is the use in England letting American goods in free, when America levies a nearly prohibitory tax on English goods! Why not tax American goods until we force equality of trade!" But it happens that of all the countries trading with England, the United States is the one the products of which offer the least promising field for retaliation or threatening legisla-Kingdom are large in proportion to our imports thence. In the year ending July 1, 1878, they were, in round numbers, \$298,000,000, or 41 per ent of all our exports! But these exports were

distributed among the following classes reducts ....\$148,000,000

.... \$208,000,000 On what one of these classes of imports from the United States can Great Britain afford to levy a retaliatory tax! On breadstuffs and provisious, thus increasing the cost of food, and with that the resistance to a reduction of wages! On cotton, the raw material of her most important manufacturers in every market of the world! On tobacco, which would affect wages, or the temper of the earners of wages, this rule is the essence of tyranny. These are timber, on oil-cake,—raw materials of process on the questions which will arise during public records. They belong to the people, and factures or an essential element in the

CURRENT GOSSIP. TOBIAS --- SO TO SPEAK. Yes, his front name is Tobias, And he isn't over-plous, And his eyes are on the bias,

tiving? These questions answer themselves. Looking only at the immediate and most narrow effect of the tax, that on home production, it will be seen that such taxes would cost England more than they could possibly cost us. But there is a secondary and not less important effect to be considered. By just so much as Great Britain taxed food and raw cotton she would increase the amount in other markets than her own, and reduce the cost to her competitors, so that she would at once be weighting her own manufactures and lightening the burdens of her rivals. In homely phrase, she would becutting off her nose to spite her face. The trouble with the proposed policy of retaliation is that And his only aim and bent is Nobby clothing—for tais gent is Just a bit non compose ments Like, and weak. And this feather-weighted gent he-And this feather-weighted gen a Though not over one-and-twenty— lias of knowledge quite a plenty. So to epeak; For he'd rather be a prancing And a kteking at a deneing, Than his stock of wit enhancing Learning Greek. with the proposed policy of retaliation is that the competition which England has to fear from the United States is not to any appreciable ex-tent in home markets, but in foreign markets, and every farthing of tax she laid on our princi-pal exports to her own shores would render our nanulactures more formidable in other com-tries. Should she tax food, no other manu-facturers would so largely profit by the reduc-tion in price of living outside of England which would ensue as our own, and the same thing is

Though he apes the drawl and stammer When he done his sleek claw-hammer Yet Tobus shoots his grammar, So to speak:

And he questions very rarely (So his clothes are hanging fairly)
If his brain be fashioned squarely Or oblique.

No, he has no education. And his beauty took vacation Bout the time of his creation, And upon mature reflection, Taking each distinct disection I've decided his complexion's Rather weak.

igh his shirt has not a rimble

Nor his ocardices chin a dimple, Yet he boasts a chronic oimple. On his beak;
And his voice is not reliant,
For at times it is defiant.
And at times it is a plant
Little squeak. Now it seems to me so funny That this half-demented sonny Should be loaded down with money, So to speak; While the writer of this ditty,

Who you see is rather witty Has to scrub about the city On his check LET EMIGRANTS WESTWARD LOOK

OUT! An awful trap is being set for credulous emi grants. Thousands of these emigrants are settling west of the rain-belt, and they don't know it. They are going out too far on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific Rail-

roads. "Where is the drought-line?" asks the reader. "Draw a line from Austin, Tex., to Bismarck, D. T., on the Northern Pacific, and all west of hat line is the drought country. Five years out of eight, crops will entirely fail west of this line. Last year was an exception to the rule; and this is why so many emigrants are venturing too far West this year. The land-sharks are deceiving them, and are pushing a vast army of emigrants into a famine-region." "What makes this region west of the Hun-

dredth Parallel a desert-region?" "Because it rains just as much water as there is water evaporated each year. If it rained more water than is evaporated, it would run down into the ocean, and the land would soon be covered with water. Raius run to the ocean in rivers, and the air evaporates the water of the ocean and carries it inland. Clouds form rainfalls, and back goes the water on to the earth, then into the ocean again. Now, before the air from the Gulf or ocean reaches Bismarck, or the middle of Nebraska or Kansas, this wet air which started from the ocean be comes dry. There is no water in it; the water has all fallen out of it in rain, and it has run back to the sea."
"But why is San Antonio subject to drought

when it is so close to the Gulf!"

"Because the air of San Antonio, on the Staked Plains in Texas and in Arizona, comes up through Mexico. It is dry before it starts. It does not come from the Gulf. Mexico is not. A perpetual current of hot, dry air blows over Mexico, and fans Arizona, New Mexico. Utah, and Colorado with atmosphere as dry ico, Utah, and Colorado with atmosphere as dry as wind from the Desert of Sabara. This dry air-current, blowing up from Mexico and Arizona, strikes the high mountains in the Colorado. Here, in the centre of the Continent, within seventy-five miles of Pike's Peak, are the source of the Red, Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas, and Missouri Rivers. This is the backbone of North America. The high, cold peaks condense any moisture that there might be in the air coming noisture that there might be in the air coming in from the south, and makes it into snow, Then this cold, dry air passes on up the centr of the Continent, making a perpetual desert. It prevents any damp air from coming east of the One Hundreth Parallel. When we reach the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, another current of wind damp current-blows from the Pacific Ocean

There is no desert there, where the Pacific wind heads off the wind from Mexico.

Now, I say, thousands of innocent emigrants have taken up farms during the last year west of the rain-parallel. Of course they will be ruined, and you will see them coming back roken-hearted and discouraged."
"Will it always be a desert west of the One Hundredth Parallel!"
"Yes, until the Almighty changes the course of the winds, takes down the mountain-peaks, and stops the clouds from raining all their water out in the East before they get to the desert."

THE HON. STANDOFF'S BUST. "Gem'len, a curus anecdote happened at de

cabin of de Hon. Lycurgus Standoff las' night," said Brother Gardner as the janitor lighted a fresh lamp. "De brudder am not heah, owin' to resuns to be menshuned a little furder on, an' de case am one to which de attenshun of de Club has been called by several white men, an' an investigashun demanded. De facts in de nnecdote seem to unwind as follows: De Hon. Standoff was about to retire fur de night. De ole woman had a'ready sought de downy couch of sweet repose; 'de chill'n were dreamin' of apple-blossoms an' angels, an' de cat an' dog had dropped down behin' de stove in bissful harmony. Dar was a hot flah in de stove. De Hon, Standolf lingered behin' to injoy de refreshment, an' he had just leaned ober to spit under he front doahs when sunthin' happened. De top of dat stove riz up. So did de ole teakettle, a hot brick, and more or less flah. De Hon. Standolf also riz up an' got out doahs an' yelled 'Murder!' at de top of his voice. It was a riz up time aroun' dat house, an' folks say dat fam'ly was the wildest looking lot o' niggers eber seen in Detroit. Now, den, what caused dat 'sploshun!' It wasn't gas. It wasn't low water in de biler. White men say it was caused ov powder in a stick of wood, an' dreamin' of apple-blossoms an' angels, an' de wasn't low water in de bier. Withte men say it was caused by powder in a stick of wood, an' dat de wood didn't belong to de Hon. Standoff, who now lies in bed wid blisters all ober him. Was it powder? Was dat powder in a stick of wood! Did de brudder incorporate dat wood from some surrounding naybur! Let de members speak. uel Shin was the first to break the silence.

Rising to his feet with a blush of philosophy covering his face, he said: "Bekase dar was a spioshun in de stove it doan' foller dat dar was powder in de wood. Suppose one of de chil'en had dropped a bottle of hoss medicine in de flah befo' gom' to bed. I've knowed dat wery thing to happen in my own house, an' whar's de man who says I stole

own house, an whar's de man who says I stole wood?"

"If I war to be axed for my opinyun on dis subject," remarked Wardown Bebee, as he took the floor, "I should say dat dar mought have been powder in de wood. What of it! If de Hon. Standolf nad a pind to, couldn't he nut powder in his own wood! Dar's no law to prewent him. De white folks hain't de only folks who kh put on style an' plug deir stovewood wil powder." I fink I see how all dis happened," said

Blackberry Williams, as Bebee sat down. "Fur instance. De Hon. Standoff owns wood. He sees dat woodpile growin' smaller—meltin' away like he had six stoves goin' 'stead of one. He plugs a stick wid powder. He forgets which is de stick. It finds its way into his own stove, an' whar' am dat stove to-day?"
None of the other members seemed inclined to tackle the subject, and Brother Gardner said:
"De Hon, Standoff am hereby acquitted of

de charge of takin' firewood belongin' to some body else, but de Cha'r feels it his dooty to warn de brudder to be a little more keerful in

CAPT. RYNDERS.

New York Correspondence Indunapolis Journal.
At a recent reunion of one of our ancient clubs, my attention was attracted by an old gentleigan of bot less than 75 summers who sat and ate quietly at an adjoining table-a clergyman, apparently A devout expression was on his placed face, yet strong lines ran down around his chin, as if he had seen trouble. Small, intent, thoughtful eyes, a three-story head, "high between joints," and quite exalted in the regions of benevolence and spirituality. "Why, that's Jim Lane." I said to myself. Then I laughed as I reflected that Jim Lane was not a religious

Dr. Adams, thought I; or perhaps Bellows, whom I have not seen in recent years.
Suddenly the old man startled me by breaking out: "Gorcon! vod — me such india-rabber that can't be chewed!" I had never neard swearing under the venerable roof before, and scarcely ever heard such peculiar profanity anywhere. But the voice I knew.

It was old Ryuders! Isaiah kynders—Chief of the Empire Club, Frank Pierce's Marshal, and a terror to old Abolitionists. I saw him again, as in 1857, standing on the platform of an anti-slavery meeting, whither he had led a gapg of his roughs, with one arm in mock caress around the neck of Fred Douglass, preventing him from speaking, and giving him some advice how to get out of the city without being killed. And I remember how Douglass broke flercely away from him and continued his speech, shouting to his persecutor, amid the howls of the Empire Club: "I was once owned, body and soul, by these slave-drivers of the South, Mr. Rynders—as you are now!"

I moved around to the Captain's side during the evening and recalled those times, but he would not talk about them.

1 saw Aarôn Burr a good many times," he suddenly broke out.

Lasked him how it happened.

1 saw Anno burt a good many times, he suddenly broke out.

I asked him how it happened.

'It was after his figat with Hamilton, in which he killed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I was Captain of a steamboat that plied to Staten Island. tain of a steamboat that plied to Staten Island.
One day a gentleman in a long cloak spoke to
me. We had a talk. He had been abroad. We
talked politics and I was an ardent Democrat.
He finally asked ne what I thought of the BurrH-mitton duel. I told him Burr was right. I
would have done just the same. Hamilton had
hounded him on till there was no other war.
And I argued the case with him, for he took
Hamilton's side,—to draw me out as I afterwards learned. I put it as strong as I knew
how. On the next trip he introduced himself as
Aaron Burr. After that we were good friends.
He was sort of haif in disguise, and hated so
that he did not dare to proclaim himself. By
—, sir; Burr was all right!"

A LITTLE GHOST STORY.

Mrs. G \_\_\_, with her two little girls, of the respective ages of 8 and 9 years, had been stavng in the country on a visit to her sister-in-law; but having taken a house near London, she sent the two children with their nurse off by an early train, following herself by one a few hours later. Toward the evening of the same day, one of the little girls walked into a room of the house which they had quitted in the morning, where a cousin, to whom she was much a where a cousin, to whom she was much at tached, was sitting at his studies, and said to him: "I have come to say good-by. Walter: I shall never see you again." Then kissing him she vanished from the room. The young man was greatly startled and assonished, as he had was greatly startled and assonished, as he had himself seen both the little girls and their nurse off by the morning train. At this very time of the evening both the children in England were taken suddenly ill, while playing in their new home, a few hours after they had arrived. The doctor called in pronounced their complaint to be small-box of the most malignant kind. They both died within the week, but the youngest died first. The day after she was buried, the poor bereaved mother was anxiously waiting the poor bereaved mother was anxiously waiting t last hours of the one still left, for a hom sh well knew no chance of life remained. Sudden ly the sick child woke up from a kind of stupor and exclaimed, "O, look, mamma! look at the beautiful angeis!" pointing to the foot of the bed. Mrs. G—saw nothing, but heard soft as bed. Mrs. G—saw nothing, but heard soft sweet music, which seemed to float in the air. Again the child exclaimed, "O, dear mamma, there is Minnie!" She smiled, and appeared greatly pleased. At this moment Mrs. G—distributions of the children o distinctly heard a voice say: "Come, dear Ada: I am waiting for you!" The sick child smiled once again, and died without a strurgle. Long did the poor mother remember overhearing a childish conversation between the two little order, in which the represented to the child of the content of the child of the content of the ones, in which the youngest said to the other that she felt sure she should die first, and would be certain to come and fetch her

NOT A BOOK-JUDGE.

Atlanta (Edward King) Corresponden e Boston Journal.
"Old Si" reports many a conversation between town and country darkeys which shows that they both possess no small amount of native wit. And, apropos of negro wit and sharpness, I heard a tale the other day of a Georgia colored Trial-Justice which seemed to me worth repeating. It appears that a white Democratic lawyer was called to plead for one of his clients before this abony distiles, and, not fancying that the negro had any gind of his own, prophesied an easy victory for himself. So, when it came his turn to plead, he sent to his library for a very large number of law-books, and, stranging them on the desk before him, began to search them and to turn down leaves in each one. When he had thus marked about two dozen fat volumes, he began his plea, and from time to time he would pick up a book and begin reading an immensely long extract. The colored r an immensely long extract. Justice sat blinking, and showing evident sign of district of his own ability to comprehend, for half an hour, when suddenly he said: "Mas'r John is yo—is yo gwine ter read in all dem

books dat a-way?"
"Well, your Honor," answered the lawyer blandly, "I wished to call your attention to a large number of opinions pertinent to the case."
"Mas'r John." continued the sable TraiJustice, "pears like de mo've 'reads ouen dem
books de mo' clouded like I gits in my min.' Now, Mas'r John, I reckons dat I better decide dis case on de equit; an' justice on it. So just leaf dem books alone, 'n come on at me.'

The lawyer did so, but, in telling the story next day, he said: "Biank blank his equity and justice. The nigger decided the case dead against me after all."

Evidently the colored Justice was determined not be overawed by too copious use of law

QUIPS. "Mischief, thou art a foot!" exclaimed the

man of many corus. Although the Princess Louise has been mar ried over two years, she is still very fond of her opera-glass. She loves her Lorne yet.

"What is the usual definition of conscience?" asked a man of his pastor. "A man's rule for his neighbor's conduct is about the way it comes out practically," was the reply. A woman in New York says that when her husband is a little drunk he kicks her, and that when he is very drunk she kicks him; and she-

adds that she does most of the kicking. When we humans are asked for a dollar to help oury a poor fellow, we shell out immedi ately; but there are those among us who would not give the dollar to the poor fellow before he died.

"Have your, baggage checked?" cried the man with the brasses. Said Mr. Carefulman, duietly:
"If it is just the same to you, sir, wouldn't you
put a check on the gentleman who handles the

An obliging spirit prompted the Jersey farmer who put a two-pound whetstone in every turkey he sent to the New York market. He knew the buyers would find the stones indispensable when it came to carving the fowls.

"We are going out with the tied," said a

young man to a friend, as he filed down the church aiste after a wedding. "In that case," said a lady in front, "vou can afford to get off my train." And he did. "Come, now, stupid," said the school-master,

"you don't know how much two and five make? Now listen. In one pocket I have two dollars and in the other five dollars. Now how many dollars have I got?" "Let me see them, and I will tell you." School was dismissed. "But you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son,—"you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear,—so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture." And still the missionary cause waxes stronger. New Bedford as a crever voing lady worth a million dollars, and "of a rather pious turn of mind," who made up her mind that sire would nit at a missionary. Could anything be more beautiful! The caurch accepted her services, and, when asked what field of labor she had in view,

she pensively looked down at her lavene gloves and replied: "I think I will go to Paris East-Indian Converts to Christianity.

East-Indian Converts to Christianity.

Boston Triveller.

At a missionary inceting held last evening in the chapel of the Second Church, Dorchester District, Mr. Elbridge Torry, who is a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission made a statement of facts just received fro India most remarkable in their character. Walle the Committee were depressed in view of the financial condition of the Board and of the necessity which had existed to cut down the appropriations for Institutionary stations all over the world, they had, within a few days, received the glorious news that in what is called the Madura District, India, converts to Christianity had been made numbering in some places 3,500, 6,000, and 10,000, and aggregating in all 60,000. It was stated that these persons had not only thrown away their hools, but had actually been converted. converted.

mau—not exclusively—and, becides that, Jim Lane was not a religious mau—not exclusively—and, becides that, Jim Lane had been dead for years. Yet I knew I had seen him somewhere. It must be the Rev. Syrap. Pfice, 25 cents.

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Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself; I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with the failured to my surprise and designed the far and productions and one sufficient the failured to the parts affected, leaved, after bathing and rubbing created by the Relief. In the limb in a warm grow, carefully a Relief. In the limb in a warm grow entirely away, although I have efficient failer approaching a chance of weather. How move how to cure myself, and feel quite master a Roow now how to cure myself, and feel quite master. GEO. STARR.

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